LED BY ANARCHISTS

Paterson, N. J., in the Hands of a Mob of Strikers.

MANY MILLS WERE WRECKED

In a Conflict With the Police a Number of Persons Were Shot and at Least Two Will Die.

Paterson, N. J., was in the hands of a mob yesterday, and as a result of the riots a number of persons were shot, and two at least will die. The police were so few in numbers that they could make little headway against the mob. Mills were wrecked with stones and bullets by the striking silk dyers' helpers, or roughs acting for them, and there were threats to resort to the torch, but so far the Mayor hesitates about asking Governor Murphy for troops.

PATERSON, N. J., June 18.—There seems to be every indication that the riot here today was the result of a prearranged affair to involve the would-be peaceful element in the affair from the start. Among the leaders of the trouble was a man named McQueen and another named Galteano, the former an Englishman and the latter an Italian. Others, agents of anarchist circles, have also been quietly fanning the flames.

This morning Chairman McGrath, who has held the strikers in leash since he first obtained control on the second day of the strike, was on hand and presided. He spoke, so did McQueen and Galteano, and the latter worked his countrymen into a frenzy. Then McQueen leaped into control of the meeting. He called for a vote on the question of calling for a general strike of all branches of the silk trade. All voted in favor, and a committee was appointed to consider means for bringing the silk workers out. Galteano was one of this committee. It gathered among a babble of tongues and a scene of confusion. Five minutes later Galteano emerged from the group, shouting something in Italian, instantly a mob had formed about him. Into it rushed the Italians, and then the other foreigners, and a moment later the mob, led by Galteano, swept down Belmont avenue.

Progress of the Mob.

A quarter of a mile down Belmont avenue stands the Columbia mill, a silk ribbon factory. The doors had been locked when the mob approached, but they were forced open, and with the crash of the doors came a volley of stones, which riddled the windows in the front of the building. President Gross E. Bauer telephoned for the police. Stones rained into the office and flew about his head. Twenty young women on the first floor stood at bay and threatened to fight, and the weavers on the second floor ran down to their aid, but all were forced out of the mill.

The mob then swept on down Belmont avenue. Several members of the group of Bresci's old comrades, with Galteano at their head, were in the lead. A half-mile march brought the mob to the Cedar Cliff mill, where they stayed until all the operatives were out.

Just beyond Cedar Cliff is the Rynewarner mill. The doors were burst open there, and the men and girls were found ready to go out. The mill was closed.

The next place visited was a cotton braid factory. It seemed to make no difference to the mob whether it was in any way connected with the silk trade or not; the women became hysterical, as the howling rioters climbed in windows and burst in the doors. Mr. Reinhardt, the owner, ordered his employes to quit.

The mob rushed through the cotton works, and did much damage and then poured down the street to Bamford Bros.' mill, on Cliff street. Here four policemen faced the mob for five minutes, telling them that the employes had gone out by the rear doors and the works were closed down, but they were unable to prevent serious damage being done to the property, and were themselves much beaten. A sign "Dyers' helpers wanted," displayed at the mill entrance, particularly enraged the rioters.

A section of the mob made for the Bamford home, close by. The police sought to head them off, and did so, but a shot was fired and a bullet went through Patrolman Robinson's right arm. It staggered him, and as he was regaining his feet a jagged stone hit him on the head, laying open the scalp. Supported by comrades, Robinson was taken to the Bamford home. The remaining three policemen drove back the mob from the house, and the attack on the mill was renewed. The young women in the mill tried to get out, and were driven back, but escaped later by the rear. Martha Huyser was struck by a stone and one of her arms badly hurt. A reported who was in the mill was hit on the head with a stone and his scalp laid open.

Patrol Wagon's Charge.

The mob swarmed into the mill, and it would have been wrecked, inside as well as out, had not a patrol wagon loaded with policemen charged through the mob on Cliff street. Stones rained down on the wagon, and none of the policemen escaped. Patrolman Irving Post saw a man hurl a rock, and fired, the bullet striking the rioter in the neck. Before the officers could get to the man he was hauled into the mob and hurried away. With revolvers drawn the officers quickly deployed, and the mob fell back.

A block away Galteano again appeared and led the mob through Temple street to Pelgram & Myers' mill, where the employes were compelled to come out.

Flushed with success, the mob pushed across the Main-street bridge to the New Jersey Silk Company's establishment, where the employes were driven out.

At Levy's mill, River and Bridge streets, the manager met the mob at the door and assured the leaders that the employes were preparing to leave.

When the mill was emptied the strikers passed on through River street to Laurel to the Empire mills, where only two patrolmen were on duty, and were powerless against the mob. The managers of the three mills had determined to empty their mills, and two of them did so, but the Augusta mill was still full, although shut down. The mob found this out and burst in. They found themselves face to face with the women of the mill, led by Mrs. Parker, determined to stand their ground. The women were thrust aide and driven out of the mill amid the vilest abuse.

Lone Policeman's Courage.

The Hall mill, which shelters four silk-working firms, was the next point of attack. A single policeman guarded the main entrance. He was ordered to stand aside, and on refusing he was attacked. He drew his revolver and began to fire. Lora Salvino, an Italian, 24 years old, who lives and works in Hackensack, received the first bullet, which penetrated both lungs. The mob drew back, and the policeman regained his post in the doorway. Several shots were fired at him, but none took effect. He replied, firing directly into the crowd until his weapon was emptied, when several more uniformed men and one in plain clothes came on a run through Fulton street. The mob kept on firing, and the policemen charged, firing, when the strikers broke and ran. Spectators say that fully 100 shots were fired. Salvino was left behind, and was taken to the hospital. One hundred and fifty hats were picked up in the street afterward which were lost in the wild scramble to get away.

It was about this time that Mayor Hinchcliffe called on the firemen for aid. Men were detailed from each company and armed, and during the afternoon rendered efficient service.

The shooting seemed to scatter the rioters, but it was not long before a dense mob had formed again, this time about the Gaede mill, on North Straight street, where there was a crowd of 2000. Half of them were rioters and the rest onlookers. The mill was bombarded, and before the mob stopped there was not a whole window in the building. Harry Harris, a reporter on the Morning Call, was at this point. He was armed with a revolver, and had a camera, with which he attempted to take pictures, standing on a stoop a short distance down the street. His act of training the camera was seen, and he was warned to desist. A moment later a rain of stones fell about him and he was knocked down. As he fell men rushed on him and he was kicked and beaten. He drew his revolver and tried to use it, but it was kicked from his hand. A man grabbed it and fired at Harris, the bullet entering his chest. He has slight chance of recovery. By this time the mill was emptied of its operatives, and this practically ended the rioting for the day, after which all the mills had closed down.

During the day from time to time wounded men had been carried to the hospitals. Besides those whose names can be given, it is certain that many more were hurt.

This afternoon the anarchists, who seemed to be in command, were openly threatening that a policeman's life would pay for each wounded rioter.

BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

All Men in Union Pacific Shops Called Out.

OMAHA, June 18.—The boilermakers of the entire Union Pacific system were today called on by the Boilermakers' Union to strike. About 900 men are expected to obey the order. There are less than 50 boilermakers employed in the local shops, but the entire number quit work today. The strike is ordered in connection with a combination of labor troubles, in which the recent closing of the iron-molding department of the road figures, and several of the leaders stated today that it might result in strikes in other departments. Local officers of the Ironmolders' Union were notified Sunday that work had been stopped at Chicago on the Union Pacific patterns, and this fact makes the condition more complicated. Officers of the road as well as the labor leaders were reticent on the subject and both refuse to discuss the matter. It is known, however, that the demands of the men for an increase of wages and reduction of hours are insignificant and do not figure materially in the causes for the strike.

May Settle Santa Fe Strike.

LOS ANGELES, June 18.—At the close of a four-hour conference held today in this city between General Manager Wells, of the Santa Fe, and a committee representing the striking boiler-makers of San Bernardino and The Needles, it was stated that the outlook was favorable for settlement of the strike. During the conference the committee of strikers held out for their demands, which were that the blacklist be abolished; that the men now out be taken back by the company and an increase in wages be granted. Mr. Wells demurred at the sweeping demands, and offered a compromise to the committee, the terms of which have not been made public. It is said the committee seemed satisfied with the compromise and appeared willing to accept it. Another conference will be held, probably Saturday, when the strikers will be prepared to act.

Pans of American Labor Union.

DENVER, June 18. — The executive council of the American Labor Union this morning talked of plans for future work. Those present were: D. McDonald, president; M. E. White, Leadville; D. F. O'Shea, Cripple Creek; F. W. Walton, Idaho; F. J. Pelletier and C. P. Laprey, Montana; N. H. Banks, Denver, and F. W. Ott, Wyoming. "We are going to have the greatest year in our history," President McDonald said at the close of the meeting. According to the present plans it is the intention to put at least six new organizers in the field at once. Eight applications for charters have been received from the East, together with a large number of letters asking for information regarding the Western organization. Among the applications received are five from Massachusetts, one from Chicago and one from Peoria.

Voluntarily Advance Wages.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—Jones & Laughlin, iron and steel manufacturers, have voluntarily advanced the wages of all their employes excepting the tonnage men. The increase will average 10 per cent and affects over 8000 men. The furnace employes of the Carnegie Steel Company have been advanced during the present week, and it is understood that all of the day laborers in the mills of this company will be treated in a similar manner to those employed by Jones & Laughlin. The advances have been made wholly on account of the general prosperous condition of the steel trade.

Car Cleaners Want More Pay.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Three hundred men employed as Pullman car cleaners have gone on a strike for better wages and pay for overtime. The men have organized the United Order of Car Cleaners, Union No. 1, and application has been made to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. The car cleaners now receive $45 a month, and demand $50. If a train is late they say they wait around the yards to clean the cars when they come in, no matter what the hour may be, and they receive no extra pay for it.

May Settle Great Northern Trouble.

ST. PAUL, June 18.—The conference between the committee of the boilermakers of the system and officials of the Great Northern Railroad Company was begun here today. Nothing could be learned as to the result, but it is generally believed that an amicable settlement will be reached.

UTAH BOY KIDNAPED.

Abductors Demand $5000 or Say They Will Cut Off His Limbs.

BRIGHAM, Utah, June 18.—The residents of this town are excited tonight over the kidnaping of Nels Anderson, Jr., 17 years old, son of a prominent merchant, Anderson's father owns a farm near Brigham, upon which the boy worked. Young Anderson was at his father's house in town Sunday night, and it was thought had left for the farm early Monday morning. Yesterday morning a farmhand called at the Anderson residence and inquired for the boy. On searching the house, young Anderson's straw hat was found with the following note pinned to it:

"Your son is kidnaped and we demand $5000 for his release to be paid by the waterfall west of Brigham, or his arms and legs will be cut off and he will be killed. We mean every word we say:

"CHAIN-GANG ROBBERS."

The Sheriff was immediately notified, and a search for the lad instituted, but up to tonight no trace of him has been found. Young Anderson told his parents Sunday evening that two strangers had threatened to kidnap him, but no attention was paid to the warning.

His Ruling Passion.—"They had to wait two hours for the bridegroom last night." "Where was he?" "Playing ping pong at the best man's."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CAUCUS OF SENATORS

RECIPROCITY SPEECHES DO NOT CHANGE VIEWS OF SUGAR MEN.

The Seventeen Opponents of Cuban Relief Bill Give Notice They Will Not Vote for Spooner Substitute.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Republican Senators held a conference tonight on the subject of Cuban reciprocity, and after a flood of short speeches adjourned until next Friday without action of any sort. Seventeen Senators, one after another, announced unalterable opposition to the reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar, and announcement was made that two others not present stood with them. Platt and Spooner took the lead in behalf of the proposed legislation, and endeavored to convince the beet-sugar Senators that the measure they had framed jointly would not injure any American interest, but their speeches made no impression on the opposition, and the conference adjourned until Friday at the desire of the friends of Cuban reciprocity, in order that they might have a last opportunity to try to agree on a measure that the beet-sugar Senators will accept. It was the general opinion after the caucus that this session of Congress would adjourn without Cuban reciprocity legislation of any sort.

The conference was preceded by two meetings to which some significance was attached. The first of these was a gathering of the Republican steering committee, and the second a dinner given by Senator Burrows in his committee-room to the beet-sugar Senators. The steering committee discussed the order of business in the Senate, and decided to recommend that the reciprocity bill be made the unfinished business after the disposal of the isthmian canal bill tomorrow, subject to the action of tonight's conference. The Burrows dinner was attended by 17 of the 19 Senators who are pledged in opposition to the reciprocity bill. There was no effort to transform the dinner into a conference, but the Senators present gathered in small groups for the discussion of the situation. A poll led to the announcement that one-third of the Republican membership of the Senate was present at the dinner; that 11 states were represented, and that they were as firmly united as they ever had been.

The 17 beet-sugar Senators present at tonight's conference each made a speech, saying that he would not support the Spooner bill or any measure of that character. Statements were made by Senators Simon, of Oregon, and Mason, of Illinois, to the effect that they thoroughly agreed with their colleagues in opposition to the reciprocity bill. The 19 Senators are thus accounted for: Perkins and Bard, of California; Mitchell and Simon, of Oregon; Foster, of Washington; Gamble and Kittredge, of South Dakota; Nelson and Clapp, of Minnesota; Dietrich and Millard, of Nebraska; Elkins and Scott, of West Virginia; Jones and Stewart, of Nevada; Burton, of Kansas; Burrows, of Michigan; Mason, of Illinois, and Wellington, of Maryland.

SMUGGLERS IN CUBA.

Outlawry Flourishing Since the Americans Left.

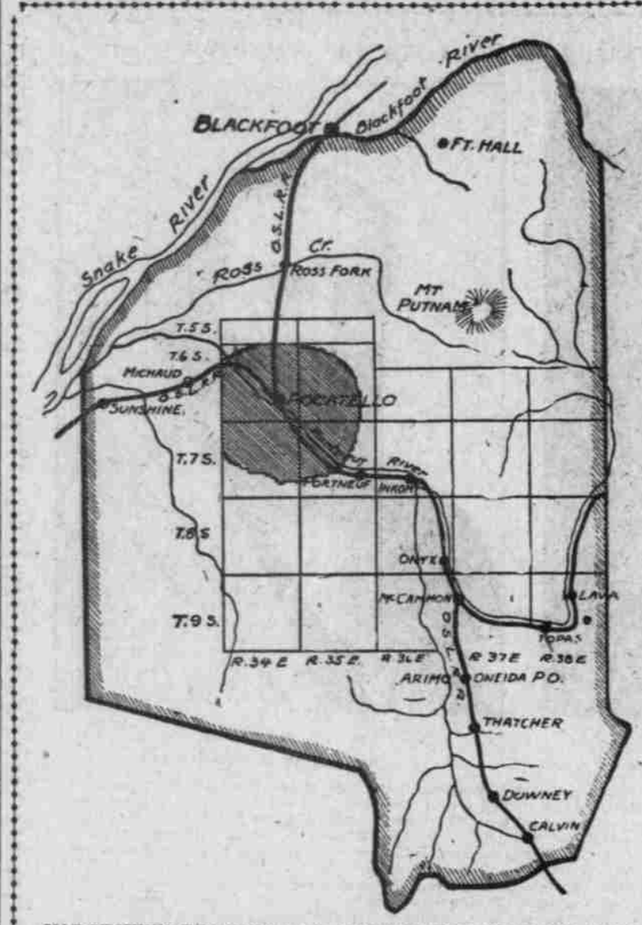
NEW YORK, June 18.—The nonarrival of the United States Consul-General to Havana and the Consuls appointed to Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santiago has resulted in seriously crippling commerce with the United States, says a Herald dispatch from Havana. Since the evacuation of the island by the United States forces piracy and smuggling along the Cuban coast has increased enormously. The collectors of half a dozen ports are constantly requesting the assistance of revenue cutters. The chief offenders are smacks from Jamaica, Nassau and Barbadoes. There are only two cutters available to guard 2000 miles of coast line. Four others owned by the Government are at present out of commission.

Six smacks which were violating the turtle-fishery laws have been captured. Many others are under surveillance and probably will be captured on the arrival of assistance. Several instances are reported of actual piracy. Many Cuban smacks have been overhauled and robbed of catches of fish, provisions, water, etc., by foreigners who evidently are under the impression that the withdrawal of the Americans left the Cubans an easy prey. It is possible that examples will be made of those captured, in which case undoubtedly the penalty will be salutary. It has been suggested by customs officials that the cutter service be abolished as a means of economizing, but the revelations in the last 48 hours have demonstrated the absolute necessity of continuing the service if not increasing it.

Many diplomatic questions already have arisen, and the time of the United States Minister is fully occupied therewith, notwithstanding the fact that he is compelled to devote much time to American indigents of all parts of the island who are seeking aid or transportation to the United States, and the grievances of others.

Rathbone Sails for New York.

HAVANA, June 18.—E. G. Rathbone, ex-Director of Posts, who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of over $35,000, as a result of the trial of the postoffice fraud case, and who was released in consequence of the signing, June 9, of the bill granting general amnesty to all Americans in jail or awaiting trial in Cuba, sailed for New York today on the steamer Niagara. A number of prominent Cubans and Spaniards accompanied him to the steamer.



MAP SHOWING THE FORT HALL RESERVATION, IN IDAHO, JUST THROWN OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Thirty-One Persons Injured at a Guthrie Fire.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 18.—Thirty-one persons were injured by a gasoline generator explosion in the New York Hardware Company's store. At 8:30 o'clock fire broke out in the rear of the store, demanding the attention of two fire companies. While the firemen were fighting the flames an immense crowd gathered in the street before the plate-glass front of the building. The fire ignited gasoline, which exploded, blowing out the front of the store into the crowd. Heavy plate glass went into the air, making serious wounds wherever it struck persons in falling.

The injured are: Archie McWethy, skull fractured, fatal; James Beard, fireman, stomach cut open, serious; Jerome Cabert, traveling salesman for Schwartzchild & Sulberger, of Kansas City, head and face cut, serious; J. B. Donnelly, temple and left arm, serious; J. G. Jackson, head and shoulders; John Weber, left eye, serious; Z. Muncie, right eye; Howard Boyce, fireman, hands and face burned; H. Matchett, temple, hands and face burned; Melville Carter, scalp cut open; Enoch Bamford, head and face; Clyde Moore, head split open, serious; Will Starr, face, eyes and arms, serious; Jasper Parsons, cuts on head and arms; Daniel Walters, Choctaw fireman, head cut, serious; D. C. Stoddart, cut over both eyes; Tony Finch, face and head; R. E. Frazier, face and head, serious; Professor C. M. Randolph, artery severed on head, serious; John Bamford, of Mulhall, face and head; Harold Renfro, face and head; Theodore Kimberley, face and head; J. C. Tutt, right leg and head; H. D. Todd, serious cuts on face and head; Cornelius Nelson, both hands and face, serious; James Beasley, head, serious; B. E. Vanderford, head and face; Ed Bentley, head and arms; Robert Donahue, head and face, serious; R. W. Cline, of L. B. Price Mercantile Company, Wichita, cut on head and body.

TRAIN DERAILED.

Engineer Thrown From the Engine and Killed—Passengers Shaken Up.

KANSAS CITY, June 18.—Chicago & Alton local passenger train No. 14, which left Kansas City at 8 A. M., was derailed two miles west of Mexico, Mo., this afternoon while running on schedule time. The engine and three cars were derailed. Engineer Keller, of Slater, was thrown out of the engine and killed. Thirteen passengers were slightly injured, but all continued the trip to their destinations. The cause of derailment is yet unknown. The track was repaired and trains were passing over it within three hours after the accident occurred.

MONEY FOR COLLEGES.

Not Rockefeller's Gift.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The report that John D. Rockefeller had given the University of Chicago $750,000 not heretofore announced was denied by President Harper today.

"The report that this sum came from Mr. Rockefeller is untrue," said Dr. Harper. "The money came from different people—about 40 of them. I am not at liberty to give out their names, and hence cannot answer the question whether Mr. Rockefeller was among the donors."

College Endowment Increased.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—During the 146th annual commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania today, Provost Harrison announced that Joseph Wharton, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy at the university, had increased his endowment of the school from $300,000 to $500,000.

Rockefeller's Gift to Smith College.

NEW YORK, June 18.—During commencement exercises at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., the announcement was made that John D. Rockefeller had offered the institution $100,000, on the condition that friends of the college subscribe a like sum.

Denver Postoffice Robbery.

DENVER, June 18.—A telegram was received here from the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General at Washington indicating that a rigid investigation of the robbery of the postoffice last Monday night would be instituted unless the local authorities could by mail throw some light upon it. It appears that the clerks, instead of placing the registered letters and packages in the vault, left them on a table and there were no bars to the window through which the burglars entered. A conservative estimate of the loss is $2000.

President Approves Irrigation Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The President today notified the Senate that he had approved the Hansbrough-Newlands irrigation bill

REDUCE TAX ON MAIZE

HICKS-BEACH SAYS IT WILL BE CUT ONE-HALF.

House of Commons Adopts the Grant of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener for His Services in South Africa.

LONDON, June 18.—In the House of Commons today the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to John Redmond, the Irish leader, announced that the tax on maize would be reduced one-half.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the cutting of the duty on maize involved a loss of £200,000 in revenue. The effect of the duty on Ireland, however, and other considerations justified the acceptance of the amendment moved from the Irish benches. The duty on maize is now 1½ pence per hundredweight.

When the house took up the consideration of the amended finance bill, John Morley, Liberal, precipitated a long debate by moving to omit the clause imposing a duty on grain. Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, and others of the opposition demanded a specific statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to the government's attitude at the coming conference of the Colonial Premiers. It was obvious, it was asserted, that the conference might change the whole fiscal policy of the country, and before committing itself, the government ought to give the House an opportunity for full discussion of the matter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer emphatically repudiated the suggestion that the government was contemplating a revolution in its fiscal policy, and said in behalf of himself and his colleagues that he would wholly disavow such an idea. It was not the policy of the government to endeavor to encourage trade with the colonies by initiating a tariff war with other countries.

The motion to omit the clause imposing a duty on grain was defeated by 271 to 176 votes.

After much opposition from the Nationalist and Radical members of the House of Commons, and the application of the closure, the great of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener in consideration of his eminent service in South Africa was adopted, 277 votes to 48.

MUST TAKE A REST.

King Edward Will Forego Entertainments for a Few Days.

LONDON, June 18.—It was officially announced today that in view of the strain of the approaching coronation, King Edward's physicians have decided that His Majesty shall forego all public engagements for the next few days.

English Minister Blamed.

LONDON, June 18.—Cabling from Pekin, the correspondent there of the Times says he thinks the attitude of the British Minister to China, Sir Ernest Satow, to have been partly to blame for the failure to arrange the return of the control of the native city of Tien Tsin to Chinese administration. The correspondent says also that the Viceroy of Chi Li Province is now looking to the United States for assistance and that America will thereby gain credit which Great Britain is ready to lose.

In the Ruins of St. Pierre.

ROSEAU, Island of Dominica, June 18.—ruins of St. Pierre were visited yesterday by the administrator of the Island of Dominica, H. H. Bell, and a party of friends, who proceeded to Martinique on the steamer Yare. Mount Pelee was in eruption and ashes fell upon the Yare when she was passing Le Precheur. The north end of the Island of Martinique is gray with ashes and the whole population of that section appears to have left the scene of death and desolation.

High Tides in India.

KURACHEE, India, June 18.—The high tides which accompanied the recent cyclone are abating. A number of warehouses, wharves and a railroad were wrecked by the cyclone and the tides. Most of the craft in the harbor at the time the storm broke were sunk. The Napier mole, which connects the former island of Kiamari with the mainland, was partially destroyed.

Danish Princes Off for London.

COPENHAGEN, June 18.—Inasmuch as King Christian is at Wiesbaden, Crown Prince Frederick and his brother, Prince Waldemar, will go to London to attend the coronation of King Edward. Prince Christian, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, will take the oath as regent next Thursday.

Carlists Loyal to Alphonso.

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Madrid says that the Carlist chiefs will shortly meet at Barcelona, and it is expected they will decide to recognize Alphonso as the lawful King of Spain, and renounce further attempts to bring about an uprising.

India Warned of Famine.

BOMBAY, June 18.—The Meteorological Department predicts a deficiency of rain almost everywhere in the Bombay Presidency, particularly at Jugerat, and warns the government to prepare for a severe famine.

Botha to Join His Family.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Boer General Louis Botha is coming to Dresden, where his family has taken refuge for the purpose of taking them back to South Africa.

Give Captain Clark His Reward.

Chicago Tribune.

Congressman Foss has introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint Captain Charles Edmund Clark a Rear-Admiral of the senior grade. On account of the Sampson-Schley controversy Captain Clark received no promotion for his services at Santiago or for his triumphant race on the Oregon from San Francisco to the Caribbean Sea. At the end of the Spanish War the promotion of his brother officers who were at Manila placed him farther down on the list of Captains than he was at the outbreak of hostilities. He has recovered his old place in the ordinary course of promotion, but he is still relatively lower in rank than he was. Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but no soldier or sailor of the war has so good reason to complain of signal ingratitude as Captain Clark. As a rule, it is a bad thing to promote officers of the Army or Navy by legislation. It is the duty of the President to determine promotions, but in this case Congressman Foss' provisions for the promotion of Clark of the Oregon will meet with the same approval in the Navy Department as it will among the people of the country. The people first learned to know and admire Captain Clark as an accomplished seaman. They learned afterwards that he was as modest as he was skilled and gallant, and they admired him for his modesty also. Many naval officers yielded to the temptation to talk too much about themselves and others. Captain Clark, if tempted, did not yield to the temptation. He preserved a dignified and grateful silence when others were profuse in speech.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

BALMY SUMMER THE SEASON FOR TREATING DISEASE.

Dr. Copeland's Earnest Advice to All Chronic Invalids Is to Take Advantage of Favorable Climatic Conditions for the Medical Attention They Require.

Of the hundreds of cases of asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism and catarrhal diseases treated and cured at the Copeland Institute during the past 10 years, under the inexpensive system now so popular with the community, statistics prove that the average time occupied in a cure, with patients beginning during the Summer months is from one-third to one-half less than with those beginning a course during the rigors of Winter.

There are maladies that it requires time to master. Asthma requires time. Seated lung troubles require time. Crippling rheumatism requires time, and the rot and poison of catarrh requires time.

Dr. Copeland feels that when human beings are to be lifted from the pit there should be expedition. His earnest advice to all who contemplate treatment at the Copeland Institute is to begin now, while the pleasant climatic influences strengthen the efforts of science to make recovery not only certain, but expeditious.

The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to Drs. Copeland and Montgomery. If you live away from the city, send them by mail, and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to medical science.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is your voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have your pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there tickling behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind breastbone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and mornings?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

CATARRH OF THE LIVER

The liver becomes diseased by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your flesh soft and flabby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have a palpitation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

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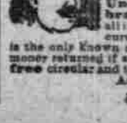

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