STATE INAUGURALS

New Officials Sworn In in Idaho and Other States.

SIMPLE CEREMONY AT BOISE

Fusion Caucus Nominated Fred T. Dubois for Senator—Nominations Made at Other Places—Governor Wells' Second Term.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 7.—The inauguration of new officials of Idaho took place at 11 o'clock this morning. The large chamber of the House of Representatives was filled to overflowing. The ceremony was very simple. Chief Justice Quarles made a few introductory remarks and then administered the oath to the new officials. These are: Frank W. Hunt, Governor; Thomas F. Terrill, Lieutenant-Governor; Chas. J. Bassett, Secretary of State; Egbert W. Jones, State Auditor; J. J. Plumer, State Treasurer; Frank Martin, Attorney-General; Permeal French, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Martin Jacobs, State Mine Inspector. Judge C. O. Stockslager was sworn in later as a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Supreme Court chamber.

Both houses of the Legislature met at noon. In the House, Glenn P. McKinlay, of Shoshone County, Democrat, was elected Speaker, and Mrs. Mary A. Wright, of Kootenai, Populist, chief clerk. The Senate elected J. W. Ballantine, of Blaine, Populist, President pro tem., and W. V. Helfrich, of Ada, Democrat, secretary. After organizing, both houses adjourned until tomorrow, when the message of Governor Hunt will be received.

The joint caucus of the fusion parties last night, at which ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois was nominated for Senator, was attended by 29 members. One left when he found there was to be a Senatorial choice, and it is declared that two of those present did not vote, making the number voting 36, just a majority on joint ballot. There are 43 fusion members altogether. It is said by Mr. Dubois' friends that all will vote for him when a ballot is taken in the Legislature.

Tonight an inaugural ball was held at the Natatorium. The great resort was thronged. The place had been beautifully decorated, and the scene presented was brilliant in the highest degree.

Inauguration in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 7.—Amid a downfall of snow blinding in its density Heber M. Wells was today launched upon his second term as Governor. The ceremonies took place in the Hall of Representatives in the City and County building, and by 10:30 o'clock this morning a large crowd was clamoring for admittance at the door of the hall. At 11:30 Governor Wells and party marched into the hall to the strains of Held's "The Governor's March," composed especially for the inauguration ceremonies. The stand was occupied by Governor Wells, Chief Justice Miner, Associate Justices Baskin and Bartch, Congressman Sutherland, Attorney-General M. A. Breeden, Secretary of State Hammond, State Treasurer John D. Dixon, State Auditor Tingey, Superintendent of Public Instruction A. C. Nelson and Bishop Scanlan. General John Q. Cannon was master of ceremonies, and a detachment of National Guardsmen, under Captain Greenwald, acted as ushers. On the left of the stand were seated the retiring state officers, including Mrs. Emma McVicker, Auditor Richards, Treasurer Chipman, Attorney-General Bishop; also the officers of the Governor's staff and a few legislators. The hall was filled with an audience in every respect representative. The invocation was offered by Bishop Scanlan, who was introduced by General Cannon. At the close of the prayer the oath of office was administered to the state officials, excepting Governor Wells, by Chief Justice Miner. At the close of that brief ceremony the Governor arose and was saluted with cheers and applause. He then read his inaugural address, which was often interrupted with applause.

Governor Toole Inaugurated.

HELENA, Jan. 7.—Governor Joseph K. Toole and the new state officers were inducted into office today. The ceremony of administering the oath of Governor Toole, who succeeds Governor R. B. Smith, took place in the Executive office, and was simple in its every detail. The oath was administered by Associate Justice Milburn, himself a newly elected officer. Governor Toole, on taking office, announced that he was not a candidate for United States Senator.

Both Houses of the seventh Legislative Assembly completed the permanent organization within two hours after the Houses were called to order. In both Houses the fusion forces, composed of Democrats and Labor people, controlled the situation by a decided majority. The Independent Democrats, who fought the fusion forces in the last campaign, voted with them today, though they were not admitted to the fusion caucus. In the House, F. E. Corbett, of Silver Bow, was elected speaker, receiving 47 votes to 23 for the Republican nominee. The fusion vote in the Senate is 15 to 9 for the Republicans. After the permanent organization an adjournment was had until tomorrow, when the Governor's message will be read. Tonight the most gorgeous inaugural ball in the history of the state was given.

In North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 7.—Governor-elect White and the other state officials took the oath of office today. The Legislature will convene at noon tomorrow.

In Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—The inaugural ceremonies for state officers here at noon today were without display, but impressive.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Organization Was Partially Perfected Yesterday.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 7.—The California Legislature met today. The Senate perfected organization, but the Assembly has not yet concluded its efforts to that end, although the speaker, sergeant-at-arms, chief clerk and minute clerk have been selected. In the Senate, Thomas Flint, Jr., was elected president pro tem.; Frank Brandon, secretary, and Lou Martin sergeant-at-arms. C. W. Pendleton, of Los Angeles, was elected speaker of the Assembly; Clio Lloyd, chief clerk; W. O. Banks, sergeant-at-arms, and R. I. Wickham, minute clerk. Both the Senate and Assembly adjourned until 2 P. M. tomorrow, at which hour it is expected that the Assembly will perfect organization and the Governor's message will be received. The message contains between 25,000 and 30,000 words.

Senator Nelson Renominated.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 7.—The Republican caucus tonight nominated United States Senator Knute Nelson to succeed himself. No action was taken in the late Senator Davis' successor.

Carmack Nominated in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—The Democratic Legislative caucus tonight nominated by acclamation Congressman E. W. Carmack to succeed United States Senator Turley.

Burton Will Be Kansas' Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—The Republican members of the Legislature met today in a joint caucus and agreed to support J. R. Burton for United States Senator. He will be elected on the first ballot. George J. Barker, of Lawrence, was agreed upon for speaker of the House.

Gamble for the Senate.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 7.—Congressman R. J. Gamble has been selected as the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator.

BRYAN AND TILLMAN.

The Principal Speakers at an Omaha Jacksonian Banquet.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—The 10th annual banquet of the Jacksonian Club, of Nebraska, was held at the Millard Hotel tonight, 350 persons sitting at the tables. The occasion was one of interest on account of the presence of Hon. W. J. Bryan, who responded to the toast "Democracy," and Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, whose address was on "The Democratic Party: Its Duty and Destiny."

Senator Tillman said the liberty and freedom of the country depend on the Democratic party, whose future must decide the question of imperialism or freedom. Mr. Tillman said he was pleased at the enthusiasm with which he had been received. "I am not in the habit of attending banquets," said the Senator, "and am somewhat at a loss how to take the Democrats on this occasion." He said he had no aspirations to be a National leader, but was satisfied to represent the people who had chosen him for that purpose. He defined the position of the Democrats of the different sections of the country and advocated the standing together of all those who adhere to Democratic principles. Mr. Tillman paid his respects to ex-President Cleveland, who, he said, was not trying to "come forward and save the party." He said he refused to compromise with Mr. Cleveland, and said it was presumption to attempt to say what would be the duty of the Democratic party four years hence. He declared no one could attempt to say what would be the policy of the party in 1904. "Our destiny," said he, "must be defined by the principles which have guided the party since its foundation."

Mr. Bryan began his address at 1:25 A. M. He said in part:

"I do not take as personal the eulogies offered to me this evening, but rather to my connection with the Democratic party."

Mr. Bryan referred pleasantly to Senator Tillman, and said he was glad to have the Democrats of Nebraska know more of the Senator than they were able to learn through the press. Mr. Bryan asserted that he was by no means out of politics, and each following campaign would find him arrayed on the side of Democracy.

"I would rather continue to lose," said he, "than to surrender any of the principles for which we have fought. The situation was not as dark in 1872 as now, but we won in 1876. We are still in the right. The platform that was right when written in Kansas City is right now."

Mr. Bryan said the position of the Democratic party on the money question was vindicated when the Republican party decided that it was necessary to increase the money circulation. He arraigned the Republican party for what he termed hypocrisy on the trust question and other planks of its platform. He insisted that the Democratic party was the conservative party, and that the people would soon understand it in this manner. Referring to party reorganization, he said:

"When a man is divorced from his wife he no longer looks after the welfare of his wife until he is remarried to her."

Mr. Bryan predicted a regeneration of the party and victory in 1904.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Gold Men Seeking to Control the State Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The threatened disruption of the Democratic State Central Committee was avoided through the conservative action of the 21 members who met here tonight in response to a call in the interest of the candidacy of Examiner J. V. Hopkins, of Chicago, a Gold Democrat, for the state chairmanship. Inasmuch as the chairman and secretary of the committee, had issued a call for a meeting in Chicago, January 9, at a time when W. J. Bryan will be in that city, it was decided to postpone action until that time. At the Chicago meeting, Mr. Hopkins will follow up his attempt to reorganize the committee with Gold Democrats in control.

OF NATIONAL IMPORT.

Exposition of 1905 to Commemorate Lewis and Clark Expedition.

PORTLAND, Jan. 7.—(To the Editor.)—In some quarters it is held that Congress would not be likely to grant an appropriation to assist in adequately celebrating the Lewis and Clark centennial. However that may be, it is certain that a celebration worth the name cannot be had without material assistance from the general Government. But when the far-reaching results of that exploring trip are considered in the light of the addition to our National domain of a number of populous states, embracing an area which was an unknown and uninhabited region 100 years ago, with the further fact of securing more than 1500 miles frontage on the Pacific Ocean, it would seem as if there was ample ground for an irresistible appeal to Congress for aid commensurate with the importance of the occasion. This will mean not only money, but a well-equipped Government building, in which the progress of the Nation may be fitly illustrated. Emphasis should be given to the fact that the event to be celebrated is an important National affair, and should not be confined to the narrow limits of one state, or necessarily to the Pacific Coast States. Every state through which the Lewis and Clark trail runs is involved, and should participate in some degree. Many other reasons might be given why Congress should assist the enterprise contemplated, but one will suffice: The Lewis and Clark exploring expedition was the first of its kind in the history of our Nation, and when all that has grown out of it is considered, it will be seen that no other single event in our civil history has had a greater effect upon the history of the world. It involves the discovery of California's gold, for that was first found by an Oregon pioneer of 1844; and all that may ever come to us of the Oriental trade, as well.

GEORGE H. HIMES.

AN ATTEMPTED HOLD-UP.

The Victim Escaped and Two Arrests Were Made.

Quite an exciting time attended an attempted hold-up last night, at Park and Salmon streets, and Burt Donnelly and Ernest Floramond were subsequently arrested by Detectives Day and Cordano and Policeman Carpenter, charged with attempted highway robbery. It is charged that Floramond, with a club, and Donnelly, with his fists, attacked an unknown man and told him to throw up his hands. The victim dodged the club, and ran away crying "Police!" Floramond ran in the opposite direction, and Donnelly took refuge in the cellar of H. L. Carlson's house, 236 Park street, but after a fight with Carlson, Donnelly escaped. Donnelly and Floramond were afterward arrested at Third and Burnside streets. The police wish the victim of the attempted hold-up to call at the police station today, to appear as a witness against the prisoners.

Rhine Is Frozen Over.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Rhine is frozen over and navigation is closed.

Van Camp's Soups, 10c.

MET A SUPERIOR FORCE

BRITISH DETACHMENT IN CONTACT WITH BOERS.

Three Officers and Fifteen Men Were Killed, and Twenty-two Wounded Near Lindley.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Reporting to the War Office, under date of January 6, Lord Kitchener says:

"Yesterday Babington engaged Delarey's and Steenkamp's commandoes at Naauwpoort. The enemy was forced to retire to the northwest. Our casualties have not yet been received, but are reported slight. A Boer doctor admitted that 20 Boers were killed or wounded. Commandant Duprese was taken prisoner.

"It appears from reports of the wounded who have arrived at Heilbron that a detachment 120 strong, belonging to Knox's command, came into contact with a superior force near Lindley. I regret to say that Lieutenant Laing, two other officers and 15 men were killed, and two officers and 20 men wounded. No details have come from Knox of this action."

The Naauwpoort mentioned in General Kitchener's dispatch must not be confounded with Naauwpoort Junction, Cape Colony. Possibly the scene of the fight is the Naauwpoort on the railroad between Potchefstrom and Freiderickstad, Transvaal.

Dutch Commission to England.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 7.—At a meeting of Afrikander members of the Cape Parliament today, it was resolved to send J. X. Merriman, ex-Treasurer of Cape Colony; J. W. Sauer, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, and J. F. Hofmyer to England to represent the state of affairs in South Africa to the government, Parliament and people of Great Britain.

General Brabant has arrived here to complete the organization of the Colonial forces. It is rumored that 1500 Boers are nearing the town of Sutherland and that other parties are close upon Richmond. The invaders have reached Calvinia, and are expected at Clan William within a few days. Scouts report that the Boer commandoes under Delarey and Steynkamp, in the Bufferspoort district, number 5000.

Faith in Dewet.

PIQUET ROAD, Cape Colony, Jan. 7.—The Boers boast that their present invasion is only a big patrol, preparatory to an invasion in force by General Dewet. The latter's influence over the Dutch is so enormous that there is no doubt his actual presence would result in a general rising. The Dutch have unbounded faith that, if he had a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition, General Dewet, who is regarded as the Napoleon of the campaign, would even now be able to bring the war to a successful termination.

Charged With Seditious Libel.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 7.—Ph. Melan, editor of the Ons Land, the principal Afrikander newspaper here, has been arrested on the charge of seditious libel, consisting of reflections upon the conduct of General French and his troops. He is a member of the Cape Parliament, and his arrest has long been demanded by the extreme loyalists. The authorities accepted bail in the sum of £500.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Calvinia, Clan William, Piquetburg, Pulbagh, Paarl and Stellelbosech.

Christian Dewet in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Christian Dewet, nephew of the Boer General, is making speeches in South Germany in behalf of the Boer cause, and arousing great sympathy. The meetings which he addresses adopt resolutions protesting vigorously against the overthrow of the two republics, the resolutions being telegraphed to Count von Bulow and Mr. Kruger.

Another British War Loan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Talk of the possibility of another British war loan to meet the expenses of the protracted campaign in South Africa was heard today in local banking circles. It was generally believed that the flotation of such a loan could again find American bankers ready to take up a large share of it.

Bloemfontein Peace Commission.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Jan. 7.—It is reported that an influential peace commission is being formed here to induce General Dewet, Mr. Steyn and other leaders to accept Lord Kitchener's terms.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Painful to Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—In the Senate today, Count Almenan pointed out that the Minister of War, General Linares, has not yet communicated the documents exchanged between the government and the Governors of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines during the war with the United States, according to promise.

General Azcarraga, the Premier, replied that it would be inopportune to reopen a painful question, adding that if the Minister of War had made such a promise, it was a very delicate act, because he (General Linares) was Governor of Santiago during the hostilities.

Wants Spain to Intervene.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The Federal Republican party has introduced resolutions in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies declaring that Spain should adhere to the first proposal of arbitration between Great Britain and the two Boer Republics, whether coming from Holland or some other power, and that if no such proposal is forthcoming, Spain should take the initiative.

French Submarine Boats Tried.

CHERBOURG, Jan. 7.—Important trials of submarine boats took place here today. The Minister of Marine, M. Delanessan, and the Minister of War, General Andre, came to Cherbourg especially to witness the experiments. The trials resulted satisfactorily. The Narval and Morse are reported to have given gratifying results in the matter of launching torpedoes.

Snow in Spain and France.

MADRID, Jah. 7.—Heavy weather has set in throughout Spain, snow is falling and the mail trains are delayed.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Snow is falling in Paris this evening for the first time this Winter. The temperature, however, has risen, somewhat.

Spain May Use Wireless Telegraph.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The Spanish Government is projecting the establishment of a wireless telegraph in Spain, Morocco and Teneriffe and the other Canary Islands.

British Foreign Trade.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of December shows an increase of £5,077,800 in imports, and £1,573,500 in exports.

Vital Statistics for December.

The report of Health Commissioner Menefee for the month of December, 1900, shows the number of deaths during the month to be 88, the number of births 96, and the number of marriages 96.

There was a larger number than usual of cases of contagious diseases reported during the month, comprising 31 cases of dyphtheria, 18 of measles, 11 of typhoid fever, 17 of scarlet fever and one of smallpox, 78 in all; and 11 deaths are attributed to contagious diseases.

Of the 88 deaths reported the causes are given as follows: Bright's disease 3, senile debility 6, cancer of the stomach 2, bronchitis 2, drowning 2, tubercolosis 5, pneumonia 4, valvular disease of the heart 2, heart disease 3, apoplexy 8. Deaths from contagious diseases were as follows: Scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 4, diphtheria 5, laryngitis 1. Of the decedents 53 were males and 35 females; white 83, colored 1, yellow 4.

EFFORTS FOR FLAX.

Good Work Done by an Association of Oregon Women.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6.—(To the Editor).—Having noticed through your columns frequent accounts concerning the flax industry in this country, as well as in other papers and journals, also noticing with keen pleasure the evident increase of interest in the subject, it now seems a fitting time to say a few words on behalf of the Oregon Woman's Flax Fiber Association and its efforts. This association has been during its four years' existence, untiring in its endeavor to promote the industry of flax growing, and create an interest among farmers of our state to grow more extensively this grain, which is, by those well informed upon the subject, pronounced a profitable and lucrative harvest. The seed sells at the oil mills for about $1 67 per bushel and sometimes more, while the straw—the shorter and coarser quality—can be with but small expense utilized into grain sacks, which far excel in strength and durability those now so much in use and at but a small per cent, if any, increase in cost. Twines, burlaps, suitings, coarse linens suitable for traveling, as well as upholsterer's tow, also can be made from this same straw, while the higher-grade fiber is steadily increasing in value, because of the demand being so in excess of the supply.

During the past three years, in Belgium and Russia—world-famed flax-growing countries—the flax crop has been a comparative failure, causing some of the oldest and most extensive manufacturers to look to the United States, and even cause some to cross the ocean. These same persons are now looking for suitable locations, and frequently are communications received by this Oregon association inquiring as to amount of flax grown in the state and showing interest and desire to locate in this vicinity and establish mills for the utilizing of the straw into fabrics from the finest damasks down the scale, if but the assurance was given that sufficient acreage would be grown to keep mills—were they they established—busy the entire season.

Dr. H. L. Deimel, inventor of the celebrated "Deimel linen-mesh underwear," says of recent date from Europe: "We will establish a factory for the manufacture of linen-mesh cloth in a suitable place in the United States preferably Oregon, at any time at which there is being established by proper parties in the same place or neighborhood a spinning mill of sufficient dimensions to insure us a regular and sufficient supply of the yarns which we require. This factory we will establish at our own expense, and beside the linen-mesh cloth for underwear will manufacture bath towels, face cloths and like articles." Further, on the same date he states: "As to Oregon being a suitable country for the flax industry, I have had no reason to change my mind since 1897, when I expressed myself favorably on the subject."

Upon October 19, 1900, the Oregon Woman's Flax Fiber Association forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., as the result of experiment with Oregon straw grown by the association, samples of flax, a grain bag, woven at the Walla Walla State Penitentiary, where a plant for such work is conducted by the State of Washington; some coarse towels made at St. Quentin Penitentiary in California; also samples of fine table linen and two teacloths or napkins, of superior quality, woven in Belgium from straw grown near Salem, Or., by the association; in return for which was received a letter bearing date October 30, 1900, acknowledging receipt of samples of flax and fabrics manufactured from this association-grown flax; stating further: "Please accept thanks for these beautiful samples, which will illustrate the possibilities of the flax industry in your region. After the samples have been brought to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is now absent, they will be labeled and placed on exhibition in the museum of their department."

Mr. G. Loppens, of Belgium, who some two years ago visited the United States for the purpose of introducing into flax-growing sections a new system of retting tanks for retting or rolling the woody substance (waste) from the fiber of the straw, came to the Pacific Coast and to Oregon. At Salem he built for this woman's association two of these tanks. Mr. Loppens, in letter of November 13, 1900, wrote from New York that he had again returned to the United States, bringing with him his family, this time to remain and engage in the flax industry and linen maufacturing.

This association has demonstrated what was its intent and purpose at its inception, that is: That Oregon can grow as fine flax fiber, in all respects, as any country of the world. Having done this, its active workers—being a band of women and not accustomed to business methods—feel they would like to retire in favor of some company or corporation who will carry on in a large way a business which certainly has a great future for itself and this country. The attention of the farmer, the banker, the merchant, is asked, and the manufacturer will follow as a natural result. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, has her widely-famed cotton mills, carpet and shoe manufactories, etc. Why should not Oregon, on the Pacific, rank in time with Belgium, Ireland, or any of the Old World countries, as a linen-producing country? Oregon wheat and fruit are famed, not only at home, but in Europe and the Asiatic lands. Why can't we say as much for flax and its products, in the next few years?

"FLAX."

RECTOR DENOUNCED.

Allowed Unitarian to Conduct Wolcott's Funeral.

New York Tribune.

The Rev. Father Osborne, rector of the Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist, who represents the high church wing of the Episcopal body, has declared himself strongly against the act of the rector of Trinity Church in permitting the pastor of King's Chapel, a Unitarian Church, to conduct the funeral of ex-Governor Wolcott in Trinity last Monday. The words of Father Osborne, uttered before his congregation yesterday, have caused much discussion. Father Osborne said, in part:

The church has fallen upon evil times in Massachusetts. To some it may seem as if history were repeating itself and the days of Arius might come back, if, indeed, they have not come already. It was with shame and sorrow that Catholic Christians heard that on last Monday, in the largest church in Boston, dedicated to the worship of the Lord Jesus Christ, one who denies the Lord was permitted to hold a religious service in the church, because the priest who was in charge of it was not faithful to his trust.

However great the occasion of those present might be, it was an act of profanation. It is of no use shutting our eyes to it. With sorrow, indignation and righteous anger, and with shame that such a thing should be possible, we have to admit it. There is little use in going to the public papers about it, but as Christians we may pray. And the one thing needed most now is that many of the clergy may be converted to the faith, and that those who hold the faith may not fall away.

People should pray for thhe church in Massachusetts, and pray with hope. It is God's church, and even if all Massachusetts or all the Eastern States lost the faith, the church would not be lost; these are not the whole church; in the South and West it would still live and proclaim the faith in Jesus Christ as God.

Father Osborne, in announcing the arrangements for New Year's services, said there would be no midnight service on New Year's eve, as he and his brother clergy considered such services an unmixed evil. They were founded on mere sentiment, it was declared, and were a cause of much sensual excitement. "It is not good for you people to be out on the streets in the middle of the night," he said. Accordingly, it was announced that there would be a special service, with renewal of baptismal vows, from 8 to 9 o'clock, which would give a chance for working people to get their rest and go fresh and bright to their labors the next day.

Father Osborne concluded by expressing the hope that none of the young people of the church of either sex would attend any midnight services whatever.

PREVENTING CONSUMPTION

The Cure of Catarrh, the Most Potent Factor in the Compass of Medical Science---The Perfection of the Copeland Practice the Culmination of Years of Experience---It Is By This Treatment That Catarrh Is Cured and Consumption Prevented.

RELATION OF CATARRH TO CONSUMPTION

There is today nothing of such vital importance to the people of this country as the prevention of consumption. There is nothing that so prepares the system for the entrance and development of the seeds of consumption as does catarrh. There is nothing that will so soon rid humanity of the most insidious and terrible of diseases—consumption—as will the cure of catarrh.

* * *

There is no disease that so universally weakens the system as does catarrh. The discharge from the disease runs down the bodily strength so that it becomes an easy prey to disease. Consumption does not begin in the lungs of one in perfect health any more than throwing a lighted match in a pail of water will start a fire. Anything that will run down the bodily strength will allow the seeds of consumption to gain a foothold in the lungs. If people were only alive to the fact that if they attended to their throat and bronchial tubes and allowed those skilled in the treatment of these parts to cure them there would be but few cases of consumption.

* * *

While catarrh does not cause all cases of consumption, it is also true that all those who have consumption have been subject to catarrh. All consumptives were catarrh victims. They took cold; catarrh had prepared the way for consumption. Tubercular consumption ever requires a break in the membranes which line the breathing tubes. Catarrh furnishes the broken places in the form of raw spots. The germs of consumption from the air can only enter the system when they find a raw, sore, discharging surface. Catarrh creates just such a surface. Every catarrh sufferer is in danger of contracting consumption whenever he or she breathes the air that has just been breathed out by one who has tubercular consumption.

* * *

While no intelligent or self-respecting doctor of today claims that all cases of consumption are of a catarrhal character, still, if the history of every case of consumption was written, it would be found to consist of the story of frequent colds that were left uncured; colds that did not get well themselves; colds that came every Spring and got better in the Summer, but came back worse in the Fall and Winter; colds that were followed by catarrhal symptoms—a discharging from the nose, sore and inflamed throat, hawking of mucus, with coughing and spitting. As is well known, the fatal form of consumption so common in our midst is due to the entrance into the blood of tubercle bacillus, which settles in the lungs and sets up lung disease.

* * *

The expelled air of a consumptive frequently contains the seeds of the disease. The material which consumptives cough up also contains these germs, which, after having dried in the air, are blown around and inhaled by other persons. It is seen at once that those who live in a section where consumption is prevalent would be very particular to keep their bodily health at a high standard and never allow themselves to have a catarrh-affected, sore, inflamed, discharging nose, throat or bronchial tubes, through which the consumptive germs may gain admission to the system. The most potent element that can be used to banish consumption is the cure of catarrh, the disease that makes the development of consumption possible.

Mr. J. M. Miller, 340 East Sixth and Weidler Streets, Portland, Cured of Severe Stomach Trouble and Catarrh.

* * *

When catarrh has existed in the head and upper parts of the throat for any length of time, the patient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhal affections, and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh almost invariably extends from the throat down the windpipe and thence into the bronchial tubes. These tubes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character felt in the chest behind the breastbone or else it is present under the shoulder blade. The cough that occurs at this time is dry, comes at varying intervals, is hacking in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning upon arising or on going to bed at night. This peculiar character of the cough is often the first evidence that catarrhal disease is extending into the lungs.

* * *

At this stage of the trouble in some cases there will be found streaks of blood mixed with the mucus that is expelled by the cough. In certain other cases small masses of cheese-like substances are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emits a very unpleasant odor. This last is a very serious symptom. In some cases catarrh will extend from the throat into the lungs in a very few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease passes from the throat into the lungs. During the night following the presence of these symptoms there is liable to be profuse night-sweating. At this period of the disease a further extension is ever induced by a fresh cold and the fresh cold at this time may be all that is needed to develop rapid consumption.

* * *

To show what can be done in the way of preventing consumption, nothing is so convincing as this: Among the hosts that Doctor Copeland every year treats, scarcely a person who has been under his care has been known to develop lung disease. This is proof beyond question that by curing catarrh development of consumption is prevented.

It's the Limit

The total expense to patients of the Copeland Institute is $5 a month, treatment and medicines included. That's the limit. Patients not permitted to pay more even if they so desire.

Home Treatment

No one deprived of the benefits of the Copeland Treatment because of living at a distance from the city. If you cannot come to the office, write for Home Treatment Symptom Blank and Book, and be cured at home.

Avoid Cure-Alls

In catarrh, as in other maladies, avoid blind-doctoring by patent cure-alls. Get individual treatment for your individual ailment at the Copeland Institute.

CONSULTATION FREE. DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL.

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.
EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAYS—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

UNION NOT REPUBLICAN.

Answer to Statements Made by a Correspondent.

LA GRANDE, Jan. 5.—(To the Editor.)—I notice, in your issue of January 3, a communication by "M. H. C.," in which are many false and misleading statements, but I wish only to call attention to a few regarding Union County. In the first place, he classes Union County as one among the four strong Republican counties, which he certainly must know is not the case, if he knows anything whatever about the political situation in this county.

Union County is actually Democratic, as shown by the head of the state ticket at the elections held in 1900. At the June election, William Smith (Dem.) received in this county 1492 votes, to 1429 votes cast for Malcolm A. Moody (Rep.) for Congress. At the November election the total vote actually cast for the highest electors on each of the two tickets were: For Walter M. Pierce (Dem.), 1722; and for J. C. Fullerton (Rep.), 1618.

He also says: "The legislative candidates in the four counties were defeated for no other apparent reason than that the Republican voters must have thought that the candidates who were defeated were the property of one or two bosses."

By his statements, "M. H. C." seems to have been making a political canvass of Eastern Oregon during the holding of the primaries, and, therefore, must know that the followers of Senator McBride were using all of their influence, and making every effort to elect to the different Republican county conventions delegates who would be favorable to McBride's reelection. As the Republican county convention of Union County did not nominate candidates for the Legislature who would commit themselves as favoring the reelection of Senator McBride, a very large portion of the so-called Mitchell-McBride faction of the Republican party lost sight of all other issues, and, through a thoroughly organized and well carried out deal with the Democrats, did everything possible to defeat the legislative ticket at the polls. It is a well-known fact that they were assisted in this by some prominent Federal office-holders, several of whom made various trips in this and other parts of the state for that purpose. From the tenor of the above-mentioned communication, I should judge "M. H. C." was himself working along the same lines.

GOLD STANDARD.

DECEMBER WEATHER.

DATE.	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation, in inches.	Character of day.
1	51	38	44	T	Cloudy
2	50	43	46	.04	Cloudy
3	56	45	50	.12	Cloudy
4	57	49	53	.37	Cloudy
5	56	45	50	.01	Cloudy
6	49	42	46	0	Pt. cloudy
7	46	38	42	0	Cloudy
8	45	38	42	0	Cloudy
9	50	35	42	0	Pt. cloudy
10	47	32	40	0	Clear
11	44	35	40	T	Pt. cloudy
12	50	36	43	.50	Cloudy
13	56	44	50	.06	Cloudy
14	55	46	50	1.08	Cloudy
15	53	44	51	.27	Cloudy
16	58	43	50	.26	Cloudy
17	48	38	43	.12	Cloudy
18	52	42	47	T	Cloudy
19	60	45	52	.27	Cloudy
20	60	49	54	1.56	Cloudy
21	50	42	46	.45	Cloudy
22	44	37	40	.07	Cloudy
23	49	41	45	.09	Cloudy
24	50	41	46	.39	Pt. cloudy
25	50	37	44	.10	Cloudy
26	48	42	45	.02	Cloudy
27	50	36	43	0	Clear
28	47	31	39	0	Pt. cloudy
29	46	35	40	.13	Pt. cloudy
30	41	25	32	0	Cloudy
31	37	27	32	0	Pt. cloudy

The mean atmospheric pressure was 30.11; highest pressure, 30.46, on the 1st; lowest pressure, 29.43, on the 14th; mean temperature, 45; highest temperature, 60, on the 20th; lowest temperature, 25, on the 30th; greatest daily range of temperature, 18, on the 30th; least daily range of temperature, 6, on the 26th.

Mean temperature for this month in

1872	42	1887	42
1873	36	1888	44
1874	43	1889	39
1875	48	1890	43
1876	40	1891	43
1877	42	1892	38
1878	40	1893	44
1879	39	1894	40
1880	40	1895	41
1881	44	1896	44
1882	46	1897	43
1883	43	1898	38
1884	32	1899	43
1885	44	1900	45
1886	46		

Mean temperature for this month for 29 years, 42; average excess of daily mean temperature during month, 3; accumulated excess of daily mean temperature since January 1, 247; average daily excess since January 1, 1; prevailing direction of wind, southeast; total movement of wind, 6072 miles; maximum velocity of wind, 48, south, on the 18th.

Total precipitation, 6.01 inches; number of days with .01 of an inch or more of precipitation, 19.

Total precipitation (in inches) for this month in

1871	7.62	1886	11.52
1872	9.47	1887	11.34
1873	5.15	1888	5.19
1874	5.24	1889	5.79
1875	12.41	1890	4.34
1876	6.88	1891	11.65
1877	6.87	1892	6.89
1878	4.53	1893	4.61
1879	7.36	1894	3.47
1880	13.93	1895	7.79
1881	6.64	1896	6.20
1882	20.14	1897	8.84
1883	6.34	1898	4.23
1884	7.52	1899	5.91
1885	7.17	1900	6.01

Average precipitation for this month for 30 years, 7.53 inches; total deficiency in precipitation during month, 1.52; total precipitation from September 1, 1900, to date, 16.71; average precipitation from September 1, 1900, to date, 19.37; total deficiency from September 1, 1900, to date, 3.06; average precipitation for 30 wet seasons, 44.90; number of clear days, 2; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days, 22; dates of killing frost, 20th, 21st; greatest 24-hour precipitation, 1.74 on 20-21st.

EDWARD A. BEALS,

Marvellous Champagne Figures.

In 11 months this year, 109,321 cases G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry were imported, or 72,169 cases more than any other brand. Special attention is called to the remarkable quality of this famous brand.