

EIGHT LIVES LOST

Old Boiler in a Chicago Laundry Exploded.

WRECKED THE ENTIRE BUILDING

Forty-Two Persons Were Injured and Several Are Missing—The Proprietor Arrested—How the Searching of Ruins.

CHICAGO, March 11.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Doremus Laundry, 428 Madison street, this morning, eight persons were instantly killed, 42 were injured, and several are missing. The list of dead follows:

Frank Hannan, 38 years old, head cut; Martha Jacob, 38 years old, head cut; Kate Voss, 38 years old, head cut; Catherine Kelly, 38 years old, head cut; Emma Saburski, 38 years old, head cut; Minnie Olsen, 38 years old, head cut.

The following were injured: Michael Howell, slightly injured by falling glass; Tullie Olsen, injured about body; Arthur Boyer, slightly injured about body; Hilda Kall, 6 years old, leg crushed and face cut; Sadie Kall, 6 years old, left arm broken; William B. Dean, 10 years old, badly bruised; Joseph Galzella, internal injuries; Mary Wern, head cut; Abraham Cohen, head cut; Mary Kall, slightly bruised; Anthony Searns, shoulder crushed; John Dean, 8 years old, body bruised; Mrs. Fanny Dean, badly crushed by falling timbers; Lizzie Wike, three ribs broken; Annie Searns, head and shoulder cut; Sadie Slick, head cut; Lizzie Darrow, severe internal injuries; Susie Ginter, body bruised; Susanna Fraha, head cut; Nellie Tlight, slightly bruised; Peter Dean, head cut and leg crushed; Ellen Conaway, head and shoulders badly cut; Mary Haiko, arms crushed, bad scalp wounds; Mamie Burns, severe internal injuries; Minnie Jekela, internal injuries; Frank Dettensie, head cut and shoulder crushed; Theodore Van Hilden, internal injuries; George McNeil, head cut and arm crushed; William R. Haepel, internal injuries; Joseph O'Connell, badly crushed; Teresa Vansik, internal injuries; hip cut; Bessie Kinnead, slightly bruised; Deltos Patalov, internal injuries; Patrick O'Neill, bruised by falling wall; Otto Freund, face and hands cut; Mary Seaser, severe scalp wounds; Jacob Burchar, badly bruised; Martin Andrews, face lacerated; Kate Robinson, internal injuries; Gusie Hoffman, internal injuries; Minnie Hoffman, head cut and body bruised; Emma Kreuger, face badly cut.

The cause of the explosion has not been determined with accuracy as yet, and it will probably require an official investigation to settle the matter. Pending the verdict of the coroner's jury, A. L. Doremus, the proprietor of the laundry, is held in custody by the police.

Reports of the number of dead in the ruins run all the way from six to 20. It is known that 36 employees of the laundry had entered the place before the explosion occurred, because the approximate total of 40 employees in and around the building. The most conservative estimate by the police concludes that at least three persons, dead or alive, are still in the ruins.

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Tillie Olsen, one of the injured girls, was working near a window opening into the laundry office. She was picked up bodily and hurled through the window and the floor of the office. When she recovered consciousness, she cried that her sister was in the ruins, and it took the combined efforts of three officers to prevent the frail girl from rushing back into the smoking ruins in search of her sister.

A. Shop, proprietor of a confectionery store, was near the rear wall, and was completely buried by the explosion. He escaped serious injury, and was soon dug out. George Edmon, a laundry employee, who will probably die as a result of his injuries, was in the boiler-room when the explosion occurred, and how he escaped instant death is a mystery. He did not lose consciousness, and assisted the firemen in extricating him.

The boiler, it is said, was an old one, of 15 pounds steam pressure, and was set up at 7 o'clock. It is stated that the gas used was manufactured on the premises, and a great deal of gasoline was also used. This may account in part for the violence of the explosion.

Among the narrow escapes were those of five girls working in the paper-mache works of J. K. Young, occupying a part of the wrecked building. The plant was completely wrecked, and the roof blown in, but none of the employees was injured.

It is reported that an officer of the boiler inspection department warned Mr. Doremus not later than Friday that the boiler was unsafe to use. In the present condition, laundry employees, however, declare that the boiler had not been inspected, and therefore not condemned.

The wreckage of the boiler and in the east part of the building at once took fire and through the blinding clouds of dust and smoke and escaping steam could be seen struggling men and women, some of whom half buried in wreckage, others feebly endeavoring to climb to some place of safety, while from various parts of the ruins came cries for help.

The fire department extinguished the flames and the work of rescue began at once. One by one the wounded and bleeding girls were carried to near-by stores where they were given hasty medical attention and then taken to hospitals in ambulances. Dead bodies were taken to the morgue. In two instances the bodies were so frightfully mangled that a clothes-basket was used to carry them out. At the morgue the bodies were identified by relatives.

Most of the dead were found in the east end of the building where the fire raged the fiercest. Bodies under the heavy timbers, crushed and mangled almost beyond identification and in one or two instances half cooked, were found five of the dead.

Mutiny on the Albany.
TACOMA, Wash., March 11.—Advices brought by the steamer Goodwin state that 75 sailors mutinied on board the cruiser Albany at Hong Kong last month.

The cause was lack of money and liberty. The refractory sailors were placed in irons and taken to Cavite for trial. The gunboats Ball and Sughri, built at Hong Kong, for Siam, have been turned over to that government, with the object of striking terror to the rebels at Canton. Fourteen brigands were executed February 14. Four other men are being starved to death in cages exposed to public view.

STORM AND FLOOD.

Sixteen Deaths Are Reported From Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11.—Reports from over the state show that the storm of Saturday and Sunday was far greater than yesterday's reports indicated. Thus far 16 deaths have been reported, as follows:

Miss Gus Rufe, Hammett, 38 years old, head cut; John Turner, boy, Pine Prairie, 14 years old, head cut; J. A. Woolley, Newcastle, 38 years old, head cut; Elsie Watson, colored, and infant, Becka, 38 years old, head cut; Mrs. Mollie Davis, Rockhill, 38 years old, head cut; Omer Roberts, aged 13, Rockhill, 38 years old, head cut; Charles Dowling, Paragould, 38 years old, head cut; Seven miners at Huntington are reported to have been caught in a flooded mine. John Fitzgerald, Booneville, drowned in swollen creek. At Greenway a dozen buildings were

retired from the senate.

RETIRED FROM THE SENATE.

"TOM CARTER," OF MONTANA, WHO TALKED THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL TO DEATH.



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raised to the ground. Great damage was done at Osceola and Paragould.

A TOWN SWEEP AWAY.

Pine Prairie, Ark., Wrecked and Many Persons Injured.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Reports from the storm-ridden portions of Texas and Arkansas continue to come in. It is reported that the town of Pine Prairie, Ark., 35 miles north of Texarkana, has been swept away, and many persons injured, two being killed. The place is off of the telegraph line and cannot be reached. The damage done by the tornado at New Boston, Tex., will aggregate \$50,000, and the surrounding vicinity it is incalculable. Many farmhouses have been unroofed and families left without a home. In the village of New Boston alone there were 36 storehouses and residences destroyed or demolished. Not a life was lost.

From Blossom, Tex., comes the report that the 1300 people living there suffered as much from the wind as did New Boston. The houses were blown down, and the people were left homeless. The damage done by the tornado at New Boston, Tex., will aggregate \$50,000, and the surrounding vicinity it is incalculable. Many farmhouses have been unroofed and families left without a home. In the village of New Boston alone there were 36 storehouses and residences destroyed or demolished. Not a life was lost.

All along the lines of the St. Louis-Southwestern, the Iron Mountain, the Kansas City Southern Railroads and throughout the Texas connections for the radius of 300 miles in all directions there are authentic reports of extensive damage done to the farming interests and to the railroads and wires.

Sleet Storm in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11.—The most destructive sleet storm in years visited Wisconsin Sunday, cutting the city off from communication with the outside world and demoralizing railroad traffic. Railway men of wide experience say that such a situation has never before presented itself to them. Officials of the telephone companies report that between 60 and 70 poles are down between Chicago and Milwaukee, and that it will take a large number of men several days to repair the damage.

MARINETTE, Wis., March 11.—A fierce blizzard swept over the Northwest country yesterday and last night. Wind, snow and sleet combined to make it the worst storm that has been experienced for a long time. Street traffic here is practically blocked, and wires are badly demoralized. Communication in some directions is entirely cut off. Great concern is felt for the large number of fishermen who are out on the ice in the bay.

Telegraph Wires Leveled.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The sleet storm, which was the worst ever experienced in this section, accompanied by a northeast gale leveled practically all wires between Chicago and St. Paul. The telegraph companies, without exception, reported absolute inability to handle the briefest message for that section, and news service to papers throughout Wisconsin and portions of Iowa and Minnesota was limited to a report transmitted by mail and express. All the railroads suffered almost complete paralysis of telegraph service. The Chicago & Northwestern lost about 13 miles of poles and wires, chiefly in Wisconsin, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul suffered greatly, although there was no serious delay to the running of trains.

Ohio Lowlands Flooded.

AKRON, O., March 11.—Last night's storm was the worst of the winter. Reports from country districts state that the lowlands along the Cuyahoga River are flooded and considerable damage done to property.

Perished in the Blizzard.

PRESTON, Kan., March 11.—Daniel Jones, a farmer, was frozen to death last night on the prairie during the blizzard.

To Curtail Cotton Production.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 11.—At a meeting of the selling committee of the Fall River cotton manufacturers today it was voted to ask manufacturers to curtail production. The conditions of the proposed curtailment have not been made public.

Remarkable Trap Shooting.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Helmes, Gilbert, Crosby, Fanning and Parmelee, five of the best trap shots in America, met in competition at Interstate Park, Long Island, today, and the result was one of the most remarkable contests ever held at the traps. Each man succeeded in breaking 125 clay birds without a miss. This is a world's record.

TYPEWRITER TELEGRAPH.

Tested in Omaha Successfully—What the Machine Is.

New York World.

EX-CONSUL IN BAD FIGHT WITH REBELS AT MANILA.

FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE DEALS WITH REBELS AT MANILA.

Developments in the Case Against Fernando Rustin—Insurgent Surrenders and Captures.

MANILA, March 11, 10:30 P. M.—Colonel Schuyler, of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, has received the surrender of Mariano de Rios, four officers and 15 armed and uniformed men at Nalo, Province of Cavite. Lieutenant Colonel Pratt, of the same regiment, has accepted 35 rifles at Alfonso, Province of Cavite. A detachment of the Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry has captured 10 rifles at Batayan, Province of Batangas. In the case against Fernando Rustin, who was charged with aiding the insurgents, papers have been discovered which place in an unfavorable light M. Beraud, French ex-consul in Manila, who has returned to Europe.

A detachment of the Eighteenth Volunteer Infantry has defeated a body of insurgents near Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna. A contract has been awarded for raising the Spanish war ships which Admiral Dewey sank in the battle of Manila.

The coasting steamer Carmen, 266 tons, the property of Gialano Urrietta, and the schooner Orient, 35 tons, the property of Jose y Sanez, were seized on the recommendation of the commander of the United States gun boat Pareo on the charge of illicit transportation of cargo between Sopher and Buacan. Contraband of war was found on both vessels, both of which will be held pending investigation.

The trial of the nine natives charged with having murdered Quinsing, President of Calaba, because he was friendly to the Americans, discloses how the insurgents terrorized the natives, even in territory occupied by the Americans. Members of a secret society known as Mandocuts systematically abducted and killed Filipinos favoring American rule. In two months the Calamba Mandocuts killed 45 natives. The victims were usually buried alive. Fear kept the people silent. An office of General Calles organized and directed the operations of the Mandocuts in Calamba, Binang and other towns in Laguna Province. The ringleaders were arrested and many suspects were held pending an investigation. The arrest effectually checked the operations of the Mandocuts. The verdict of the military commission which is trying the case has not been announced.

Ordered to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Orders were issued today designating the Fourth provisional battalion of infantry, now organizing at San Francisco, as the First Battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry, and directing that it be prepared for early service in the Philippines.

Troops heretofore designated for service in the Philippines have been ordered to proceed from San Francisco as follows: Company D, Tenth Infantry, in addition to the First Battalion, Twenty-eighth Infantry, on the transport Indiana, sailing about the 15th inst.; headquarters band and First and Third Squadrons, Fifth Cavalry, and Troops A and B, Fifteenth Cavalry, on the transport Meade, sailing about the 16th inst.; First and Third Battalions, Twenty-eighth Infantry, on the transport Pennsylvania, sailing about the 17th inst.

An Important Surrender.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following cablegram has just been received from General MacArthur at Manila: "General Martin de Dios, four officers and 50 men, uniformed and armed, surrendered at Nalc. This is regarded as very important and indicating the collapse of the insurrection. The territory has heretofore been obstinately defended. The conditions throughout the entire archipelago are very encouraging. Captures and surrenders of arms continue; 318 arms were surrendered and captured since January 1."

General Young Returning.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Quartermaster-General is informed that the transport Logan left Nagasaki Thursday for San Francisco with Major-General Young and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Volunteer Regiments. General Young on his arrival at San Francisco will relieve General Shafter of the command of the Department of California, and the latter will be retired as a Major-General.

Packing-House for Honolulu.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Record tomorrow will say: "Nelson, the millionaire packer, is planning the erection of a \$2,000,000 packing-house at Honolulu. The proposed house is for the purpose of supplying the Hawaiian and adjacent islands with fresh meat without being compelled to use the present system of refrigeration. The idea is to transport livestock to Honolulu and slaughter there."

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TYPEWRITER TELEGRAPH.

Tested in Omaha Successfully—What the Machine Is.

New York World.

Omaha.—A test of great importance to the scientific world was an exhaustive and successful test, just made at the Western Union telegraph office here, of the Peare printer telegraph, an apparatus which its inventors declare, is destined to revolutionize all existing methods of transmission of intelligence. The apparatus consists of a sender and a receiver, operated by electricity. The sender is not unlike the keyboard of a typewriter, and the latter resembles the carriage and platen. An operator manipulates the keyboard and the message is transmitted over a wire any distance and is automatically printed on a roll of paper by the receiver.

Electrical experience is unnecessary for the operator, and there is no telegraph alphabet to learn. Any man capable of sending a message by the Peare printer telegraph is capable of sending a message by the Peare printer telegraph. The receiving is automatic, the only attention required being that the rolls of paper are supplied when needed and the receiver kept in working order. The apparatus of manufacture will probably not exceed that of a first-class typewriter.

The invention was patented October 9, 1890, and application for letters patent has been made in the more important foreign countries. Each letter is made by a certain motion of one of nine fingers, each finger being susceptible of four motions from as many degrees of curvature, supplied by storage batteries at either end of the line. Thus 36 separate motions are obtained, one for each letter of the alphabet, eight for the figures not already contained in the letters of the alphabet, one for the period and one for spacing.

This is according to the model machine built for Mr. Peare under his direction at the Smith-Premier typewriter factory at Syracuse, N. Y., which was shown several weeks ago. Later other models, with different keyboards, will be constructed. In the test made yesterday it was the intention to use a 1000-mile wire, but a rush of business prevented this. The Omaha-Kansas City loop, comprising 434 miles of wire, added to this was 120 miles of resistance, making a total of 554 miles.

The test was satisfactory. A current of 20 volts was used at first, but was increased to 35 volts when messages were sent at full speed. The significance of this lies in the fact that the telegraph company uses 100 volts on the Kansas City line alone, the test thus showing that the new apparatus can be operated with less than half the power required by the old-style telegraph.

A second long-distance test will be made in the Western Union office, and the longest available wire will be used. Frank D. Peare, the inventor, and W. S. Peare, the promoter, will soon leave for Chicago, where an exhaustive test will be made before the stockholders of the company, and later another exhibition will be given in New York City.

THE BARNUM OF ENGLAND.

Harnsworth's Great Success Due to His Ability to Amuse the People.

A man of unusually keen perceptions and with the audacity which is spelled success, Alfred Harnsworth, who was seen in London a mine so rich and so easily to be worked that its gold possibilities were staggering, writes A. Maurice Low in the Forum. Education in England had succeeded admirably in turning out every year an ever-increasing host of half-baked scoundrels of both sexes. Crude, immature, raw and unable to assume the responsibilities of a position, he had been tabloid furnished to them, the result of education, in nine cases out of ten, was to give them a vague longing for something which they could not do, and which they were not wittingly or unwittingly prepared to do. It had stirred passions and aroused desires which had shadowed across their minds, but never assumed substance. The "work" was a word which was a time when a man of letters was a man of letters, and whose anticipation of the future was equally joyless, gave way to the "board-schoolboy," who quickly forgot his multiplicity of table and his grammar, but who never forgot the word "tabloid."

The Feather Fashion.

Humane Review.

Here is a passage from a pamphlet reprinted a couple of years ago from the Times:

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Here was a constituency ready made. Mr. Harnsworth gave the world—his world of London, a city, remember, with a population of 3,000,000—a glimpse of the possibilities of the American Union, with three exceptions—Answers. It was exactly what had been demanded; it was the answer to the unexpressed desire. It was neither vicious nor did it denigrate, neither did it enlighten; it was simply commonplace, dull, trivial and exactly suited to the mental requirements of its readers.

And that, after all was the secret of his century-long success. He gave the people precisely what they wanted. Errand boys and factory hands invested their coppers in Answers. They read it at their lunch, and it was the Attie salt to their hunger for dry bread and dry bread. The errand boy took a tabloid, one of Mr. Harnsworth's paragraphs, as he went loitering between the bank and Lombard street; the young clerk in the interval between measuring half a yard of ribbon, turned around a tabloid under the counter when the floorwalker's back was turned. Mr. Harnsworth was the P. T. Barnum of England. He furnished a "refined entertainment."

The Feather Fashion.

Humane Review.

Here is a passage from a pamphlet reprinted a couple of years ago from the Times:

"One of the commonest as well as the saddest sights in London is the elderly lady making her spring in a carriage or bath chair in Hyde Park in some of the most public places; in appearance so bent and discolored and wasted with age and many infirmities as to remind the spectator of a corpse, her bowing head crowned with white wigs feathers torn from birds that were slaughtered when feeding their young! To a man who has any love of nature, and of nature's most beautiful children, such spectacle is ghastly and repulsive in the extreme; he remembers that he once had a mother, and is glad to think that she passed away a long time ago; since if she had lived down to within recent years she might not have escaped the contagion of this hateful fashion among women."

This is a sample of the severe things that have been said by me and by scores of writers in England and America; and these things have been printed and reprinted in journals and as leaflets and pamphlets, and have been blown like this-English all over the Kingdom, and the English-speaking world, so that no woman is ignorant of what has been said; and it has produced no effect. That is to say no appreciable effect; the few women who there who refuse to wear feathers, even when assured by the smug ladies of the millinery establishments that they are artificial and not birds' feathers at all, are probably regarded as eccentrics by their sisters. Feathers still decorate and degrade the majority of women of all ages, and of all social grades, from the poorest dwellers in the slums to the wealthiest and the daughters of a hundred Earls, and the one wife of the saintly and eloquent ecclesiastic who is a great church dignitary and a Lord. Unhappily, he does not make use of his eloquence to his sisters. Feathers still decorate and act as blasphemous witness each week in every church in his diocese, when the fair worshippers, adorned with spoils torn

WHAT HAS OUTLIVED ALL OTHERS

The People Have Judged the Copeland Practice by Results, the Character of Its Cures—Why the Most Dangerous Diseases Are Only Detected by the Skill of Really Great Physicians—A Lesson for Those Who Trust Their Lives to Inferior Doctors and Patent Medicines.

relied on, the most dreadful results are liable to follow. The people see doctors and medicines with big reputation falling out of sight, while the fame of a few doctors continues to increase, and sooner or later the people learn that those doctors and advertised remedies who fail and disappear lack the necessary merit that survives the test of time.

The reputation of the Copeland practice has lasted through years because of the ability of its physician to distinguish disease, together with the necessary knowledge properly applied to make cures. It is by the superior quality of the Copeland practice that it has continued, while other practices have had their day and then disappeared from public notice. The majority of

all those who have given voluntary tribute to the skill of the Copeland practice have run the gamut of patent medicines and inferior doctors. To them the Copeland treatment was the court of last resort. They had wasted the time when a cure was easy, and had sought skillful treatment at Dr. Copeland's hands when a cure was difficult. Still the cures in such cases are numbered by hundreds. With all this tribute to superior skill, the one-tenth has not been told. Those terrible cases that meant consumption, cancer, dropsy, total deafness, which have been checked, have not nor ever will be told, for those thus snatched from danger were often not aware themselves of what had been accomplished in their cases.

Mr. Frank Kubik, of Woodlawn, Portland, a well-known wood dealer: When I began treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute, I was utterly broken in health with but little hope of ever being my former self. I had suffered with catarrh for years, and this was complicated with rheumatism. My condition became so serious that I was almost reduced to a state of helplessness. I lost all use of the right arm, and it was only with the greatest effort that I was able to keep up.

My catarrh condition was also very severe, giving rise to an exhausting and debilitating cough. Toward night my head and throat would fill up, bringing on Choking Spells Like Asthma. Night after night I had to sit up in a chair to keep from suffocating. Words can not express the miserable nights I spent. I could not move without experiencing

Exercising Pain and could not lie down for fear of suffocation. No wonder I lost all hope and ambition, and under the strain of it I fell away until I was but a skeleton, and became so Weak and Feeble that I was obliged to quit all work. The disease extended to the ears, giving rise to ringing and buzzing noises, and

THE COPELAND TREATMENT CURES CATARRH, DEAFNESS AND RHEUMATISM

Frank Kubik, Woodlawn, Portland.

Write for Information of New Home Treatment, Sent Free on Application.

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.

from the slain children of the air, and each one bowing her head to flutter those feathers not her own, accompanies her own pastor with a pure heart and humble voice unto the throne of heavenly grace, saying after him, week by week, year by year, all his life long, so many sacred beautiful words, words, words.

CONSISTENT DEMOCRACY.

Cleveland Says There Is a Great Opening for the Old Party.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—At the 23rd annual birthday celebration of the Crescent Democratic Club tonight, a letter from Grover Cleveland was read, in which he said: "All the present signs of the times indicate most impressively the necessity of increased activity and aggressiveness in the ranks of the Democracy. There were days when Democratic principles, advocated in Democratic fashion, gave a pre-eminence of Democratic supremacy, or at least strength or influence in our nation's councils. Why should there not be a return of those days?"

"The answer to this question is not found in less applicability than formerly of Democratic doctrine to present conditions. On the contrary, there never was a time when they were more needed to cure evils which afflict our body politic and there never was a time when our countrymen would be more willing to accept Democracy as they once knew it as a safeguard against existing and threatening ills. I am convinced, however, that our party is to gain its old prestige and become again a strong and vigorous organization, feared by its enemies and inspiring the active devotion of its rank and file. It must, first of all, itself become truly, honestly and consistently democratic."

Japanese in Colorado Mines.

DENVER, March 11.—It was announced here today that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company is importing Japanese miners to fill the place of strikers in their New Mexico mines. Forty arrived at Gallup today, it is said, and 200 more are expected within a few days. It is stated that the company will also employ Japanese to work in Colorado. They are brought from the Pacific Coast.

SIX-DAY WALK.

Hegelmann in the Lead of the Contestants.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Most of the contestants in the six-day go-as-you-please walking match, which was begun at 12:30 o'clock this morning, were in good condition at midnight and much ground had been covered. At 11 o'clock the score of the first seven was as follows:

M. L. Hegelmann 114 1/2
Glick 111 1/2
Hart 110 1/2
M. L. Hegelmann 114 1/2
Glick 111 1/2
Hart 110 1/2

Slosson Breaks World's Record.

NEW YORK, March 11.—In a game of three-cushion caroms in this city tonight, George S. Slosson broke the world's record with a run of 15 points.

Fired Into a Negro