A TRIBUTE TO KEANE

PALLIUM CONFERRED ON THE ARCHBISHOP AT DUBUQUE.

Installation Address Delivered by Archbishop Ireland—Many Notable Catholics Present.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 17.—In the presence of princes and high priests of his church and before an audience that filled St. Raphael's Cathedral and overflowed into the surrounding streets, Archbishop John J. Keane was to day invested with the pallium, the insignia of the high position he occupies in the Roman Catholic church.

While the absence of Mgr. Martinelli was marked, it detracted none from the grandeur of the scene, which far surpassed that of September 17, 1893, when Mgr. Satolli, now a member of the Sacred Congregation, Rome, conferred the pallium on the late Archbishop Hennessy in this same cathedral. The attendance of clergy and laymen from abroad was very large, and but few states in the Union were unrepresented. It was a remarkable tribute to Archbishop Keane.

The ceremonies opened at 10 o'clock with a procession in which the cardinal, archbishops, bishops and priests took part, clad in full vestments of their rank. Passing from the archiepiscopal residence the procession entered the cathedral and moved up the main aisle to the altar. Cardinal Gibbons ascended the throne on the left, which had been yielded to him by Archbishop Keane, the latter occupying a temporary throne on the right which he had erected for himself. About these two principals were Archbishops Kain, of St. Louis, Katzer of Milwaukie, Elder, of Cincinnati, and Ireland, of St. Paul, and in their company were 34 bishops and nearly 400 priests.

The scene was beautiful. The high altar, almost hidden by palms, ferns and flowers, was dazzling with electric lights, while the cardinal's red robes, the archbishops' purple, the bishops' purple and white and the priests' black and white, and the intertwining papal and American colors, with which the auditorium was decorated, made an almost perfect color scheme.

Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, in full canonicals, ascended the altar at 10:30 and commenced the celebration of pontifical high mass. His assistant priest was the Very Rev. Gunn, of Cedar Rapids, deacon; Very Rev. McLaughlin, of Clinton, subdeacon; Very Rev. O'Connor, of Carroll, and some 30 others. Revs. Toomey, Donlin, Barry, Fitzpatrick and Carey were masters of ceremonies.

The music was Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," sung by a choir of 60 persons. At the close of the mass Cardinal Gibbons, with imposing ceremony, conferred the pallium upon Archbishop Keane. The cardinal's assistants were Right Rev. Mgr. Ryan, V. G., Dubuque, and Rev. Clement Johannes, Dubuque.

Following the investiture Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, delivered the sermon of the day. A congratulatory address from the clergy of the diocese was made by the Rev. Dr. Carroll, professor of St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, and Archbishop Keane's reply closed the ceremonies at the church.

The great feature of the day was the installation address by Archbishop Ireland. He regarded the installation as one of the most important events in the Catholic church in recent years, Archbishop Keane representing the forward movement in the church. Archbishop Ireland's subject was "The Church in America—Its Yesterday and Its Tomorrow." He said:

"I fear not here to say that we have today in the United States 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 Catholics. I speak, too, of the numbers of churches, colleges, schools, convents, hospitals, orphanages and other institutions of piety, charity, education and apostolic zeal with which the whole country is covered. Those are not the creations of the civil state or of rich religious corporations; they are the results of the pennies of the Catholic people, the embodiment in brick and stone of the sweat of their brow, of their hard labor, bestowed freely to God and his church. Glance down through the naves and aisles, notice the thronging multitudes of men as well as of women that press around the altar rail, not merely on high festivals, but on ordinary Sundays. And follow these multitudes into their homes, their shops and marts as they mingle with their non-Catholic fellow citizens. Is there upon their lips a word of disloyalty to church? I challenge the most Catholic lands to show me Catholics more courageous in the profession of their faith, more consistent in bringing its principles into their daily manner of life and if, from its exterior manifestations you pass to an examination of their faith itself, even to the smallest iota, the faith of Peter, the supreme shepherd of the whole flock, to whom they are united in love and obedience as were never more so Catholics of any country.

"Three-quarters of a century, half a century ago, anti-Catholic prejudice was dominant in the land. Our non-Catholic fellow citizens were not to be blamed; they had not known Catholics as Catholics are and they treated them according to what they believed of them. But today in America the reign of ill-feeling and animosity has passed away. In America Catholics and non-Catholics differ from one another in creeds and spiritual allegiance; but as true Americans they respect one another and accord to one another their civil and social freedom, all working together in peace and harmony for the greater weal of society and of country.

"The problem before the church of America was whether the Catholic religion could prosper in an atmosphere of absolute freedom, without aid or prop from state organization, or even from compact social or national traditions, whether from its innate vigor, watered by the dews of heaven alone, it could live and prosper. To one who believes in the divine origin of the Catholic faith or has read diligently its story of ages, the issue of the problem should never have been doubtful. Yet so accustomed had Catholics been to see the church allied with the state or working only in populations in whose souls it was encrusted by the accretions of centuries, that many in America and more so in Europe were not willing to trust to its vitality when planted suddenly in the wilderness to battle alone and unprotected with drouth and tempest. The problem is most interesting for this other reason, that, whether for woe or weal, the entire world is seen rapidly drifting towards the social and political conditions of America, and the church on trial in America is on trial for the world.

"In America the Catholic faith was on trial and so was democracy itself in its relations with religion. And here is the cause of so many attacks made on the American church. Those attacks covertly are attacks on democracy. It would have been most convenient for reactionary theorists to be able to say to Catholics, the world over, 'Your church cannot thrive in a democracy, in the full freedom which democracy insures.' Thank God, to such theorists, both America and the Catholic church and American democracy have given saddest disappointment.

"In my earnest desire that the Catholic church in America be all that God intends her to be, all that her opportunities propel her to be, may I be allowed to say to Catholics of America—be you, in the truest and best meaning of the word, Americans, loving America, loving its institutions, devoted to its interests; chary in blaming it, ardent in defending it. There is among some of us, I am not afraid to say, a disposition to criticise at every moment, to rejoice in criticising, to exaggerate faults, to minimize virtues, to pile up grievances, to grumble perpetually. Such a disposition is unpatriotic and does most serious harm to the Catholic faith in the eyes of intelligent and earnest Americans. Let it disappear for good. Surely the time has come to leave off the old spirit which days of real persecution in olden times did beget, to live of the present and the future and to reach courageously but honorably forward towards the elevation of our people, to the character as well as to the condition of free men. Let us be just to America and know and proclaim that nowhere, all things duly considered, is the church freer than in America, that nowhere as in America is she allowed to live in untrammeled freedom and to prosper as her forces and the zeal of her sons permit.

"From yonder pallium has come my inspiration. In words that hum with the deepest feeling and most earnest action the pallium that touches the shoulders of John Joseph Keane speaks to me as it does to my hearers, of church and of country, of sacred love for one and the other, of intelligent devotion to the weal of one and of the other.

"Friend of my priestly and episcopal years, my fellow soldier and my leader in all causes that we believed to be serviceable to church and to country, I will this day speak in the name of the church and of America and say exceedingly one and the other rejoice that you are seated in the full panoply of archiepiscopal dignity and authority upon Dubuque's cathedral chair. The church of America is sure that from Dubuque will go forth henceforward in sweetness and power a mighty influence for good in aid of religion and of patriotism."

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the visiting clergymen were banqueted at the Hotel Julienne, where covers were laid for 400. Archbishop Keane was toastmaster. Cardinal Gibbons responded to the toast "All Hail to the Great Leo XIII, Pastor of the Universal Church." The other toasts were: "God Bless Our County, the Home of Civil and Religious Freedom," Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria; "Welcome to Our Cardinal, to Our Archbishops and Bishops, and to All Our Honored Guests," Archbishop Elder, Cincinnati; "The Church in the Great Northwest," Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls. S. D. Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, having been called to Washington, did not respond to the toast "Success to the Catholic University of America, the Glorious Crown of Our Catholic Educational System." Instead, however, brief remarks on the subject were made by distinguished churchmen present.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Races at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Western Foal stakes, the feature of the card at Tanforan today, went to Corrigan, who won driving by over a length. Herculean, the favorite, Dunboy and Favorsham fell in the hurdle race. Cairns, the rider of Herculean, sustained a broken collar-bone, while Delconte, who rode Dunboy, was badly shaken up. Sam Howard, backed from 8 to 1 to 4½, won by a neck from J. O. C. The race had a bad look. After the fifth race Carruthers and Shileds claimed Dangerous Maid for $900. Sam Hildreth, her owner, secured Sir Hampton for $800, and Doss & Co., owners of Parmenion, took Procursor for $1000. Results:

Five and one-half furlongs—Foul Play won, Necklace second, Saul of Tarsus third; time, 1:07¾.

Four and one-half furlongs, selling—Jarrettier d'Or won, Zirl second, Ogle third; time, 0:54¾.

Hurdle, one mile and a half—Sam Howard won, J. O. C. second, Viking third; time, 2:53¼.

Western Foal stakes, five furlongs, value $3815—Corrigan won, Flora Pomona second, Doren third; time, 1:01.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Scotch Plaid won, Dangerous Maid second, Precursor third; time, 1:48¼.

Mile, selling—Bernota won, Maydine second, Tony Lepping third; time, 1:42½.

Races at Newport.

CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—Results at Newport:

One mile—W. G. Welch won, Hija second, Gurdon third; time, 1:49½.

Half mile—King Daly won, Foundling second, Debenture third; time, 0:51½.

Six furlongs, selling—Masterful won, Divertisement second, Corialis third; time, 1:19.

Five and a half furlongs—Foneda won, The Bronze Demon second, Georgie Gardner third; time, 1:11.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—George B. Cox won, Get About second, Banquo II third; time, 1:55½.

Five and a half furlongs—Denny Duffy won, Blackford second, Lady Kent third; time, 1:12.

Races at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17.—The results today were:

Four and a half furlongs—Miss Blarney won, Easter Nell second, Marie Bell third; time, 0:59.

Five furlongs—Miss Charlie won, H. L. Coleman second, Katoma third; time, 1:06½.

One mile—Caviar won, The Unknown second, Nobleman third; time, 1:45.

Mile and an eighth, selling—Amelia Strathmore won, Chorus Boy second, Janowood third; time, 2:01½.

About two miles, steeplechase—The Lost Chord won, Basle second, Domozetta third; 5:01.

Six furlongs, selling—Kindred won, Quite Right second, Water Crest third; time, 1:17½.

Races at Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Osmon Digma fell at Aqueduct, throwing little Wilkinson, and the boy is thought to be mortally hurt. The results:

Four and a half furlongs—Rightaway won, Easy Street second, Play Like third; time, 0:57.

Six furlongs, selling—Manitoban won, Yorkshire Boy second, Blue Away third; time, 1:14 4-5.

Four and a half furlongs—Maru won, Lydbeth second, Eva Mine third; time, 0:54 1-5.

About seven furlongs—Ten Candles won, Pupil second, All Green third; time, 1:25

Five and a half furlongs—Ninona won, Councilman Tom second, Egotist third; time, 1:10.

Races at Lakeside.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The results at Lakeside:

Five and a half furlongs—Blue Lick won, Olekma second, Irma S. third; time, 1:09.

Half-mile—Haydon won, Nellie Waddel second, Vana third; time, 0:49.

Six furlongs, selling—Debride won, Andes second, Patroon third; time, 1:15.

Five and a half furlongs—Rival Dare won, Braw Lad second, Jake Weber third; time, 1:07 3-5.

Mile and a sixteenth—Ed Adack won, Shut Up second, Hampshire third; time, 1:49 4-5.

Mile and a sixteenth—Little Tim won, George Lee second, Vincennes third; time, 1:47 2-5.

Races at Newmarket.

LONDON, April 17.—At the second day's racing at Newmarket today, an all-aged selling plate of 100 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each for starters, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds and upward, was won by Valenza, with Patsy McDermott in the saddle. Oxbridge came in second, with Danny Maher up, and Lothdoon was third.

Match Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17.—The match race between Cresceus and Charley Herr, scheduled for the October meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, is now an assured fact. The horses will contest for a purse of $7000, of which $2000 goes to the loser.

TOLEDO, O., April 17.—The race between The Abbot and Cresceus at Brighton Beach track is off. Mr. Ketchum, owner of the latter, returned the contracts to New York this morning, claiming they were not in accordance with the original verbal agreement. He will shortly leave with Cresuceus for the Oakley track, Cincinnati.

NOT A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

MILNER DESCRIBES THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Worse Than It Was Seven Months Ago—Necessary Devastation of the Country.

LONDON, April 17.—A South African blue book, containing recent dispatches from Sir Alfred Milner and other official correspondence, was issued tonight. Sir Alfred Milner wired under date of March 3 requesting permission to return home at an early date upon leave of absence for the purpose of resting. Joseph Chamberlain replied by granting this request, but expressing the Government's regret that it should be necessary for Sir Alfred to leave South Africa at the present time, quite recognizing, however, his need for rest, and mentioning three months as a possible period of absence.

In a dispatch dated February 6, Sir Alfred reviews the situation in South Africa, and says that he had hoped some definite point would be reached, after which it would be possible to sum up that chapter of history containing the ways and forecast of administrative reconstruction which must succeed it.

"But I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that there will be no such dividing line," continues Sir Alfred. "I have not the slightest doubt of the ultimate result, but I foresee that the work will be slower, more difficult, more harassing and more expensive than was at any time anticipated. It is no use denying htat the last half-year has been one of retrogression. Seven months ago this colony was perfectly quiet, at least as far as the Orange River. The southern half of the Orange River Colony was rapidly settling down, and even a considerable portion of the Transvaal, notably the southwestern districts, seemed to have definitely accepted British authority and to rejoice at the opportunity to return to orderly government and the pursuits of peace. Today the scene is completely altered. It would be superfluous to dwell on the increased losses to the country caused by the prolongation of the struggle by the form which it has recently assumed. The enemy are now broken up into a great number of small forces raiding in every direction, and that our troops are similarly broken up in their pursuit makes the area of actual fighting and consequently of destruction much wider than would be the case in a conflict between equal numbers operating in large masses. Moreover, the fight is now mainly over supplies. The Boers live entirely on the country through which they pass, not only taking all the food they can lay their hands on, but looting the small village stores of clothes, boots, coffee and sugar, all of which they are in great need of. Our forces are compelled to denude the country of everything movable in order to frustrate the tactics of the enemy. The loss of crops and stock is more serious to the Boers than the farm-burning, of which so much has been heard. I say this not at all as an advocate of such destruction, and I am glad to think the measure is seldom if ever resorted to."

After mentioning the "wanton destruction of headgear, stamps and other apparatus in the outlying mines," Sir Alfred expresses a hope that the miscreants will turn out to be not Boers but members of the Rand proletariat belonging to various European nationalities who are intensely anti-British and have now taken to the veldt. He points out that the damage to the mines is not great relatively to the large amount of capital sunk in them, one mine having been damaged to the extent of £200,000. Continuing, he says:

"The consequences of the war, although not grave, are appalling. The country people will need help to prevent them from starving, and probably a certain amount of capital. A more serious effect of the last six months is the moral influence of the recrudescence of the war, especially in Orange River Colony."

Discussing the plans of local defense put into operation, he argues that the government policy should be to consider the feelings and interests of the loyalists and thus to retain their loyalty, as well as to disarm their enmity and to win the confidence of those who are fighting against Great Britain.

Other correspondence in the blue book relates to various phases of sedition, to incidents of invasion and to details of administration. Among the letters are three dispatches from the Government of The Netherlands to the Dutch Consul-General in Pretoria before the war, advising Mr. Kruger to adopt a conciliatory attitude. One of these, dated August 13, and already alluded to by Count von Bulow in the Reichstag, and by the Foreign Minister of The Netherlands in the Dutch Parliament, says: "The German Government, like myself, is convinced that every approach to one of the great powers at this very critical moment will be without any results whatever and very dangerous to the republic."

The appearance of the blue book just at this moment is explained as a characteristic move on the part of Mr. Chamberlain, who, with a view of anticipating the inevitable criticism upon the temporary absence of Sir Alfred Milner from South Africa, publishes important communications giving frankly the views of the men on the spot and showing that Sir Alfred seized an occasion to secure well-earned rest while the military operations are still unfinished, so as to enable him to be back at his post again when the time arrives for inaugurating the civil administration.

The dispatches reveal the fact that the government went further in the direction of endeavoring to conciliate the Boers than Milner and Kitchener were in favor of going and discouraging as the former's estimate of the position of affairs in February was, his extremely sanguine views for the future of South Africa will tend to reconcile the country to whatever sacrifices it may be still called upon to make.

The question of who is to carry on Sir Alfred's work in his absence excites interest. In the natural order of things, the duty would devolve upon Lord Kitchener, whose ability for the task is unquestioned; but considering the already onorous nature of his military duties, it is felt that he ought not to be saddled with the additional work which Milner found so heavy.

The papers, commenting upon the dispatches do not attempt to gloss over the seriousness of Milner's views, but they exhibit no sign of discouragement and recognize that it is imperative that Milner should have a rest.

RESOURCES OF THE BOERS.

Dutch Captain Says Men and Ammunition Are Plentiful.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Captain Otto von Losseburg, Captain of the Second Battery, Transvaal State Artillery, who left the Boer Army in January, being incapacitated with wounds, arrived from Europe with Montagu White, and is now at the Imperial Hotel. In an interview last night Captain von Lossburg said:

"The English have violated every law of civilized warfare. They have armed 5000 Kaffirs, who are in Steinacher's Horse, which is the scum of South Africa. They fight like the Hessians fought you, for hire. They get 12 shillings a day. They plunder and pillage everybody, young and old alike.

"When I was wounded I was put in a Red Cross ambulance and started for Lourenco Marques. We were held up by 50 Kaffirs, who wore nothing but breechclouts and carried British rifles. They took everything we had and turned me back to Pretoria. I complained of the violation of the Red Cross flag and robbery to the British officers. They investigated and admitted that I had been shamefully treated. They promised restitution after the war.'

"You Americans have little conception of the resources of the Boers. General Delarey alone has 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition. We have 20 guns and a 'Long Tom.' The latter is hidden for future need. We need nothing but ambulances and our supplies.

"Our forces are distributed like this: Delarey has 6000 men; Botha, 4000; Dewet, 5000, and the rest are in flying corps. They constantly harass the British. Most of our men are fighting south of Pretoria.

"The Americans with our army, and particularly the Irish-Americans, are doing magnificent fighting. One of the latter was a Sergeant-Major in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. The Irish-Americans prevented the capture of our 'Long Tom' by their bravery at Leydenberg. They fought like fiends.

"The English have 100,000 men tied up guarding the railroad at Port Elizabeth, New London, Durham and Cape Town. Last November a lot of mules and horses for their army reached Lourenco Marques. Only the French Consul protested. The German and American Consuls were mute. Portugal heeded the French protest and made the ships unload elsewhere out of Portuguese territory.

"The British recently desecrated the Lutheran Church at Rusterly Mission. The 'Tommies' took the church organ, and while one of them played the others danced to the music with Kaffir girls. At Lystenberg the British desecrated a cemetery by making it a cattle pen."

HURRICANE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Caused Great Damage in Fiji and New Hebrides.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 17.—The steamer Aorangi arrived tonight from the Antipodes with a large crowd of passengers. News was received by her from New Zealand of a new socialistic scheme there. Premier Seddon gives notice that he will ask the government of the colony to start a national coal mine, to supply the government-owned railways and private consumers, and keep down prices.

From the Fiji group news is received of a hurricane which involved the loss of property and shipping valued at over $1,000,000 at Levuka, and heavy damage elsewhere. Seven lives were lost at Levuka, and from other parts of the group loss of life was reported. Ten coasting vessels were lifted bodily on to the land. New Hebrides was visited by a hurricane and a tidal wave shortly before and Bromanga especially suffered. The church and Rev. Mr. Robertson's house were blown down, and Mrs. Patton, who was visiting Rev. Mr. Robertson, had a narrow escape from being killed.

At Sydney there has been recurrence of plague, which was brought from Cape Town by the transport Antillian, one victim having died when the vessel was quarantined at Sydney.

Character Study of the Queen.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Quarterly Review, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune, contains a remarkable article on Queen Victoria, evidently written from a precise and intimate knowledge during a period of 50 years. The article is not signed, but it is perhaps the first character study of the Queen made by any competent writer who had the advantage of personal acquaintance with her.

The explanation given of the Queen's prejudice against Mr. Gladstone is that it started in the suspicion that he gave her too much work to do, until she was, as she put it, "dead beat." He tried in his eagerness to press her to do what she considered to be his work, and when she resented it, and he renewed the attempt, she formed a pertinacious prejudice against him which never was removed. The author stated that it was always an element in her reticence with regard to Mr. Gladstone that he was too high church and had the mind of a Jesuit.

The Queen's own attitude toward religion is discussed judiciously. The headship of the Anglican church, or the Scotch Presbyterianism, she considered to be a part of the business of statecraft, and did not trouble her conscience about it. Probably the form of service which she preferred was that of the Presbyterian church, but she was a broad church woman, with no curiosity about creeds. She liked Roman Catholics much better than Anglican Ritualists.

Another British Scandal.

LONDON, April 17.—The Globe this afternoon scents a gross scandal in its alleged discovery that two members of the governmental committee appointed a year ago to determine the value of various explosives have taken out patents in their own names. The Globe says: "Sir William Roberts Austen secured a patent for improvements in detonators, while Sir William Crooke has patented nitro explosives for artillery. When the committee was appointed, Lord Lansdowne, then War Minister, assured inventors and manufacturers that they might submit their products to the committee in the utmost confidence."

German Tariff War With Hayti.

BERLIN, April 17.—Official statistics published by the Reichsanzeiger regarding the foreign trade of 1900 within the German tariff union show imports aggregating 6,042,000,000 marks, as against 5,784,000,000 marks for 1899, and exports aggregating 4,753,000,000 marks, as against 4,368,000,000 marks in 1899.

A tariff war with Hayti has now formally begun. The Bundesrath has confirmed the increased duties upon coffee, cocoa and dye woods from Hayti.

Scene in a London Church.

LONDON, April 17.—The scene in the Bow Street Church today during the consecration of the Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingraham as bishop of London resembled a political meeting rather than a religious service. John Kensit, the anti-ritualist, entered an expected protest against the appointment. He spoke for some time in a loud voice. His remarks caused an extraordinary uproar, and he was greeted with cheers, hisses and shouts of "Order," "Shame," "No popery," etc.

The friends and opponents of Mr. Kensit became so uproarious that the vicar-general tried to clear the church. Dr. Ingraham appealed to his friends to listen quietly. Eventually the vicar-general overruled the objections, and the election of Dr. Ingraham was confirmed. Disorderly scenes and hustling recurred outside the church, and finally Mr. Kensit was escorted home by a score of policemen, and followed by a howling mob.

Wessels Is Alive.

CRADDOCK, Cape Colony, April 17.—Advices from Heilbron say that Andries Wessels is alive. Wessels accompanied Morgandaal on his visit to the Boers in the capacity of a peace envoy, and was reported to have been shot by order of General Dewet.

Foreign Notes.

Earl Russell, who was recently divorced, appears on the list of successful students at the London bar examination.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Kiel with their third son, Prince Adelbert, who will enter the German Navy today.

Mexico signed the convention of The Hague peace conference. China, Luxembourg and Turkey are the only countries which have not signed the convention.

Chile is awaiting information from its Minister in Buenos Ayres before a protest is made against repeated invasion of Chilean territory by citizens of Argentina.

A band of Bulgarians invaded Turkish territory at Ak-Tash, in Northern Turkestan. They were repulsed by the Turkish troops. One Bulgarian was killed.

In the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael, Berlin, during the choir practice, an unexplained explosion injured a soldier and two boys. The roof was damaged and all the windows were shattered.

The agitation against the religious orders at Lisbon is growing. The Republican papers violently attack the pope because of a letter which the pontiff has written to the patriarch at Lisbon on the subject of the persecution of the religious orders.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President today made the following appointments: War—Cyrus S. Roberts, to be Colonel of Infantry; Owen J. Sweet, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry; Charles K. Winne, to be Deputy Surgeon-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles B. Woodruff, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major; to be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, Leonard K. Graves, Luther D. Howell and Henry Lippincott.

Interior—Lemuel M. Blaughlin, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Chamberlain, S. D., and Charles L. Brockway, to be Register of the Land Office at Chamberlain, S. D.

Why Not Help Us Out?

Toledo Leader.

That will probably be a big show at Portland in 1905—if too much valuable time and energy is not wasted in selecting a name for it.

MRS. FRANK CARTER,
3 Merrill Street, Amesbury, Mass.

This letter should carry Faith and Conviction to the Hearts of all Sick Women.

"I suffered with inflammation and falling of the womb and other disagreeable female weaknesses. I had bad spells every two weeks that would last from eight to ten days and would have to go to bed. I also had headache and backache most of the time and such bearing down pains I could hardly walk across the room at times. I doctored nearly all the time for about two years and seemed to grow worse all the time until last September I was obliged to take my bed, and the doctors thought an operation was the only thing that would help me, but this I refused to have done.

"Then a friend advised me to try the Pinkham medicine, which I did, and after using the first bottle I began to improve. I took in all five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, four boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Dry Form Compound, three boxes of Liver Pills and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and I am as well now as I ever was. I am more than thankful every day for my cure."—MRS. FRANK CARTER, 3 Merrill St., Amesbury, Mass.

$5000 will be paid if this testimonial is not genuine.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

THE COPELAND PRACTICE TESTED BY YEARS PROVEN BY ENDURANCE

It Is by the Natural Law of Things That the Copeland Practice Survives All Other Methods—That Which Is Best, That Which Is of Greatest Service to Mankind, Abides Always.

FOR TEN YEARS

For ten years Doctors Copeland and Montgomery have conducted in this city the largest practice ever known in the history of the Northwest. The people know them. Their fame has grown in the strong light of intimacy and permanency. Medical pretenders and bogus healers of every variety have come and gone; passed in the night, unable to endure the daytime of acquaintance. But with time and intimacy the fame of Doctors Copeland and Montgomery has grown stronger. Thousands of cures, recorded in voluntary, unsolicited testimonials from your neighbors and friends, give evidence of the marvelous accomplishments of our combination of science and skill. We cure—positively cure—to stay cured.

VERY BAD HEALTH
RESULT OF STOMACH DISEASE
A COMPLETE CURE

Mr. Charles Herzog, Portland address, 63½ Third street, North: When I began treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute I was in very bad health, the result of a serious catarrhal trouble

Mr. Charles Herzog, 63 1-2 Third street, North, Portland.

of the stomach and bowels. I had pain in the stomach all the time. Nothing I ate agreed with me. It caused bloating, belching and cramping pains in the bowels. I was hungry all the time, but nothing would stop the gnawing and "all-gone feeling." My bowels were sore and tender, and for four months before beginning my treatment I had diarrhoea constantly. I lost 25 pounds, and became so weak and generally enfeebled that even a few hours' work would exhaust me completely.

I took all kinds of medicine, but it did me no good. As I had heard so much of the Copeland Medical Institute, I decided to try these doctors. The disease had been wearing on me for 18 months, and had got a firm hold of me; so I was not greatly surprised when I did not improve right away. I was under treatment nearly three months before I saw any change, but from that time my improvement was rapid.

Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. My stomach and bowels are in first-class shape, and I have regained my normal weight.

CONSULTATION FREE.

HOME TREATMENT

If you cannot visit the office, mark the following list of symptoms, mail them to Dr. Copeland and he will give you a full and complete diagnosis of your case free of charge:

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"
"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?"
"Do you have pains in back or under shoulder-blades?"
"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?"
"Is your strength failing?"

CURED OF CATARRH OF HEAD, THROAT AND STOMACH
AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING

Mr. Peter Van der Zander, Thatcher, Washington County, Or.: I suffered with that obnoxious disease, catarrh, for many years. I had all the annoying symptoms of catarrh of the head and throat. The stopped-up nostrils, causing 'mouth breathing,' dropping of phlegm, hawking and spitting, dry, parched throat, and necessity for getting up several times during the night to clear the throat and tubes of mucus, which at times nearly choked me. My smell was almost entirely destroyed, and taste very much impaired. I also had a most annoying and distressing cough, which came on with the least change of air. I could hardly go from one room to another without bringing on a paroxysm. Mornings I coughed until nearly worn out.

My stomach became involved, and then my condition was very miserable indeed. My appetite was very irregular. Sometimes I wanted to eat too much, and again I could not eat at all. What I did eat gave me great distress, for my digestion was very poor. Even the simplest things caused pain, bloating and belching.

I had tried many doctors and patent medicines, without any benefit whatever. I became much interested in the remarkable success they were having at the Copeland Institute in the treatment of chronic troubles, and upon the warm solicitations of friends, who had been cured by these doctors, I placed myself under their care. I am in better health now than in years. In fact, I am entirely free from the symptoms that made life a burden to me so long. I eat well, my

Mr. Peter Van der Zander, Thatcher, Washington County, Or.

smell and taste are natural and I do not cough. This I consider a great triumph for the Copeland treatment, because I had doctored for it continually for nine years, without getting any relief.

I am doing all I can for other sufferers by recommending the treatment, and will gladly answer any questions.

The Copeland Medical Institute

The Dekum, Third and Washington

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J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

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Rheumatism

Rheumatism is due to an excess of acid in the blood. When this escapes through the pores of the skin, as it often does, it produces some form of skin eruption—some itching disease like Eczema or Tetter—but when these little tubes or sweat glands are suddenly closed by exposure to cold and sudden chilling of the body, then the poisons thrown off by the blood, finding no outlet, settle in membranes, muscles, tissues and nerves. These parts become greatly inflamed, feverish and hot; dagger-like, maddening pains follow in quick succession, the muscles become extremely tender, the nerves break down and the sufferer is soon reduced to a state of helplessness and misery. This acid poison penetrates the joints and seems to dry out the natural oils, and the legs, arms and fingers become so stiff and sore that every movement is attended with excruciating pains.

Liniments, plasters, electricity and baths, while their use may give temporary ease, cannot be called cures, for the disease returns with every change of the weather.

"Three years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, which left me almost a physical wreck. To add to my wretched condition, a severe form of Rheumatism developed. I tried all the physicians in our city, but none of them could do me any permanent good. I used all the rheumatic cures I could hear of, but received no benefit. After beginning S. S. S. I was relieved of the pains and have gained in flesh and strength and my general health is better than for years. I consider S. S. S. the grandest blood medicine in the world, and heartily recommend it to any one seeking relief from the tortures of Rheumatism.
B. F. GREGORY, Union, S. C."

S. S. S. cures Rheumatism by working a complete change in the blood; the acids are neutralized, the circulation purified and the rich, healthy blood that is carried to the irritated, aching muscles and joints, soothes and heals them. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism even when inherited or brought on by the excessive use of mercury. Opium, in some form, is the basis of nearly all so-called Rheumatic Cures, which deaden the pain but do not touch the disease and lead to ruinous habits. Alkalies and the potash and mineral remedies so often prescribed, affect the tender lining of the stomach and weaken the digestion, thus adding another burden to the already weak and impoverished blood. S. S. S. contains no mineral or dangerous drug of any kind, but is a simple, vegetable remedy and the most perfect blood purifier known. Send for our book on Rheumatism and write our physicians if you wish any information or advice. We would be glad to mail you a book free; we charge nothing whatever for medical advice.

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