# HE WILL NOT GO

Chaffee Is Not to Join the German Expedition.

**GOVERNMENT FACES A CRISIS** 

State Department May Try to Dissunde Berlin Authorities From Undertaking This Campaign -Chinese Are to Blame.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-The United States Government is facing a serious cri-sis in China, owing to the announcement of the purpose of Field Marshal Count von see to begin another offensive cam-General Chaffee has been invited to join in the expedition, which is to be ilized on a larger scale than anything attempted in China since the allied army began the march to Pekin. The General so informed the War Department today, and the officials of the State Department have been advised of the situation.

This German movement is viewed with

absolute dismay here, for it is feared that it requires an immediate decision by the United States Government of its whole line of policy toward the Chinese ques-tion. General Chaffee will be told that he is not to participate in this campaign. He has been keeping the American forces in Pekin ever since the city was pacified simply as a legation guard, and the Geran Government is fully aware that the United States Government purposely de-prived the American contingent in China of its offensive military character and withdrew it from the control of General von Waldersee in order to hasten peace negotiations and prevent, so far as it could the continuance of military move-ments against the Chinese, which were baneful in their effect upon the peace evement. So our Government, not have ing changed its policy, cannot do otherwise than to cause General Chaffee to re frain from any participation in military movements so long as the present peaceful conditions continue

But another very serious point under consideration is, not whether Chaffee shall join the German movement, but whether it is not the duty of our Government to exercise all proper efforts to dissuade the German Government from undertaking this campaign.

The Chinese Government is unfortunately delaying the peace negotiations in an exasperating fashlon, and is not re-sponding in proper spirit to the effort of the United States Government. Word has just come from Minister Conger which confirms the press advices relative to the Chinese declination to accede to the demands of the Ministers in the matter of capital punishment of the leaders implicated in the Boxer movement. Mr. Con-ger's message gave it to be understood that the Chinese Government had agreed to exile Princes Tuan and Lan with capital sentences; to recommend suicide to Prince Chwang; death for Yu Hsien and Chao Chi Chao; imprisonment and degradation from office for Chi Hsu and Hsu Cheng Yu. It is said that an edict al-ready has been issued to execute these

A visit from the Japanese Minister to the State Department served to give color to the story that our Government is casting about to ascertain how far the other powers party to the Chinese question would indorse this proposed campaign. It is impossible to secure exact in-formation on the subject. The whole subject, it was said, is to come before the Cabluet meeting tomorrow. when the course to be pursued by the United States Government will be de-

authority that the American military bureau drawer. King and two other ne-forces under no circumstances will par-ticipate with the Germans in the pro-released. A mob formed and would have posed expedition, and, although it cannot be learned that General Chaffee has yet Dr. Arnold, who insisted upon having received instructions to that effect, he undoubtedly will have them very shortly. The United States Government stands steadfastly by the principles laid down in He confessed, implicating several other Secretary Hay's letter of July 3 last.

## VON WALDERSEE'S "BLUFF,"

Many in Pekin Do Not Believe Bo Will Send Out an Expedition.

the guilty persons named by the powers. The reply was considered unsatisfactory, and the envoys decided to insist upon a diplomatic corps will inform the Chinese picnipotentiaries that the former require-ments must be strictly complied with.

made by the various commanders prepar-atory to the big expedition. Apparently, the only commanders who have enough of anything for a long campaign are the American, British and Japanese. The others are deficient, especially the German, although Count von Waldersee believes that in a few days he will have all the supplies really necessary. He takes the position that it will be better to secure the greater part of the provisions from the country itself, but most of the Gen-erals think it unwise to take so great a rick. The British will rely almost entirely upon pack trains. Any other method of transportation through the mountain passes would probably be impossible, as, according to information received here, the Chinese have prepared for just this contingency, and have blocked every pos-sible pass with big boulders, in order to render the passage of artillery next to impossible.

Many people in Pekin say that Count von Waldersee is "working a bluff," in co-operation with the foreign envoys, hop-ing to compel the Chinese plenipotentia-ries to comply with the demands of the powers. The military authorities say this may be the case, but that China would never believe the foreigners again if they falled to send an expedition after Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein personally no a tified Li Hung Chang that it would be done in case the Chinese court did not accede to the demands of the powers. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang are

## To Clear Chi Lt.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.-The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Pekin which explains that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's new expedition is intended to clear entirely the Province of Chi Li of Chinese soldiers and produce a wholesome dread among the Chinese. The German commissariat department has ored 1000 transport wagons to be ready in 18 days.

The Chinese Will Be Astonished. SHANGHAI, Feb. 18.-The Shanghai Mercury asserts that "the allies are pre-paring a movement that will astonish China and bring her to terms quickly. According to the North Ching Daily News planning an expedition on the Yangtse Kiang.

BRUTALITY OF THE GERMANS. An English Correspondent Writes

From Personal Observation. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.-George Lynch an English war correspondent, who saw service in Cuba and South Africa and was then commissioned by two London papers to accompany the allied forces on the march to Pekin, writes to the Herald a long description of the terrible atrocities by the allies with which the campaign was accompanied. Mr. Lynch personally vouches for the accuracy of the facts he

relates. He says:
"But it is to the Germans that we must award the laurels of outrage in this campaign. They arrived late for the hunt-the man hunt, or man, woman and child hunt. There was something particularly cold-blooded about their proceedings. They arrived when the country ought to have been settled down, to avenge the murder of their Minister and to carry out the

mandate of their Kaiser.
"After marching into Pekin, leaving their path stained with the blood of hundreds of innocent people, who had just ventured to return to their homes, the Germans established a military reign of terror in their section of the city. Every day there were executions. One day 68 were shot. They did not hesitate to resort to Oriental methods for the purpose of extracting evidence from their witnesses. The treatment of their prisoners as I can personally testify, from what saw, was most brutal."

Mr Lynch takes the missionaries to task for their looting. Further on he

says: "The policy of the United States throughout this whole Chinese business has, to my mind, been altogether admirable, I recollect being with General Chaffee the day after the relief. He said to

"We had to come right up to relieve these people in the legations and now the sooner we can get out and go back home the better pleased I shall be, "This appears to me the right policy, not alone for the United States, but for

all the rest of the powers."

Mr. Lynch thinks the Chinese spirit of on is still very active and will be revived in the Spring.

## SITE FOR A LEGATION.

Rockbill Suggests That It Be Secured at Once. NEW YORK, Feb. 18 .- A special to the

Tribune from Washington says: While the indiscriminate selaure of property in China by foreign nations contin ues, there is some interesting information in a letter Senator Lodge has received from W. Woodville Rockhill, who was sent to Pekin to assist Minister Conger.

He says. Conger has written to the department and I have written to the Secretary suggesting the urgent need of securing at present a good site for our legation here. All the other powers have already preempted large tracts in the Tartar city here, on which they expect to build. If we do not do something at once, we will find ourselves shut off permanently from getting what we should have-a respectable legation, worthy of us, and commensurate with our interests out here. If Congress would appropriate \$100,000, we could secure all the necessary land and build all the needed buildings for the le-gation and for the guard which must remain here, probable for years to come, A year from now and it will be too late, It is without any exaggeration, now or

## TRIED BY A MOB.

Tennessee Negro's Jurors Hanged

DYERSBURG, Tenn., Feb. 18.-An unknown man broke into the residence of Dr. Arnold, a prominent physician here, yesterday, and struck Miss Eliza Arnold on the head and side with a hatchet. She fainted without seeing the assailant, who became frightened and fied. Bloodhounds followed the trail from the young lady's room to the house of a negro named Fred King, where a hatchet was found in a better evidence of guilt. A mob former today and took King from jall and tried him before a jury selected from the mob. negroes, and was then hanged. Another negro named Beebe has been captured, charged with complicity in the assault and probably will meet the same fate.

Laborer Had Skull Crushed. ST. HELENS, Or., Feb. 18.-Yesterday PEKIN, Feb. 18.—The foreign envoys morning Oliver Meiville, an employe of have held a conference regarding the Chinese reply concerning the punishment of Gobie on the line of the Gobie & Nehalem Railroad, had his skull crushed by a timber, which was moved by the fouling of the blocks on one of the donkey compliance with their original demands.

This decision, and the objections urged

Deceased was 2 years of age and leaves by the envoys to the latest imperial edict a wife and child. He was a new man were unanimous, and the doyen of the and had just gone to work in the morning. The Coroner was summoned and a jury empaneled. The verdict exonerates all connected with the work and states Meanwhile, great preparations are being that "death was from purely accidental

Major O. B. Gunn.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18 .- Major O. B. Gunn, a well-known civil engineer. dled at his apartments here today of stomach trouble. Mr. Gunn was born near Montague, Mass., in 1828. He built the central branch of the Union Pacific Railway, now the Missouri Pacific, and was made superintendent of that road. As chief engineer of the Missouri, Kansas & Tex. as he built 900 miles of that road, and also constructed portions of the Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railways.

Oregon Horses Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18,-The War Department today issued an order for the purchase of 500 cavairy horses in Oregon. Over 7000 additional are yet required, and Senator Simon is urging the purchase of Oregon horses, both on account of their quality and the saving to the Govern-ment in freight rates. He has had favorable assurances by the War Department.

Governor of Yukon District Resigns. SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 15.-The steam er Farailon brings advices from Skag-way stating that William Ogilvie's resig-nation as Governor of the Yukon district nced in a disputch to the Skug-

Estate of Lord Armstrong. LONDON. Peb. 18.—The estate of Lord Armstrong, inventor of the Armstrong gun, who died December 27 last, was sworn to today, the gross value being

Appointed Judge for King County. OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 18.-Governor Rogers today appointed G. Meade Emory. as an additional Judge for King County to serve until the next election.

## "WEBFOOT" HARD WHEAT FLOUR.

A great bread -- ker. Store this flour in a clean, dry place. Warm thoroughly

before using. TRY GRAIN-O: TRY GRAIN-O: Expedition Will Start Saturday.

LONDON. Feb. 18.—'Count von Waldersee has prepared his plans for the new expedition," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring yesterday, "and it will start next Saturday.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!

Ask your Girveer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that also of GRAIN-O. The children may drink it without injury as well as the sold rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. It is the price of confee. It is also the sold by all grocers.

United States have agreed to allow their SOUTH AFRICA AND CHINA forces to join."

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION AS EX-PLAINED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Government's Majority Cut Down -Winston Churchill's First Speech a Success.

LONDON, Feb. 18.-Questions in the House of Commons today regarding the war in South Africa did little toward throwing light on the situation. The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Broderick. gave a statement of the ever-increasing cases of typhoid fever among the troops. thus partially accounting for the long casualty lists. In October there were 500 cases and 95 deaths; in November 1213 cases and 207 deaths, and in December 1865 cases and 286 deaths. The total since the beginning of the war to December is 19,161 cases and 423 deaths.

Lord Stanley, the Financial Secretary of the War Office, imparted the informa-

tion that the government had purchased for the troops in South Africa 113,975 horses in Great Britain and 71,874 else where. The English and Irish horses proved the best and the Americans next. Of the latter, 21,000 were purchased, while

Canada supplied 3750. John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish Parliamentary party, took excep-tion to the oath taken by King Edward in the House of Lords. He declared that inasmuch as the Catholic religion was described as idolatrous and superstitious, he would oppose the granting of the King's salary. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, admitted that he was no admirer of the form of words, but hoped the practical question of their repetition be disposed of for many years to

The refusal of Lord Cranbourne, the fairs, to answer questions concerning which notice had not previously been given, gave John Dillon, Irish Nationalst, the chance to move an adjournment of the House in order to debate the sub-ject. Mr. Dillon declared that the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office had been

Mr. Balfour, in defending the course of Lord Cranbourne, said the practice of cross-examining the Foreign Secretary was dangerous, and would preclude the carrying on of delicate negotiations, and might endanger the interests of nations. and possibly the peace of Europe. The House then divided as follows: For ad-journment, 204; against, 249.

Lord Cranbourne, when the debate on the address, in reply to the King's speech from the throne was resumed, said com ercial interest was Great Britain's principal interest in China. There had been g eat delay in the settlement of affairs in China, but such delay must be expected in dealing with the Chinese. As to the question of indemnity, Lord Cranbourne said the British Minister at Pekin had been instructed to gather together the claims that were to be made. Referring to the railroad dispute, Lord Cranbourne sa'd Russia had assured the government that the occupation of the Pekin-Shan Hal Kwan Railroad was only temporary. and that the railroad and materials would be restored at the end of the occupation. Lord Cranbourne added:

"I am bound to say that in all our dealings with the Russian Government in this matter we have been received in the most friendly way. We have yo complaint whatever to make against the government of the Czar."

Continuing, Lord Cranbourne said Russia had assured the government that any agreement between Russia and China respecting the occupation of Manchuria was in the nature of a modus vivendi, to preent disturbances along the frontler and railroad. It was purely temporary, and although a guarantee was expected by Russia that these disturbances would not break out again, that guarantee would not take the form of territorial acquisition or virtual protectorate.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked: "Is it true that an expedition into the interior of China has been ordered by Count von Waldersee? And if so, how does the or-der affect our troops? At the end of such an operation we might find ourselves in another guerrilla war among a population far greater than the Boers.

Lord Cranbourne replied that, so far as the government was aware, no po contemplating an expedition into the interior of China. If it was so, the British commanders would require fresh instructions.

#### FEATURES OF THE SESSION. Government's Slim Majority and Speech of Churchill.

LONDON, Feb. 19.-The first division of the first Parliament of King Edward VII, which took place yesterday, resulted in cutting down to 45 the government's nor-mal majority of 130. The interest caused by this unexpected event was heightened Winston Churchill's first speech at estminster and Mr. Chamberlain's Westminster and healthy defense of his own policy. The extraordinary slimness of the majority of the strongest British government of modern times was the result of Lord Cranbourne's refusal to answer questions relating to the government's foreign pol-icy without previous notice from the ques-tioners. John Dillon seized the opportunity, and in spite of an unusually large attendance, almost placed the Conservative party in "queer street." course of an interview later, Mr. Dillon

"What it all means is that the govern ment will be obliged to revoke the arbi-trary ruling made by Mr. Balfour that Under Secretaries of State are not obliged to answer questions addressed to them. The question is more important than it appears on the surface, for, if Mr. Bal-four's ruling should be followed, it would prevent the Irish members from questioning the Irish Secretary and eventually de-prive us of all right of free speech." Dealing with Mr. Churchill's maiden

speech. Mr. Dillon paid it a generous tribute. "One might have thought," he said. "that it was Lord Randolph talking. Mr. Churchill scored a great success. He is worthy of his American mother." Mr. Chamberlain's speech came in reply to David Lloyd George's criticism of the conduct of the South African war, in the course of which he had denounced the burning of farms and keeping of Boer women and children in British langers on reduced rations. These charges created a

great uproar and provoked an angry de-mand from Mr. Broderick, Secretary of State for War, that Mr. Lloyd-George should offer evidence to substantiate his assertions.

Mr. Churchill caustically rebuked Mr. Lloyd-George. He indulged in epigrams, such as, "No other nation in the world ever received so much verbal sympathy

and so little practical support as the Boers." He proceeded, half humorously and half seriously, to belittle the efforts of the pro-Boer members of the House is behalf of their friends. He maintained that the war in South Africa had been carried on with unusual humanity, and he closed with the declaration of his belief that at no distant date there would be an "Anglicized, loyal, peaceful and pros-perous Transvaal." Sir Robert Reed, Radical member for

Dumfriesburgh, argued that all this could be accomplished without unnecessary se-verity and without withholding terms. Mr. Chamberlain, springing to his feet, stigmatized the speech of Sir Robert Reed as "devoted to abuse of British officers and the policy of the Ministers and to praise of the enemies of Great Britain." He denied that peace with honor was at any time possible before or after the fall of Pretoria. "The policy of His Majesty's government," he declared, "has not varied. Before the invasion of Natal we would have accepted the most moderate concession, but from the moment the invasion of conversed and the Bosers had fine

vasion occurred and the Boers had fired the first shot, the government determined that not one shred of the independence

which the Boers had abused should ever

again be conceded to them."

The Conservatives, cheering furiously, rose to their feet from the government benches at this assertion, and made the chamber ring again and again.

"The government," continued Mr. Chamber in the conservation at the

berlain, "challenged the opposition at the general election on the issue of annexation. We challenge you again, Tonight six pro-Borrs have spoken, and not a single Liberal Imperialist." Sir Robert Reed objected to the term "pro-Boer," but Mr. Chamberlain stuck

"I maintain," he said "that there is no other name for the men who believe every scandalous libel on British army officers "Don't insult us," shouted Sir Robert

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Be fore we grant free government to the Boers the country must be restored to something like its normal condition. I believe the Boers know well the terms offered them. The time is, however, not opportune for taking further steps to make these terms known, but I have been in communication with Sir Alfred Milner, with a view of taking advantage of any opportunity that might present itself.

"The struggle had to come. It originated in the determination of the Boers to secure the ascendency in South Africa. believe that, in spite of the sacrifice made this country is of the same mind as when it entered upon this struggle, and wil spare no effort to bring it to a close, and will support no party which seeks to stultify the object in view. Amid ringing cheers Mr. Chamberlain his seat and the House

#### MOSCOW PAPER SUPPRESSED. For the Publication of University Bulletins.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18 .- The Minster of the Interior, M. Siplaguine on Sat. urday ordered the suppression for three months of the Novosti Dnja, a Moscow newspaper, which has violated the prohibition against the publication of univer-sity bulletins. A secret circular has been issued reminding all the newspapers that the prohibition is now effective.

Information has been received here that 320 students have been arrested in Moscow presumably the whole assembly which obstructed the lectures among the students. Eighteen students were arrested here, but were subsequently released. Pending a decision in their case, however, they were forbidden to re-enter the university, Sixeen additional arrests were subsequent The Forestry Institute, near by held a meeting and declared the institute closed until the sentences against the students should be revoked and military law

The Institute of Railway Engineers, by a tion. The Military and Medical Academy students met, with the permission of General Kouropaikin, the Minister of War, the latter merely warning them that he could not prevent the operation of mill. tary law if obstructionary tactics were adopted. Of the 800 who were present at the meeting only 159 favored obstruction, Resolutions were adopted expressing great discontent with the sentences imposed at Kieff, and with military law gen-erally, but it was admitted that obstruction cannot lead to any desirable result. Furthermore, the meeting declared its onviction that the students at other institutions would reach equally sensible onclusions if they were granted similar

It is learned that Professor Melukoff, the celebrated historian who was taken into custody last Monday, was arrested for having attended a conference at a private house between students and liberal citi-

### COLD WEATHER IN EUROPE. Rivers in Southern France Frozen-Snow in Rome.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The weather is less cold here and in this vicinity today. though several deaths were recorded dur-ing the night, but rigorous cold continues in the provinces, the rivers in the extreme south being frozen, while several feet of snow has fallen in the department of Vosgos and in the Dauphine. Fifteen dew zero has been recorded at Switzerland is also suffering from the severe weather and snow cov the northern part of Italy. A dispatch from Rome reports an unprecedent-

Fatalities at Baku Numbered 127. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18 .- In the of-February 5 in the magazine of the Cas plan & Black Sea Company, at Baku, and which spread to other depots, it is admitted that 127 fatalities resulted from the conflagration, and that in addition a number of persons are expected to die from the results of their burns. The search for bodies is still being carried on

Empress Frederick Unchanged.

CRONBERG, Prussia, Feb. 18.-Emperor William and the Empress arrived here to day and spent an hour with the Dowager Empress Frederick this afternoon. Her Majesty's condition is unchanged. Their Majestles afterwards returned to Hom-

No Letter From Kruger. LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Foreign Office here declares the statement that Mr. Kruger has asked Great Britain to set forth the terms upon which peace would be announced in South Africa to be quite

The Danish Antilles Deal.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—The state-ment published in London to the effect that the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States has been abandoned is not well founded. On the contrary, the negotiations are advancing with prospects of an agreement. The delay was caused by further consultations with the



My RHEUMATISM CURE is just as certain to cure rheumatism as water is to quench thirst. No matter what part of the body the pain may be in or whether it is acute or chronic, MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE will drive it out in a few hours, and fully cure in a few days .- MUNYON.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure will cure any case of indigestion or stomach trouble.

Ninety per cent of kidney complaints, including the earliest stages of Bright's Disease, can be cured with Munyon's Kidney Cure.

Munyon sCatarrh Cure will cure catarrhofthe head, throat and stomach, no matter of how long standing. Nervous affections and diseases of the heart are controlled and cured by Munyon's Nerve and Heart Cure. Munyon's Cold Cure will break upany form of cold. Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price \$t.

men. Price \$1.

The Guide to Health (free) tells about diseases and their cure. Get it at any drug store. The Cures are all on sale there, mostly at 25 cents a vial. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNTON'S INHALER CURES CATABRIL.

# ALL DISEASES \$5.00 A MONTH

THE COPELAND SPECIALISTS REFUSE TO RAISE THEIR FEE

The Wonderful Success in Curing All Chronic Diseases, and Their Ability to Command Big Fees for Their Services Will Not Induce Them to Place Their Skill Beyond the Reach of the Masses.

success that has attended the Cope- ment. It is the regular price, and ing relief, among them some of the land specialists in their treatment of chronic diseases of all kinds since the Copeland Medical Institute was established in Portland, skill and methods in the treatment and despite the fact that their reputation for skill, earefulness, fidelity to their patients, and success in curing diseases other physicians admit their own inability to cure, has become so firmly established that they might abandon the poor and devote themselves to treating only those who could afford to pay big fees for their services, they will still continue to give the benefit of their great skill to all, rich and poor alike, for the merely nominal fee of \$5 a month, and supply all medicines free. While they are doing more good than a dozen charity hospitals, those who receive the stitute was established in Portland. benefit of their marvelous skill are During this time a great many who cluding all medicine and personal not recipients of charity. They pay have been cured of diseases from attention.

Notwithstanding the phenomenal; the full fee asked for their treat- which they have despaired of gaining humanity of the opportunity to to invite all who suffer from catrouble, stomach trouble, liver the skin, or any other desperate the same low rate which has been paid by the hundreds who have

the Copeland physicans want no best-known people in the city and They do not feel that their | state, have been impelled by their possession of special knowledge, joy and gratitude at being restored to health, to submit to newspaper of chronic diseases entitle them to interviews regarding their cases, demand such a fee as would de- and have given their portraits to prive the vast majority of suffer- be printed as an evidence of the truth of the statements made. The be cured of their distressing mala- same opportunity to be cured is open dies. On the contrary, they continue to all, for the Copeland specialists will not follow the usual course tarrh, asthma, bronchitis, lung of physicians who gain a special reputation for skill and success in trouble, kidney trouble, diseases of treating chronic diseases, and charge such fees as would exclude chronic ailment or malady, to avail all but the rich from the benefit of themselves of this special skill at their services. They will continue to place the highest attainments of medical science within the reach of been cured by them since the in- all by charging the merely nominal and uniform fee of \$5 a month, in-

# THESE PEOPLE SPEAK FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS AND STOMACH TROUBLE PERMANENTLY CURED

Mr. I. E. McHolland, residing at 671 Cast Everett street, Portland, Mr. McHolland was engaged for many years in fruitgrowing at Gravel Hill, and the exposure attending his work developed a serious and complicated catarrhal trouble, in-volving the head, bronchial tubes and stomach. In speaking of his trouble he

life; that is, with a stopping-up of the head, filling up of the throat, etc., but it was not until about six years ago that the disease became constitutional, From

A Stendy Decline, and when I commenced treatment at the

Copeland Institute my health seemed hoplessly shattered. The disease had extended itself until the membranes of the entire respiratory tract, as well as of the stomach, were involved. The inflammation extended to the bronchial tubes, causing a soreness and distressed feeling all through the

chest, and giving rise to A Violent and Racking Cough. "It seemed as though I was coughing all

the time, day and night, the paroxysms being so severe as to almost exhaust me, "My stomach gave out. It became so weak and sensitive that at times even the sight of food would sicken me, I ould eat nothing whatever without un dergoing all the Tortures of Indigestion.

"My condition grew worse from week to veek. Night sweats set in and I was Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

I became too weak to look properly after my affairs, and often thought I must give up the struggle. "I was failing so rapidly that it did not seem possible I ever could be cured. My daughter and other members of the family had been cured by the Copeland physi-

end of my course I was once more A Well Man. "The treatment cost me only \$5 a done for me. I cannot praise you too

month, which included all medicines, but | much, I am so thankful to be feeling so It cured me perfectly and permanently.

IT IS NOW MANY MONTHS SINCE I
QUIT THEIR TREATMENT, AND I

Mr. I. E. McHolland, 671 East Ever ett Street, Portland.

HAVE ENJOYED GOOD HEALTH the entire time. I have not lost a single day this winter from sickness."

CURED AT HOME OF EVERYTHING BUT OLD AGE.

The testimonial of Mr. Charles A. Charlton, contained in a letter recently received by the Copeland physicians, and a copy of which is here reproduced, will be of interest to all aged persons who suffer from chronic allments. Mr. Charldisease of the kidneys and bladder, complicated with catarrh of the head and throat, and he did not think it possible that he could be cured at the a could help me they could. I began treat-ment and was not disappointed. At the "I feel that you have cured me of my troubles, everything but old age, and I thank you very much for what you have

well. Yours truly, red.) C. A. CHARLITON, "P. O. Box 40, Ellensburg, Wash." (Signed.)

Mr. J. A. Hughey, Whatcom, Wash, "I was a sufferer for fifteen years from catarrhal disease of the head, throat and bronchial tubes, and had become so run down in health that I was scarcely able to attend to my business. I was advised by my physician to consult the Copeland Specialists, who have effected a perfect

Mrs. W. M. Maffit, Kenilworth, Portland: "I am glad to make known how much I have been benefited by Dr. Cope-land & Montgomery's treatment. Formerly my head was stopped up so I could hardly breathe. There was a ringing and buzzing in the right ear, and the hearing was very dull. Now my health is per-

## HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are alling, all who feel a gradual weakening, or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some unknown complaint, to cut out this slip, mark the question that applies to your case, and he will diagnose your case for you.

"Do you sleep with mouth wide

"Is there pain in front of head?"

"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the morning?

"Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?"

"Is your appetite failing?"
"Is there pain after eating?" "Are you light-headed?"

When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"

"Do you have hot flashes?" "Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"

you have pain in back under ahoulder-blades?"

"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?" 'Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength falling?"

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