SPAIN HAS MANDATE

Powers Confide Care of Morocco to Her.

SHE MAKES HER FLEET READY

Sultan Lost His Cannon, and Other Tribes May Join Rebels—Missionaries Safe—France and Portugal Sending Warships.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Germany has notified Spain that she intends to observe an attitude towards Morocco similar to that of France and Great Britain. All the powers are thus in accord with Spain's desire to maintain the status quo.

A dispatch received here from Ceuta, Morocco, says that a Moor who was under British protection has been murdered by Moors between Tangier and Tetuan.

The Kabyles, in the vicinity of Mellila, Morocco, are quiet.

People who have arrived at Ceuta from Fez do not take very serious views of the situation there.

TRIBES MENACE TETUAN.

Exciting Times in Moroccan City—Storms Delay News.

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 31.—The Benidor and subtribes are menacing Tetuan. The excitement there is intense. No further news has reached here from Fez. The couriers have been delayed by heavy rains.

No Fear for Missionaries.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The missionary headquarters in London has telegraphed to Tangier for information regarding the missionaries in Morocco, for whose safety, however, not much fear is felt. The latest advices from the Americans at Mequinez show that Messrs. Welliver, of Minnesota, and Reed, of Kansas City, went to Fez after the recent trouble at Mequinez. Six other missionaries are presumed to be at Mequinez.

Spain May Interfere.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 31.—The Spanish sloop of war Infanta Isabelle sailed from Algeiras today for Morocco. General Chocel will assume command of the Spanish expeditionary force should developments in Morocco necessitate its dispatch to that country.

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 31.—The cruiser Rio de la Platta has been ordered to Tangier, where she will watch events.

Sultan Loses His Cannon.

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 31.—During the recent battle with the Government forces, the rebels captured 12 of the Sultan's cannon and his treasure chests.

To Protect Portuguese.

LISBON, Dec. 31.—The Government of Portugal is sending warships to Morocco to protect Portuguese interests there.

France Will Send Warships.

TOULON, France, Dec. 31.—French ironclads are said to be preparing to sail for Morocco.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHDUKE.

Crown Princess' Brother Driven From His Country.

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Dec. 31.—Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, brother of the Crown Princess of Saxony, in an interview today confirmed the report that Emperor Francis Joseph has written to notify him that he had been expelled from the army, deprived of his pension, excluded from Austria and ordered to become the subject of another country.

The Archduke said it was not true, however, that he had accepted all the points advanced by the Emperor. He declared that he had only accepted two proposals, namely, his expulsion from the army and from the Order of the Golden Fleece.

CROSS DESERT IN BALLOONS.

Frenchmen Propose to Solve Mystery of Great Sahara.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Mme. de Breaux and Castilleon de Saint Victor embarked at Marseilles today for Tunis, where they purpose to send up two small ballons for the purpose of ascertaining whether the winds which prevail in Winter will carry airships across the Sahara Desert.

If this experiment is successful, the two explorers purpose to cross the unexplored portion of the desert in a balloon. The plan receives the support of the French government, which supplies the balloons.

Major Marchand, of Fashoda fame, is to meet the explorers at Gabes, at which point the two balloons will be sent off.

TO PUNISH THE EMIR.

Britain Sends Expedition From Coast Into Nigeria.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In consequence of the menacing attitude of the Emir of Kano, a powerful Mohammedan ruler of Northern Nigeria, who has placed a price on the head of Captain Abadie, the British resident at Zaria, the British government has decided on the immediate dispatch of a punitive expedition of 1200 men belonging to the West African frontier force. The government has received news of the death in October last of the Emir of Sokoto, who had caused serious trouble in the past.

NEW INVASION OF GERMANY.

Anglo-American Tobacco Trust Extends Field of Operations.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Anglo-American tobacco trust will introduce here tomorrow a system of rebates and premiums to small dealers. The trust owns only one factory in Germany, the Jasmatz, at Dresden, which it has greatly enlarged and filled with new cigarette machinery of American make. It has not accepted, so far, other factories which were offered to it by the timid proprietors, but has negotiated without success for two or three of the largest businesses in Germany.

ALL MURDERED AND EATEN.

Belgian Soldiers' Horrible Fate in Congo Free State.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31.—The Congo Administration has received news that Lieutenant De Magre and his party, who were in charge of Port Boni, on the frontier of Uganda, were attacked by a cannibal tribe June 14, last, and that the entire party was murdered and eaten.

AUSGLEICH IS SETTLED.

Austria and Hungary Settle Difficulties, Hungary Winning Victory.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—After a protracted conference, Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian Premier, and Coloman de Szell, the Hungarian Premier, surmounted the difficulties in the way of reaching an understanding with regard to the Ausgleich at 9 o'clock this evening and it was then announced that the Premiers had agreed to compromise the Ausgleich difficulty. The Ausgleich is the customs union and fiscal agent between Austria and Hungary. The news of the settlement was published in extra editions of the newspapers and was received with signs of satisfaction by the crowds celebrating the new year.

The terms of the compromise have not been announced. It is reported that Hungary was victorious, Dr. von Koerber having been forced to yield to M. de Szell's demands.

The arrangement thus reached within a few hours of the close of the old year was not brought about without considerable difficulties and protracted conferences. Emperor Francis Joseph presided this afternoon at a council at which both Premiers were present. An official communication was afterward issued, saying that the two governments were unable to agree and that the negotiations had ceased. Later in the evening, when M. de Szell and Dr. de Ludacs, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, were preparing to take the train for Budapest, Dr. von Koerber suddenly appeared and said he had found a way out of the difficulty. Negotiations were hurriedly resumed and resulted in an agreement.

The Augsleich cannot formally be ratified until it has been approved by the Hungarian and Austrian Parliaments, but the present step is important as tending materially to strengthen the position of the monarchy with its Continental neighbors in the negotiation of new commercial treaties.

Murderer of Three Wives.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—George Chapman, whose preliminary trial is still going on at a Police Court here, was today arraigned on additional charges of murdering his first and second wives, the autopsy of whose exhumed remains indicated that they had been poisoned. The prisoner has applied to Consul-General Evans for protection.

Chapman went to London from America in 1892. He was arraigned at a Police Court October 27 last, charged with having poisoned a young woman reputed to be his wife. The Public Prosecutor identified the prisoner as Severino Browski, a native of Warsaw, Russian Poland, where he at one time combined the callings of doctor's assistant and barber.

Canada's Revenue Growing.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 31.—A special from Ottawa says:

Canada's customs revenue for the six months ending today was over $18,000,000, an increase of over $2,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1901. The revenue for the past six months is greater than it was for the whole year of 1896, notwithstanding the fact that taxation is now lower. This is an indication of great prosperity throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Abbe Klein Is Not Appointed.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The pope has refused to appoint Abbe Klein to be bishop of Monaco. The abbe is a professor in the Catholic Institute at Paris, propagator of Father Hecker's doctrines and translator of Bishop Spalding's works. The Vatican authorities think there is some connection between the pope's refusal of Abbe Klein and his rejection of Bishop Spalding's candidacy for the archbishopric of Chicago.

Money to Aid Finland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—Count Bobrinsky, who co-operated with the American famine work in 1891, has received inquiries from America in regard to the relief required in Finland and telegraphed to Minister of the Interior Von Pichwe, who has authorized him to say that money will be gratefully received, but that other contributions are not wanted.

New Ministers in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 31.—Captain J. F. Dawes was today appointed Minister of Mines and Henry Gear was appointed Minister without portfolio to fill the vacancies in the Bond Cabinet resulting from the withdrawal of Chief Justice Horwood and Postmaster-General H. J. M. Woods.

New German Tariff Law.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening prints the text of the new tariff law, with the statement that the date of its going into effect would be determined upon later by the Bundesrath.

Emperor Meets the Emergency.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—An imperial decree under article XIV, the emergency clause of the Constitution, was gazetted today, authorizing a provisional budget for the period ending June 30, 1903.

Morgan's Latest Shipping Scheme.

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 31.—It is rumored here that J. Pierpont Morgan is negotiating for the establishment of a fast steamship service between Manchester and the far East.

Boers Will Go to Somaliland.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 31.—A detachment of 100 Boers who have volunteered for military service in Somaliland, sails from here next week.

METHODIST FUND RAISED

Church Has Given $20,000,000 as Thank-Offering in Four Years.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 31.—One of the most impressive services ever held in Springfield was that in Trinity Church tonight, when Dr. E. M. Mills, secretary of the Twentieth Century Thank-Offering fund, made the formal announcement that the Methodists of the country had raised more than $20,000,000 in response to the movement inaugurated in Trinity Church by the board of bishops four years ago.

Dr. Mills announced that $9,000,000 had been raised on church debts through the country; $8,150,000 for Methodist colleges and schools; $2,750,000 for philanthropy and charity; $600,000 for the permanent fund for the conference claimants, and a little over $380,000 to build churches in destitute communities. About one-twenty-fifth of the entire amount has been given by Methodist ministers' sons.

Philadelphia Gave $1,800,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Rev. J. S. McConnell, who is in charge here of the Twentieth Century Thank-Offering fund of the Methodist Church, announced tonight that $1,800,000 had been subscribed by Philadelphia Methodists.

Contract to Print 25,000 Pamphlets.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the directors of the Grant's Pass Board of Trade, held yesterday, the work of publishing 25,000 pamphlets, descriptive of Grant's Pass and Josephine County, was awarded to A. E. Voorhies, a publisher of this city, his bid being the lowest submitted. The pamphlets are to be four-by-eight inches in size, printed on heavy book paper, with embossed cover. It is to be profusely illustrated with half-tone cuts showing up the various resources of Josephine County. The pamphlets are for the Harriman Immigration Bureau, to whom they were pledged some time ago.

New York Will Celebrate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—It is intended to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the foundation of municipal government in this city some time during the early part of the incoming year. Just what form the observance will take has not yet been decided, but ceremonies will befit the occasion, and the details will be perfected in the near future, when the plans will be submitted to Mayor Low and the members of the Board of Aldermen.

Good News.

It will be good news to the mothers of small children to learn that croup can be prevented. The first sign of croup is hoarseness. A day or two before the attack the child becomes hoarse. This is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough appears, and it will dispel all symptoms of croup. In this way all danger and anxiety may be avoided. This remedy is used by many thousands of mothers, and has never been known to fail. It is, in fact, the only remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

CONSULS AND CURRENCY

CHIEF TOPICS DISCUSSED AT SCIENCE CONGRESS.

American Consular Service Better Than British—How the Treasury Has Relieved Money Market.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The main interest in today's proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science centered in the social and economic section. W. W. Rockhill, director of the Bureau of American Republics, discussed the working of that bureau and the Pan-American Union. Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, reviewed the work of administration of territorial acquisitions. Other addresses were made by O. P. Austin, chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, on "Tropical Development a Necessity of World Progress"; United States Treasurer Roberts on "The Effects of the Inflow of Gold," and George E. Roberts, director of the Mint, on "Monetary Reform."

Frederick Emory, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, State Department, in a paper on the Consular service and foreign service, said that in these days of sharp competition among the great producing nations the business capacity and zeal of the Consul in collecting information are found to be not only essential but often a determining factor in the growth of commerce. Mr. Emory contended that the United States Consular service has been found to be superior to those of other powers as a trade agency, for the reason that the persons selected as Consuls, being average Americans, as a rule have made more of business aptitude than any other quality, and have seldom been deterred by social reasons from giving their attention to trade.

Better Than English Service.

Frequent complaint has been made of late in Great Britain that the English Consular service has become very largely a caste or polite profession, instead of being what is now more urgently required—an active, wide-awake corps of men for the collection of commercial intelligence. It is precisely in this branch of work that the United States Consular officers have shown themselves to be particularly alert and efficient.

Assistant Secretary Allee, of the Treasury, in his paper on the operations of the department, said that for more than a half century it had been the established policy of the Government to relieve the money centers when the lock-up of money in the Treasury caused stringency. Speaking of what the Treasury had done this Autumn, he said:

"Within the past few months the Secretary of the Treasury, by extraordinary efforts, succeeded in stimulating National banks to take out some $25,000,000 additional circulation. He also increased the amount of public funds which National banks are permitted to hold by $4,000,000. By anticipating the payment of interest on the public debt he succeeded in paying out $3,000,000 more, with a profit of over $40,000 to the Treasury, and finally, when the business of the country demanded still further relief, he anticipated a portion of the public debt itself by buying bonds and thus releasing some $73,000,000. By the time the crop moving season was over the amount of cash actually locked up in the Treasury had been reduced by nearly $50,000,000, and there was left in the Treasury vaults only a little over the $50,000,000 which tradition and practice have established as a fair working basis."

Great Inflow of Gold.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in his paper on the "Effects of the Inflow of Gold," said in part:

"The stock of gold in the United States shows for four years an annual average gain of $107,782,683. In per capita the stock of gold in this country is greater than anywhere else, except in France and South Africa. The Treasury of the United States holds $615,000,000, and gained $412,450,562 in five years, while all of the official banks of Europe taken together in the same period lost $37,477,107. The inflow of gold has, since July 1, 1897, added an average of $278,228,512 every year to our circulation. Here lies possible peril. Inflation of currency incites to dangerous expansion of business. No one will suggest that the incoming of gold shall be stopped; but cannot paper currency be reduced in dull seasons?

"Prices of commodities have advanced, and wages have followed a little after. How do these conditions affect our world relations? Has inflation of currency or prices and wages gone so far as to check our exports? In agriculture, crops at home and abroad determine shipments. Prices and quality determine exports of manufactures. In the first 10 months of 1902 we sold abroad more manufactured articles than in any like period except 1900, and they were 32.62 per cent of our total exports. The inflow of gold is not without its hazards. They must be avoided. The American people are sane enough to make gold not only the symbol of prosperity but its stout defense."

Increased Bank Circulation.

The address of Director of the Mint Roberts was devoted largely to the matter of bank note issues. He said in part:

"The objector to note issues without special security wants first of all to divest himself of the idea that note redemption depends solely or primarily upon the gold reserve in the banks."

The proposition to issue notes on bank assets, he said, was part of the development of the clearing-house idea. Continuing, he said:

"So long as a bank confines its note issue to the service of its regular daily, legitimate trade, to giving the ordinary accommodation to farmers and merchants in their business, there would be no important balance against it at the clearing-house, because the legitimate trade of the country protects itself. As soon as a bank begins greedily to push its circulation by unusual methods or unusual credits, adverse balances with the clearing-house would begin to appear, and its gold reserve to dwindle. So long as a bank does only the business that a bank ought to do, redemption would be no problem at all, but the moment it departed from that policy it would have to suffer and settle at every misstep."

FORBIDDEN TO SPEND CASH

Therefore the City of Helena Will Not Collect Taxes.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 31.—Because of an injunction secured by the Helena Water Works Company restraining the City Treasurer from spending any money for any purpose whatever, the City Council has passed a resolution allowing taxpayers 60 days' grace in the payment of taxes. As there is not the remotest probability of the litigation between the city and the water works company being settled within a year, the Council may postpone tax collections for an indefinite period.

With the securing of the injunction the bondsmen of the City Treasurer withdrew and he was obliged to resign, but the Council re-elected him the same evening. Whatever money the Treasurer collects he turns over to a committee of the Council, which in turn deposits it in the banks, which are by the injunction restrained from paying it out on checks. The Council has decided, therefore, as long as the city cannot spend the money, it is useless to collect it from the taxpayers only to be hoarded in the banks.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

BACKACHE AND DIZZINESS

Most of the Ailments Peculiar to the Female Sex Are Due to Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs.

Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs Is a Very Common Disease Among Women Nowadays.

This Affection Is Generally Called Female Weakness, Female Disease, and Many Other Similar Names.

90 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.

"A short time ago I found my condition very serious; I had headaches, pains in the back, and frequent dizzy spells which grew worse every month; I tried two remedies before Peruna, and was discouraged when I took the first dose, but my courage soon returned. In less than two months my health was restored."—Mrs. M. Brickner.

Peruna has cured thousands of cases of female weakness. As a rule, however, before Peruna is resorted to, several other remedies have been tried in vain. A great many of the patients have taken local treatment, submitted themselves to surgical operations, and taken all sorts of doctors' stuff, without any result.

The reason of so many failures is the fact that diseases peculiar to the female sex are not commonly recognized as being caused by catarrh.

Female Trouble Not Recognized as Catarrh.

These organs are lined by mucous membranes. Any mucous membrane is subject to catarrh.

Catarrh of one organ is exactly the same as catarrh of any other organ. What will cure catarrh of the head will also cure catarrh of the pelvic organs. Peruna cures these cases simply because it cures the catarrh.

Most of the women afflicted with pelvic diseases have no idea that their trouble is due to catarrh. The majority of the people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head alone.

This is not true. Catarrh is liable to attack any organ of the body; throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, stomach, kidneys, and especially the pelvic organs.

Many a woman has made this discovery after a long siege of useless treatment. She has made the discovery that her disease is catarrh, and that Peruna can be relied upon to cure catarrh wherever located.

Miss Florence Murphy, 2703 Second avenue, Seattle, Wash., writes:

"I suffered for over a year with female trouble, and although I tried several physicians, none of them seemed able to help me permanently.

"It took only a little over three bottles of Peruna to make me well and strong. I never have backache, headache, or bearing-down pains any more."—Miss Florence Murphy.

Mrs. Judge McAllister writes from 1217 West Twenty-third street, Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for years with a pain in the small of my back and right side. It interfered often with my domestic and social duties, and I never supposed that I would be cured, as the doctor's medicine did not seem to help me any.

"I took Peruna faithfully for seven weeks, and am happy indeed to be able to say that I am entirely cured. Perfect health once more is the best thing I could wish for, and thanks to Peruna I enjoy that now."—Minnie E. McAllister.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, president of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

TO PROVE THEY MERGED

KENTUCKY SUMMONS OFFICIALS OF SOUTHERN ROADS.

Railroad Commission Will Question Financiers on Change of Southern Railroad Merger.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 31.—To endeavor to prove its charge of a Southern Railroad merger, made some months ago before the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the Kentucky Railroad Commission, the latter body has had subpoenaes served on leading financiers of the country and on high officials of the corporations alleged to have been merged.

Among those called to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York City on January 15 next, the date set for the hearing, are: J. P. Morgan, George W. Perkins, John W. Gates, August Belmont, Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, and R. G. Irwin, president of the Atlantic Coast line.

SUES STATE FOR DAMAGES.

Michigan Central Says It Lost Heavily by Repeal of Charter.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 31.—Deputy Sheriff L. A. Hovey, of Wayne County, tonight served a summons on Governor Bliss in the case of the Michigan Central Railroad vs. the State of Michigan. The suit is for $5,000,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained in one year by reason of the repeal of the railroad's special charter.

Under this charter the road was permitted to charge 3 cents per mile per passenger, instead of 2, as the general law provides, and was allowed to pay a specific tax on gross earnings in lieu of all other taxes, the railroad taxes being about doubled since the repeal of the charter.

TALK OF A FIGHT.

(Continued from page 33.)

order to carry on the work advantageously, it will be necessary for the Postoffice to remove to other quarters while building operations are carried on.

The terms submitted by Postmaster Croasman, on which temporary quarters can be rented, are considered by the department as exorbitant, and Mr. Moody suggested that probably no offers were solicited except in the locality of the Postoffice. He further suggested that the department send a special agent to Portland to make arrangements for renting temporary quarters in another quarter where rents are lower, and this will be done at once, as it is desired to have the Postoffice out of its present quarters early in the year. Mr. Moody said there were plenty of buildings obtainable at reasonable rates in localities that would answer for temporary purposes.

The supervising architect is now endeavoring to complete his plans in time to permit of advertisement and letting of the contract so that work may commence early in April. In this event he hopes to have the remodeled building ready for occupancy one year from today.

DIES WITH THE OLD YEAR.

Office of Forest Superintendent in Oregon, Held by Ormsby.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 31.—With the expiration of the old year the office of Forest Superintendent in Oregon ceases to exist, and S. B. Ormsby, who has long filled the place, severs his connection with the Government service. The office is abolished in line with the policy of Secretary Hitchcock, who regards Forest Superintendents as superfluous officers who tend to retard rather than promote public business. There are now but two Forest Superintendents remaining—one for Arizona and New Mexico, and one for California.

CUBA WILL ACCEPT TREATY.

President Palma Says Senate Will Ratify It Without Opposition.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—United States Minister Squiers had a conference with President Palma regarding the reciprocity treaty and its approval by the Cuban Senate treaty.

President Palma is quoted by La Discussione today as saying that Mr. Squiers could assure the American Government that the treaty would be accepted without opposition.

COURTS MUST DECIDE.

Root's Order About Schism in Catholic Church in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Root, by a decision just rendered, practically has thrown into the hands of the civil courts in the Philippines for decision the controversy between the two elements in the Catholic church in the islands which has developed into an actual schism. The schismatics, under the leadership of a priest known as Agilpah, retained possession of a large amount of church property which is claimed by the Catholic church, and the latter appealed to Governor Taft to dispossess the schismatics. The Governor held that the question was one for the adjustment of the civil courts, and the case came to Washington on appeal. Secretary Root has sustained Governor Taft's views.

The importance of the matter to the United States Government lies in the fact that the property in controversy is part of that to which title must be passed to the United States if the negotiations now in progress between Governor Taft and Mgr. Guidi succeed.

Bainbridge Will Not Resign.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—W. E. Bainbridge, second secretary of the American Legation at Pekin, accompanied by J. W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tien Tsin, arrived in the city early today en route to Washington. Messrs. Bainbridge and Ragsdale were appointed commissioners to investigate claims of Americans arising from the Boxer rebellion. Mr. Bainbridge denied the report that he had tendered his resignation.

Advance on Elevated Road.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The South Side Elevated Railroad Company has posted a notice that, beginning on January 1, the wages of the conductors, guards and ticket-sellers would be raised 10 per cent. The company has already increased the pay of those working in the other departments. For some time the conductors have been paid at the rate of 19¼ cents an hour; under the new wage scale they will receive $2 a day for a 10-hour day; the guards, who received 16½ cents an hour, are to be raised to 18 cents, and the ticket-sellers will receive an increase of 10 per cent, making their wages $1.65 for 10 hours.

ALL DISEASES $5 A MONTH

Hundreds of Your Friends Are Taking Advantage of the $5.00 Rate and Are Being Cured of Long-Standing Troubles.

The Best and Purest of Medicines, and the Most Scientific Treatment of Diseases Furnished Under This One Charge of $5.00 a Month.

FATHER AND SON.

Mr. G. W. Barnes, Quincy, Columbia County, Or., having resided there since 1882: "Up to 1895 I was as well as any man could be, at which time I began to have

Excruciating Headaches.

They would come on without warning, lasting for hours and sometimes days, the pain being so intense that I could hardly

Mr. G. W. Barnes, Quincy, Columbia County, Or.

endure it. I was continually doctoring and taking medicine for my trouble, but

Nothing Did Me Any Good.

I had been told that the only thing to do was to take an opiate when the attack came on. This controlled the pain, but left me feeling worse than ever. My suffering was so severe, especially within the last year, that my

Nervous System

Became affected and seemed hopelessly shattered. At times I felt as though I would fly to pieces. My strength was greatly reduced and I felt miserable.

I had read a great deal in the papers about the Copeland Institute, and a year ago sent

My Son

There to be treated for catarrh and an ear trouble. He was completely cured, and this encouraged me to place

My Case

In the hands of these doctors, with the result that I have been

Fully Restored to Health.

I am now enjoying as good health as any man of my years, and my headaches are a thing of the past.

HEALTH AND HEARING RESTORED BY THE COPELAND TREATMENT.

Mrs. Mary C. Staley, 488 Borthwick street, Portland. The trouble for which I began treatment at the Copeland Institute was a very severe and complicated one, due to catarrh, from which I had

Suffered Since Childhood.

My entire system was affected, and my health completely broken down.

I was never free from a dull headache, with a swimming and dizziness, which got worse when I laid down. At times it would be so bad that I felt dazed and unsteady.

For years there was a profuse discharge from the nasal passages, but gradually the membranes became dry and harsh, and I lost all sense of

Taste and Smell.

My throat was dry, and the tonsils and glands about the neck badly swollen.

My ears were badly affected. I was driven almost wild by a constant

Ringing and Buzzing

in the ears, and the hearing was so much impaired that I was under a constant nervous strain to understand what was said. When I had a cold I could not hear at all.

The stomach and bowels seemed dead. Food did not digest, and the bowels failed to act unless I took medicine. I had

Sour Stomach

all the time, and would bloat terribly and raise gas and particles of food. I had pain and soreness in the sides, and my tongue was coated, and the mouth felt clammy and sticky. My appetite was changeable. At times I could eat almost nothing, and again I would be

Craving Something

all the time.

I had palpitation of the heart, which came on at night, causing me to throw up the windows and be propped up with pillows. My sleep was broken by these attacks, and I did not know what a good night's rest was.

I was blue and despondent, and felt so bad I did not care much whether I got well or not. I was so weak I could hardly get over to the doctor's office in the cars. My

Limbs Were Numb

with a tingling and pricking sensation, and I was very pale.

I became interested in the Copeland treatment through reading the papers. I had doctored so much that I had very

Little Hope of Getting Well,

but finally decided to give the treatment a trial. It seemed to be just what I needed, for now I am having better health

Mrs. Mary C. Staley, 488 Borthwick Street, Portland.

than in years. When I began treatment I was hardly able to drag myself round; now I work from early till late, and think nothing of walking to the doctor's office. I eat and sleep well, and have no trouble of any kind. My hearing has been fully restored.

Words cannot express the gratitude I feel to be restored to health and I make this statement in the hope that it may help some sufferer to find relief as I did.

AVOID CURE-ALLS

In Catarrh, as in other maladies, avoid blind doctoring by patent cure-alls. Get individual treatment for your individual ailment at the Copeland Institute.

HOME TREATMENT

No one deprived of the benefits of the Copeland treatment because of living at a distance from the city. If you cannot come to the office, write for Home Treatment Symptom Blank and Book, and be cured at home.

CONSULTATION FREE.
Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.

The Copeland Medical Institute
The Dekum, Third and Washington
W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

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

General Debility

Day in and out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself.

Food does not strengthen.

Sleep does not refresh.

It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy,—vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers.

For this condition take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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