ANNEXATION OF CUBA

Elkins Says It Would Be Best for Both Countries,

NO BEARING ON RECIPROCITY

Hanna and Platt of Connecticut Deprecate Any Such Proposal at This Time—Criticism of General Wood.

Elkins of West Virginia delivered an earnest speech in the Senate yesterday in favor of the annexation of Cuba, maintaining that it would be in the best interests of both countries. Elkins' remarks drew a sharp fire from Platt of Connecticut and Hanna, who deprecated any annexation proposition at this time, and urged that the United States ought to be sensible of its obligations to the civilized world, if not to Cuba. After a lively colloquy, in which General Wood was criticised by inference for using Cuban funds to advance the reciprocity propaganda, Elkins' resolution for annexation was referred to the Cuban relations committee.

Among the many bills passed was one giving Rear-Admiral Schley the pay and allowance of a Rear-Admiral on the active list of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—When the Senate convened today, Gallinger, chairman of the committee on pensions, made a brief statement of the work done by the pension committee during the present session. It showed that the bills relating to pensions introduced in the House aggregated 7518; in the Senate, 2552. The total number passed by both the House and the Senate was 1151.

A resolution offered by Morgan, calling on the Secretary of State for a statement of the expenditures of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was adopted.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the naval appropriation bill, and the following conferees were named: Hale, Perkins and Tillman.

Bills were passed as follows: To prohibit the killing or taking of seals, porpoises, whale or marine animals or fish of any kind in the waters of the United States by means of explosive materials; to establish regulations in the District of Columbia during the National encampment of the G. A. R., in October, 1902; to authorize the Director of the Census to compile statistics relating to irrigation; relating to the transportation of dutiable merchandise at subports of Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Elkins for Annexation.

Senator Elkins then addressed the Senate in support of his resolution providing for the annexation by the United States of the Island of Cuba. Elkins said that his resolution had been misunderstood. It had no bearing on Cuban reciprocity and was not intended to have any. The resolution did not suggest annexation of Cuba in any offensive way. If provided that the Cubans must take the initiative and only after they had asked for annexation could the United States act.

He pointed out that many distinguished and patriotic American statesmen from Jefferson to McKinley had favored annexation and he thought the present was an opportune time to "carry into effect the well-defined wishes of a majority of the people of Cuba and the United States in regard to annexation. It is in the interest of both countries. The environments of Cuba with the trials and difficulties that beset her on the threshold of her national life stand in the way of her being long an independent nation, while as a state in the American Union her people would be prosperous and progressive and enjoy the liberty and all the blessings that would flow from being part of the best, greatest and freest Government in the world.

"It is claimed that annexation would destroy the promising and growing beet-sugar industry of the United States. Not so, however. The prices of products among the states of the Union always seeks an equilibrium. With proper protection in favor of the cane sugar of Cuba which she will enjoy as a state and the beet sugar of the United States within 15 years, the United States would not only produce enough sugar for its own consumption, but largely compete with other countries in the markets of the world.

"But for the war with Spain, although so successful and glorious, Cuba would now be a part of the United States. Even with the war, had it not been for our declaration that the war was not waged for conquest and aggrandizement, known as the Teller amendment, Cuba would now be a part of us, as Porto Rico and the Philippines are. This amendment has proved both mischievous and unwise.

"When Cuba shall become a part of the American Union and the isthmian canal shall be completed, which is now assured, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines will be the outposts of the great republic, standing guard over American interests in the track of the world's commerce in its triumphal march around the globe.

"There is a tendency in all human affairs in government, trade and commerce to concentration and combination. Meteors go to the sun, small nations are becoming parts of great nations, and Cuba in her present environment, situated as she is, cannot be expected to resist this tendency.

"The effect of the Platt amendments will be to help bring about annexation. A nation cannot long remain half free and half dependent; such a condition embarrasses healthy progress in national life and leaves but little room for the exercise of the genius and intelligence of a people in the affairs of government, especially when under such restrictions as these amendments impose.

"The question of annexation forces itself to the front and will claim from now on the attention of the people of both countries. Reciprocity with Cuba affords no adequate remedy for what threatens her interests. A 20 per cent reduction in her tariff and ours will do Cuba as a people or as a Government little or no good, while it will work great harm to the interests of the United States. There was long discussion and fierce opposition to the annexation of Texas—much more, I think, than there will be to the annexation of Cuba. There is not a loyal and true American to be found within the confines of the Republic who would give up Texas, and within a few years after Cuba becomes a state in our Union not an American will be found willing to part with the island."

Elkins, in closing, said too much had been said about what we owed to Cuba, and how much depended upon our relations with the island. He added:

"Our able Secretary of War, who conquered with his cold and frosty intellect and never had a hot thought, never was swayed by passion in life, deliberately wrote down these words in his report: 'The peace of Cuba is necessary to the peace of the United States.' Now, who on earth believes that?"

He continued to ridicule the idea, which he said permeated statements in the Senate, saying that it was extravagant talk and it was everywhere. "It is all through the country. It is an epidemic."

Platt (Conn.), while he disclaimed any intention of replying in extenso to the gentleman's remarks, said that the Cubans might not understand that Elkins, in his resolution and in his remarks, represented only his personal opinion.

Hanna took sharp issue with Elkins for his assertion that Presidents from Jefferson to McKinley had favored Cuban annexation. Referring to reciprocity with Cuba, Hanna declared he did not think the question had been decided. Whether we owed anything to Cuba or not, we certainly owed something to ourselves. He said this country was under moral obligations to Cuba and suggested significantly that soon an opportunity would be offered to show whether the policy of McKinley and Roosevelt was to be upheld in this country. "My opinion is," said he, "that we shall hear from the people in unmistakable terms. It is the policy of the Administration today, as it would have been of McKinley had he lived, to treat the country of Cuba as a ward. To talk of annexation at this time is not fair to Cuba, just starting upon its national existence and even before she has had time to prove what she can do."

Elkins declared he could find no obligation which the United States owed Cuba and he challenged Hanna and Platt to indicate such an obligation.

"We do stand indebted to Cuba," interjected Bailey, "at least to the extent of the money expended by General Wood for the advancement of the Cuban reciprocity propaganda and to influence 'leaders of thought' in this country."

Bacon inquired of Elkins what his opinion was of General Wood's payment of money to Mr. Thurber.

"Situated as he was," replied Elkins, "I might have felt justified to spend the money."

"I don't believe," interrupted Bailey, "that the Senator from West Virginia would have expended the money. It is impossible to find words strong enough to condemn a man who would take money even from his own government for such a purpose."

The following bills were passed among others: To pay to Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley, retired, the pay and allowance of a Rear-Admiral on the active list; appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a statue of Commodore John D. Sloat in the City of Monterey, Cal.; for the allowance of certain war claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department, and authorizing the adjustment of the rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona.

At 2:20, the Senate went into executive session until 2:50 P. M. The resolution offered several days ago by Bailey calling on the Secretary of State for papers in the case of Bellenberg vs. Scott, including all communications sent to or received from the American Ambassador to Mexico, was laid before the Senate.

Bailey said he had encountered such delay in the refusing of this information by the State Department as had forced him to conclude that the officials of the department were either "grossly incompetent or shamefully indifferent to the rights of an American citizen in a foreign land." Dr. Scott, an American citizen, having had his rights denied by a Mexican court, had appealed to our Ambassador to Mexico, who had advised him to leave Mexico. An appeal was made direct to the State Department, and the effort to get relief had been, Bailey said, in vain. Bailey declared that he himself had been unable to obtain the papers his resolution called for.

"If," he asserted, "one-half of what has been reported to me is true, then I will present papers to this Senate which will compel the recall of the Ambassador to Mexico and the retirement of the solicitor of the State Department."

The Texas Senator declared that the American Ambassador to Mexico himself was connected with a mining operation linked with the claim of Dr. Scott. He said in response to an inquiry of Beveridge that he had been informed at the State Department that whatever action the American Ambassador had taken had been with a view to the best interests of all concerned.

The Senate insisted on the one amendment still in controversy in the naval appropriation bill, and Perkins, Hale and Tillman were named as conferees.

Patterson and Hanna then defended Ambassador Clayton. The latter said Ambassador Clayton had been connected with the mining company in Mexico merely as the representative of a relative who held stock in the corporation.

Burton said he had examined all the papers and had had no difficulty in getting them, and he felt that Dr. Scott was being "outrageously treated and likely to be robbed of all his money." He had no reflections, however, to make upon the American Ambassador.

Bailey asserted that a petition had been presented to the President by Americans in Mexico praying for the recall of Ambassador Clayton, because "he had been recreant to his high duty" in protecting their interests from "the injustice of Mexican courts."

Bailey and Beveridge.

Then followed Bailey's colloquy with Beveridge, to whom he referred as "the brilliant leader of the Administration forces and the able defender of the Administration forces, who had earned that title by his services to his party." Bailey said he labored at a disadvantage before the department because of his political affiliations. Beveridge insisted that this was unbelievable. He could not believe that any Senator of whatever party would not receive a kindly hearing before any department, whether the Administration was Republican or Democratic.

"I know," insisted Bailey, "that I have no such hearing in the department as a Republican Senator, and we may as well be candid about it."

Bailey maintained that the American Ambassador, as indicated by the papers in the case, was either dishonest or incompetent. In either case he ought to be removed. He declared that the United States ought to be represented at the Mexican capital by a man "whose brain and conscience both were capable of the highest service."

Beveridge warmly defended Judge Penfield, solicitor of the State Department, who, he declared, was a man of eminence as a lawyer and jurist, and of stainless character. He declared that Bailey had attacked Judge Penfield by innuendo and insinuation, and that innuendo and insinuation had extended to the Ambassador to Mexico, and to the Secretary of State himself. He characterized Bailey's references to Judge Penfield as an "unwarranted attack."

To this Bailey took sharp exception, and he urged that Beveridge "withdraw that insinuation."

"I make no insinuation," retorted Beveridge. "If the Senator will withdraw his words about a high official of the State Department, I will be very glad, indeed, to withdraw my words."

"The assertion," said Bailey, hotly, "that I have made an unwarranted attack upon a man whom the Senator describes as being as honorable as myself, I want to say now is so offensive that it is deserving only of such a reply as the rules of the Senate will not permit me to make here. Neither the Senator from Indiana nor any other man can insult me and require me to withdraw what I have said in the performance of my duty before he withdraws his insulting remarks."

Beveridge declined to withdraw his words, saying that Bailey was entirely too sensitive. "He knows very well," said Beveridge (referring to Bailey), "that the words, 'unwarranted attack,' were not an insult and not intended to be. The Senator from Texas employed extraordinarily violent language concerning the solicitor of the State Department. The Senator is not insulted," he declared, "but only sensitive."

In a later colloquy, Bailey said: "I can fathom the intelligence of every man in this chamber, except that of the Senator from Indiana."

"I am glad to know," retorted Beveridge, "that you are beyond your depth."

Fairbanks at this point said that he had communicated with Solicitor Penfield since the debate had arisen, and was convinced that the trouble Bailey found himself in had grown out of a misunderstanding. Every paper in the case was at the disposal of Bailey, and he knew that Solicitor Penfield had no intention of inconveniencing the Texas Senator.

Bailey directed attention to the fact that Beveridge had not withdrawn the "offensive" words he had used toward him.

Beveridge replied that Bailey had not withdrawn the violent language he had employed toward Judge Penfield, and said he (Beveridge) had disclaimed any intention of insulting Bailey, but he did not think his characterization of Bailey's words was too strong.

At Bailey's request, the resolution finally was referred to the committee on foreign relations with power to investigate the case and report on it.

Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippines, called up the conference report on the Philippine Government bill, and at his instance it was ordered printed. He gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow morning.

A bill was passed for the relief of settlers on public lands granted in aid of the construction of wagon roads.

The Senate at 5:29 went into executive session, and 10 minutes later adjourned.

SPOKE FOR THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

SENATOR STEPHEN B. ELKINS, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

Summary of the Measure as Finally Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Philippine civil government bill, as finally agreed upon today, provides for a Philippine Legislature of two houses, one the Philippine Commission and the other an Assembly elected by the natives, except the Moros and pagans. But this Legislature is not to be created until after a census has been taken and a condition of peace shall have been established and preavailed for two years. The Legislature is to elect two commissioners to represent the islands in Washington. The powers of the Legislature are defined in an extensive bill of rights, which sets forth the individual rights of citizens and their protection against unjust laws.

Authority is given to issue bonds for the purchase of the friar lands, and when purchased they shall become part of the public domain. The public lands are to be open to Homesteaders, similar to the American system, and to prevent corporations from absorbing the lands, corporation holdings are limited to 1024 hectares, or 2500 acres. Corporations also are stringently regulated in holding mining and agricultural lands.

The money standard and the permanent money system are left for future settlement. The banking system is also postponed. Provision is made for subsidiary and minor coins. Authority is given to issue bonds for harbor and other improvements.

For Adjournment Today.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—During the evening session of the House, Payne of New York, the floor leader of the majority, introduced a resolution for a sine die adjournment July 1. The hour was left blank, and Payne explained that the hour would not be fixed by the ways and means committee, to whom the resolution was referred, until the Senate had acted on the conference report on the Philippine bill.

E. W. Grove.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

DISTURBANCES IN HAYTI

STREET FIGHTING ACCOMPANIES THE ELECTION OF DEPUTIES.

Gunboat Marietta Ordered There to Protect American Interests—Admiral Killick Arrested.

CAPE HAYTIEN, June 30.—The street fighting here yesterday between the partisans of M. Firman, the ex-Minister of Hayti at Paris, and General Alexis Nord, the Minister of War for the provincial Government, both of whom are candidates for the Presidency of the republic, ceased at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. Admiral Killick, who had supported M. Firmin by landing marines and firing on General Nord's followers, yesterday ordered the marines to return to their ship, which they did. They were accompanied on board by the partisans of M. Firmin. The Admiral, who only used his small, rapid-firing guns yesterday, threatens to bombard Cape Haytien in earnest. Little damage was done by the bombardment of yesterday.

The Haytien warship Crete-a-Pierrot, on which the foreign Consuls, under the protection of their respective flags, and M. Firmin sought refuge yesterday, is still in the roadstead. She is seeking to obtain a supply of coal, so as to enable her to go to Port au Prince. Peace seems to have been re-established here.

M. Firmin has been elected to represent Gonaives in the Chamber of Deputies.

The inhabitants of the department of Artibonito and the majority of the people belonging to the Northern and Northwestern departments are protesting against the disturbances here, which are attributed to the followers of Seneque Montplaisier Pierre, as well as to the adherents of General Nord.

Marietta Ordered to the Scene.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Acting Secretary of State Hill received a request by cable today from Consul Livingston, at Hayti, for an American warship to protect American interests during the present revolutionary crisis in Hayti. Mr. Hill referred the request to Secretary Moody. Late in the day orders were sent forward to Commander John A. Rodgers, of the Marietta, to proceed to Cape Haytien to afford the necessary protection to American interests.

The State Department received two cablegrams from United States Minister Powell at Port au Prince, in the afternoon in regard to the situation. The first said that the Minister had received a telegram from Cape Haytien, saying that the Haytien Admiral had fired on the city and that several persons had been killed. The Minister also said that President Firmin had left Cape Haytien under the protection of the Foreign Consuls on a Haytien vessel. The conditions at Port au Prince were reported quiet. Another cablegram received shortly afterward said that the Haytien Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed Minister Powell that the government had ordered the arrest of Admiral Killick.

Fighting at Port au Prince.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 30.—The elections for deputies have been interrupted. The various political parties in Hayti are in arms ready for battle. There has been much firing here and the situation is critical.

Rival Asphalt Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Acting Secretary of State Hill was in consultation with the President for some time today regarding the rival asphalt claims in Venezuela. As a result, it may be stated that the President has decided to protect the present occupants of the asphalt property, the National Asphalt Company, from dispossession until the decision of the Supreme Court of Venezuela has been rendered and reviewed by the United States. This matter was brought to a head by an appeal from the Warner-Quinlan asphalt syndicate, asking for the restoration of the rights which they claim in the asphalt lake region.

Bowen Confirms the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The State Department received a cablegram today from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, confirming the Associated Press dispatch of today in regard to the blockade established by the Venezuelan Government at a number of points. The officials declined to make the text of Mr. Bowen's dispatch public, but it is understood that it indicates that a battle that will probably decide the fate of the Castro administration is imminent. Mr. Bowen did not ask any additional protection from this Government.

Philadelphia Leaves Panama.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia has left here, north bound, says a Panama dispatch to the Herald. Governor Salazar and Generals Guiterrez and Allaya made a farewell call on the cruiser. The Ranger, which is in port, will take the place of the Philadelphia. The British cruiser Amphion and the French cruiser Protet are still in port.

Ecuador's Election.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Congress met in special session on Thursday for the purpose of electing a Vice-President of the republic, says a Guayaquil, Ecuador, dispatch to the Herald, by way of Panama. The majority of votes was obtained by Senor Reina Andrade, a cousin of the late President Barrios, who was assassinated in 1888.

Fear a Revolution.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A cablegram announcing the departure of General Caceres from Paris for Lima, has produced a general feeling of uneasiness, says a dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru.

AFTER SMELTING TRUST.

Proceedings Begun in Colorado to Dissolve It.

DENVER, June, 30.—Proceedings on behalf of the State of Colorado to dissolve the smelter trust were started in the Supreme Court today.

In a voluminous complaint, filed by Attorney-General Post, it is set forth that the American Smelting & Refining Company and several other smelter concerns are in a combine to restrict competition in the smelting business; that the results of the monopoly are injurious to the industries of the State; that it is violating the laws, and that it is paying unreasonable dividends upon excessive and fictitious capitalization. The complaint concludes with a demand that the defendants be adjudged to have forfeited their rights to do business in the State and that they be ousted and forever excluded from doing business in the State, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of their property. The court stated that in fairness to the defendants, they should receive notification of the suit therefore, filing of proceedings was withheld until they can be informed of the contents of the Attorney-General's complaint. The hearing of the State's right to proceed with the suit will probably be set down for next Saturday.

The defendants in the case are: The American Smelting & Refining Company, the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company, the Pueblo Smelting & Refining Company, the Bimetallic Smelting Company, the Colorado Smelting Company and the Philadelphia Smelting & Refining Company.

The complaints recites the fact of the formation of the trust in New Jersey with a capital stock of $65,000,000, and adds: "That said American Smelting & Refining Company was organized by the aforesaid defendants for the specific and deliberate purpose of creating a monopoly of the business of smelting and refining gold and silver and other valuable ores and metals as aforesaid, and to substantially engross the same, contrary to the public policy and the laws of the State of Colorado."

Subsequent to the incorporation of the American Smelting & Refining Company, it is said that this company unlawfully conspired with and induced the other defendants to transfer to it all the plants in the State for a consideration of $65,000,000, each concern to receive its proper share. The Philadelphia smelter, at Pueblo, it is stated, was conveyed to the trust for $35,000,000 in stock of the American Company. Then follows a severe arraignment of the company's methods, particularly excessive charges "for the smelting and reduction of the gold and silver ores which are shipped to it by the people of said State," conniving with railroads to destroy competition and "wrongfully keep back for its own uses the difference between the published freight rates and the said secret rates wrongfully secured by said American Smelting & Refining Company as aforesaid."

The trust now refuses to receive for smelting all of the gold and silver ores offered to it by the citizens of Colorado, it is stated, and "that said American Smelting & Refining Company, in order to further carry out its said conspiracy and unlawful monopoly, and in disregard of its public duties and obligations, has shut down and dismantled divers of its smelting and refining plants to the great injury of the public said American Smelting & Refining Company was supposed to serve. That said plants were prosperous and going concerns prior to their conveyance to said American Smelting & Refining Company as aforesaid, and would but for said conduct of said American Smelting & Refining Company be prosperous and going concerns to this day."

Further in the complaint it is alleged that "by reason of the awe which said American Smelting & Refining Company has inspired in the hearts of the railway managers in the State of Colorado, thereby securing secret and more favorable freight rates than are enjoyed by the general public of the State, as aforesaid, and by reason of the extortionate and unreasonable charges demanded and received from the people for the smelting and reduction of their ores, as aforesaid, the said American Smelting & Refining Company has been enabled to pay, and does now pay, excessive and unreasonable dividends upon an enormously excessive and fictitious capitalization of $100,000,000."

FROM DEATH'S DOOR

TIMELY RESCUE OF A WOMAN IN OREGON, ILL.

How She Was Saved From a Horrible Death When All Hope Was Gone—The Story in Her Own Words.

"I hope never to go through such an experience again," said Mrs. C. L. McDowell, of Oregon, Ill., whose narrow escape from death is best told in her own words.

"I was always weakly," she continued, "but in 1894 the childbed fever in a very severe form left me in a miserable condition. My blood turned to water, and it seemed I could not recover any strength. It was white as a sheet, without any ambition, and so low that no one thought I would ever get well. In addition to all this I had neuralgia in its worst form. My grandmother died with neuralgia, and I was afraid it would take me away. I cannot tell you how I suffered with it for years. It was terrible."

"But how were you cured?" asked the reporter.

"The best doctors could not help me, and I never thought I could get well," replied Mrs. McDowell. "But one day I read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I concluded to try them. I found relief in the first box, so I continued to take them. The neuralgia gradually grew less severe, until it disappeared altogether, my color returned, I gained in strength, and now my blood is in good condition again."

The pills which cured Mrs. McDowell are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from disorders of the blood and nerves. Among the many diseases they have cured are locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; 6 boxes for $2 50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Do not trust the word of a man who says he has the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in bulk. None of these famous pills ever leave the factory except in packages bearing the well-known trade-mark composed of the seven words, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

That Gold Spoon.

There are some men who seem to be favorites of fortune. They are industrious, cheerful workers, full to overflowing of the energy of splendid health, and success seems fairly to drop into their hands. It is of such as these that the less hardy and less successful man says enviously, "That fellow was born with a gold spoon in his mouth." And yet on analysis it will be found that this success is largely due to splendid health, the endowment of a healthy mother.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives the mother health to give her child. It cures nervousness, nausea and sleeplessness. It makes the body comfortable and the mind content. It gives physical vigor and muscular elasticity so that the baby's advent is practically painless.

"I will endeavor to tell you of the many benefits I have derived from taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. B. E. Robertson, of Medicine Lodge, Barber Co., Kans. "In the fall of 1899 I was expecting to become a mother and suffered terribly with pains in the back of head; in fact I ached all over. Suffered with awful bearing-down pains; I was threatened for weeks with mishap. A lady friend told me to use Dr. Pierce's medicines. She had taken them and felt like a new woman. I began using the 'Favorite Prescription' and took four bottles before my baby came and two afterwards. I suffered almost death with my other two children, but hardly realized that I was sick when this baby was born and she weighed twelve and one-quarter pounds. She is now eleven months old and has never known an hour's sickness; at present she weighs thirty-seven pounds. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, and sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

SUMMER THE TIME

TO TREAT AND CURE CATARRH

Climatic Conditions Are Then Most Favorable, and the Liability to Take Cold Reduced to the Minimum.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

The Proper Course for Sufferers.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, the throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and bladder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. 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 you 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 trothy 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 joints?"
"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?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Catarrh of the kidneys and bladder results in two ways, first by taking cold; second, by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh, which affects all organs.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Is the hair dry and brittle?"
"Is the skin dry and harsh?"
"Do the legs feel too heavy?"
"Is there nausea after eating?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"
"Are the eyes dull and staring?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Have you pain in top of head?"
"Has the perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Is there a bad taste in the mouth?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"

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

SPECIAL NOTICE—Office Closed on Fourth of July

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In addition to the nominations sent today to the Senate, that body confirmed the appointment of Walter L. Robb, to be Collector of Customs, District of Oregon; E. G. Eagleson, Surveyor-General of Idaho; Receiver of Public Moneys, G. O. Freeman, at Helena, Mont.; Register of Land Office, H. E. Wilson, at Bozeman, Mont., and the following postmasters:

Montana—I. L. Kirk, Bozeman.

Washington—J. M. Vernon, Everett; W. W. Ward, Dayton; J. H. Turner, South Bend.

Oregon—E. Hirsch, Salem; Lot Livermore, Pendleton; B. W. Johnson, Corvallis.

Quarreled Over $2.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A controversy at Hempstead, Long Island, over $2, has been the cause of what probably will be a double tragedy. Felice Ravo, who until recently boarded with Joseph Carris, in the rear of his shoe shop, left without paying his bill in full, and the latter kept the former's clothing. The men met later in the street and blows were exchanged. The quarrel was renewed at a second meeting, when Ravo had a double-barrel shotgun in his hand and Carris his revolver. A few moments later Carris lay dead by the roadside, with gaping wounds in his breast and left side, while Ravo was shot twice. He will probably die.

Counterfeiters' Den Discovered.

CHICAGO, June 30.—In a long-abandoned building at Van Buren and Halstead streets, $15,000 in bogus coin and currency, and a complete counterfeiters' outfit, including plates for making $1000 bills, have been found in a secret vault. The discovery was made by workmen engaged in tearing out the interior of the building, and caused a sensation in the neighborhood. A detail of police was called to prevent a mob of hundreds of people from looting the chamber of its spurious wealth. According to Captain Porter, of the United States service, the money was cleverly coined and printed, and would defy detection.

Unity Report on Christmas Charge.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Richardson and his Democratic associates on the special committee which investigated charges of bribery, etc., in connection with the Danish West Indian purchase, have decided not to make a minority report, and the report of the committee will be unanimous that there was no bribery.

Fifteen Cents for Hops.

OREGON CITY, June 30.—Joseph B. King and J. J. King, of Barlow, have sold 6000 pounds of hops from the George Ziegler yard, one mile southeast of Barlow, to H. J. Miller, of Aurora, for 15 cents per pound.

—DR. TALCOTT & CO.—

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