SY OVER 5000 PEOPLE

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Durious Customs of the Natives, as Observed by an Intelligent American Teacher.

An interesting letter has been received in this city from Mrs. Ada D. Wellman, a teacher, sent by an Eastern educational society to one of the Society islands, in the South seas. The location of these islands is about 1500 mites southwest of Hawall, and, being northwest of New Zealand, is considerably out of the track of ordinary ocean travel. Mrs. Wellman is known in Portland, having visited her brother on the East Side prior to sailing in other on the East Side prior to sailing in

May last:
"Uturoa, Raistes, Dec. 24, 1894.
"Uturoa, Raistes, Dec. 24, 1894. "My Good Friends-You are probably shivering about in fiannels now; but we are making garden, eating watermelon and fanning ourselves vigorously to drive the mosquitees away. All these pursuits are in vague throughout the year. Not much gardening is done, though, except by Chinamen; for the natives would rather live on breadfruit the entire time—the trees bearing almost continually—than exert themselves to care for a garden. Fish are abundant; but if a native feels too lazy to go a few rods and catch some, he may take, instead, a few of the land erabs that throng his yard. However, many of the people in the country might fish from their own doorways, their houses being built out over the water, to avoid mosquitoes and centipedes. The fish are cooked entire, without dressing. These people used to eut dors, and a few do so yet. They say, 'All the same as pig. An octopus, with its eight arms hanging In one slimy string, was a dainty recently brought to us by a generous neighbor. You may well presume that Mr. Wellman occasionally has use for his spade. However, our diet is not limited to a choice from these articles; for a good supply of flour and dried fruits were landed from the Pitcairn for us; and we well relish the yams, and breadfruit, and baked bananas, and pincapples, together with onlone and cocumbers from the Chinese gardens; but the butter to be had here is not sit to eat; nor can we often get milk other than the

The centipedes, which we had supposed to be almost deadly, are less dreaded by many persons here than are wasps. Mr. Wellman was bitten by a finif-grown one, but he immediately applied baking-soda and suffered but slight pain after the first moment. We have scarcely any flies; but the mosquitoes are dreadful.

The natives envy many of our posses sions, and wish to beg or buy them coats, pictures, foods; in fact, they hint in reference to many articles, "A very nice thing, that; have you many of them? Some wheat which we brought is a curi

ter than a mattress in this climate. They eat from the ground in the cookhouse, dogs contending quite successfully for their share; even hogs are not always forbidden entrance. There are natives, though, who have risen to a level, per haps higher, than that to which some white people who live here are sunken These islanders can endure long abstinence from food, even while working but when they do cat, nothing is left.

"The Tubitian etiquette is in many re spects unique. The first intimation that a guest is about to depart is his saying, 'You stay'—as if he feared his host might follow him; then we are required by their code of ethics to inquire: 'Are you going?' He answers, 'Yes;' whereupon we are expected to respond, 'Go; life to you,' One may also add, 'He strong.'

"A towel, worn across the shoulders, is a common article of dress or ornamenta-tion in this group. Bright-colored shawls are worn, too, in part as a matter of com-

age, and the natives were terrified, think-ing it the 'evil spirit.' There are still remains of the old heather alters on this tsland; and these superstitious people de-clare that any one who cuts wood from their precincts will be punished by elephantitus. As that disease is very pre-valent, the prediction is not a specially bold one; and yet some persons who have been so bold as thus to dare the wrati of the gods, are still free from the penalty When those who have not thus offende are afflicted by the same malady, natura

etc. "We are getting on well with the lan-Together with our studying, we expect to teach some in white families beginning immediately after New Year's

"Our back fence is within a few feet of the sea. Wading birds often fly down in search of food. We have seen two seahorses which have been preserved by perons living here; but such specimens are are. They are only a few inches long—a small animal to be called a horse. tide is slight on these islands. The watereflects the clouds, even in all the brill isney of sunset, making a most glorious scle. The dashing of waves on the audible, sometimes as a veritable roar. From the shallow water near our yard project coraline rocks, and, when the tide is out, eyn a dot of an island. Further out is the deep blue of the lagoon, with another belt of green, shallow water near the rest; while beyond that wall of dingy, worn coral, with its line of greenish-white

This lagoon affords an excellent opportunity for sailing. In light wind, eve down in, carry sails so large as to as tonish us. From Tahaa, the smaller is-land inside this same recf, boats come across very often; and small trading cutters also pass frequently between here mountainous outline is always visible to us as through a mist. The green islets which stand at either side of the entrance to this barbor further help to make us feel that our island is not alone out here the Sea of Galilee-six by 12 miles. The hurbor is large enough to shelter all the navies of the world. A European vessel is now at anchor here, taking on a cargo d cocoanut, from which oil is to be The New Zealand mail steamer sometimes comes this way on the same errand, on its monthly trips to and from The gathering, husking, shelling and drying of the nuts is the principal port. On August 15, 1885, the first payment

employment of the natives.
"We have been hobnobbing with royalty at a rate calculated to turn one's head-cive \$15.00, until \$1.000,000 will have been in order to conceal a smile. One king and paid them, which constitutes the entire three queens have been our guests, be-sides princes and regents. Though they here queens have been our guests, be-ides princes and regents. Though they findians are to have a homestead, adults re usually barefootted, one queen donned new pair of carpet slippers in our honor. sides princes and regents. Though they are usually barefooted, one queen donned Their Mother Hubbard dresses range from called to satin. One of the princes does not scruple to whip his queen-wife occasionally. Once, when we went to pay our dinary fees the sum of \$0.75 per acre, one-dinary fees the sum of \$0.75 per acre, one-does th respects to her majesty, she was suffering half in two years from the time of en-from carache, and crawled out from be-hind a curtain on hands and feet. To try is made. This price refers entirely to

the relief of her royal highness.

"Notwithstanding the degradation of these natives, many of them possess a gravited for entries of agricultural lands, I there are the provided for entries of agricultural lands. I the provided for entries of agricultural lands, I there are the provided for entries of agricultural lands. I the provided for entr

ing. This same queen, seen under dif-ferent circumstances, is truly queenly in appearance, being large, well-proportioned

nd self-possessed. and self-possessed.

"It is not unusual for these people to change their names in memory of circumstances which befall them. Thus, one of our neighbors, whose son was kicked by a horse, took the name of the horse, which was Blossom. As the man is a wizened old pairiarch, it would seem that his appearance would suggest a withered branch, or a sear leaf, rather than a

"The T in English words is extremely difficult for Tahitlans to pronounce; and as they must needs put a vowel sound after each consonant, Lallian is called by them, "Bir-ry-an-na," while our name is transformed into "Wer-ry-man-ny,"
"We had a carriage ride two weeks

"We had a carriage ride two weeks ago, the first since leaving Tahiti, but the road, of which there are only a few miles' length on the island, resembles a deserted woods road in the United States. We have, also, walked up one of the valleys to visit an American who has a cocount plantation there. He, also, has some very ancient books, about three centuries old, There are perhaps 30 white men on Raiatea bezides the soldiers, but not half that number of white women. "Nearly all business is suspended here

for a few weeks, except preparation for celebrating the holidays. A religious ser-vice is held on New Year's eve, and in some places on Christmas, the people repeating scripture texts in a ludicrous chant-like manner; but the rest of the fortnight is given to feasing. It is cus-tomary for the sovereign to suspend nearly all the laws at that season. This nearly all the laws at that season. This is to recompense the people for public work done, and to insure their favor, by giving them opportunity for a big carousal. Last spring it was proposed that a new civil code be formulated, and the prelude to that work was the annulling of the old law, hence those districts were in snarchy for several weeks. The people left their usual work, gathered all their oranges, ripe and green, and made an immense amount of crange rum therefrom; then they did nothing but carouse till the liquor was gone.

"Most of this island, and also Tahaa, is in rebellion against the French, and they devote each Wednesday to meetings in which they rail against the French, and pray for vengesnee upon them. Thus they have two Sabbaths. There is talk of the governor's coming down from Tahti with one of the men-of-war and bombardling the rebels, but such small islands are search weath the trouble. We like

with one of the men-of-war and homoard-ing the rebels, but such small islands are scarcely worth the trouble. We live on doclie territory. A small company of Fretch soldlers is stationed here. "The site of John Williams" old house

is about half a mile from us. It is some-what of a shock to our reverence for that pioneer missionary to know that he in-troduced the culture of tobacco on this island. His object was to furnish employ-ment and income to the natives. They raise only enough now for their own use, They smoke often, but only for a minute at each time. Some of the old white set tiers claim that nearly sil of Williams' book was written by one of his less pre-tentious associates. But reports, of course, are unreliable.

Some wheat which we brought is a curiosity, never having been seen here. Such
likewise is the typewriter, many supposing
it to be a musical instrument, and asking
us to 'make it cry.' Our washub and
board are novelities, too, as the people
wash by pounding their clothing with a
stick, on hig stones at the edge of a
stream.

'The natives sleep in thin mats on the
floot. Indeed, we find a thin mat spread
over our woven-wire mattress much better than a mattress in this climate. They
more than a few have any. nore than a few have any.

"We have received as presents two most beautiful hats of native braid. I have plaited us some everyday hats, but have plaited us some everyday haits, but have not yet attempted the finer patterns. We have also received some shells, corals, etc. Such shells as are gathered on the beach are not glossy, but dull and rough. They are called dead shells. Those taken from the water have live creatures in them, and smell horribly. They must be scalded, or, better to preserve the luster, buried for a few weeks, then the animals duz out the shells washed, and afterdug out, the shells washed, and afterward left to air for a few days, likewise, must be soaked in fresh n some instances in lime juice, then aired

"Limes are a fruit which we had never seen until we went to California last spring, and I one day astonished an Oakland fruit dealer by asking him what those things were. But here they are abundant, and we use them instead of lemons, which are less numerous, though

fort, by the barefooted women. Much sickness results from their exposure of feet and limbs.
"A meteor flashed past us two weeks"

we prefer the flavor of the latter.
"As we did not bring much furniture with us, Mr. Wellman has been exercising his skill as a son of a carpenter, in making a bookcase, cupboard, tables and various pieces of furniture. His carpenter tools, together with his skill in using them, are very convenient things to have "We have some morning-glories growing from seed which I brought from New

THE NEZ PERCE RESERVE Fine Lands in Idaho to Be Opened for Settlement.

Mr. Herbert Bolster, secretary of the Spokane bureau of immigration, is a guest at the Hotel Portland, his visit to this city being mainly to interest railway offidals in making a combined effort to ittract home-seekers to the Pucific coast In conversation concerning the object of his Portland visit, Mr. Bolster expressed the hope that this year all the through continental railways of the country would unite to turn the tide of immigration toward Washington and Oregon, and divert the movement now made toward the southern and southwestern states. The opening to settlement of the Nex Perce Indian reservation will present a splendic opportunity for a movement in that dire tion. Although the reservation is in the state of Idaho, many immigrants, seek-ing new homes, and coming to the far West, would have a chance of selecting new locations in other states if the reser

vation did not present sufficient induce-ment for them to take up land. The Nez Perce reservation lies between the Camas prairie and the Palouse and Potlatch ed ntries, and consists of 750,000 acres of first-class land, embraced in 90 square miles. It is one of the best tracts of land ever offered for agricultural and fruit-raising purposes. When the Okla-homa reservation was thrown open to settlement, the government price was fixed at 30 cents an acre, and today it ranges from that figure up to \$1 an acre. For the Nez Perce land the government pays \$3 an acre, good, bad and indifferent, and this has been the principal reason for the delay in opening the reserva-tion. The officials of the interior depart-ment could not understand why the lands were held at such a price, but, on instituting an investigation, it was fully demonstrated that it was well worth the

Colonel John Lane, special agent of th Indian department, has been engaged for some time in completing an accurate crasus of the Indians, and, when he has finished this work, the land will be thrown open to those seeking new homes. By the terms of the treaty with the Indian own-ers, the government is to pay them \$05, 22 cash, when Colonel Lane files his reof \$30,000 is to be made, and annually thereafter the original owners will re-ceive \$150,000, until \$1,000,000 will have been

be sure, a hot water-bag was brought to agricultural lands. For stone, timber and

CARGEST CIRCULATION ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER



C & CURTIS Editor

Albero, Degen May & 1890

To yas n Wilch astonia en response to your question as to whom I will suffert for United states Denatur of elected & well state, that in my opinion Hen of N Doeth has orohed faithfully for the republican party and I feel it my duty to suffert him for re election and I will if elected support him in Cancus and not of Cancus and north for his election a any Javas & can do for you personally in the legislature I will chenfully do, and any fundini. Jun showed distin will receive my Very Respy

The above is a fac-simile letter written by C. J. Curtis, one of the Clatsop county representatives, after his nomination, but before his election. From the time of the party caucus, and throughout every session of the joint assembly. Mr. Curtis opposed Mr. Dolph's election. At times he was particularly abusive of Mr. Dolph, so much so that on one occasion he was "called down" by a resident of Astoria, who overheard his remarks made in Salem and cautioned him not to repeat them. The letter of Mr. Curtis speaks for itself and presents a striking contrast between his ante- and post-election expressions. He is a type of many more, who had to make similar promises in order to secure a nomination.

expected, will bring many people to the of welcome and fitted for the building up of a new country. Owing to special in-ducements, many home-seekers are being attracted to Kansas, Texas and other Southern states, and to secure at least a portion of this travel, Mr. Bolster is mak-ing a strenuous effort. He has met with encouragement from railroad officials in Portland, and the offer of liberal terms, it is believed, will result in bringing many immigrants to the Pacific slope during the present year. The building up of the reservation by newcomers, who come to start life anew, and make their homes in the favored distant West, will be help-ful to both Oregon and Washington, Port-land, as the metropolis of the Northwest, will gain its full share of reward, through increased business by the building up of a sister state, while Oregon generally will reap an advantage by furnishing homes to the many invited to dwell within its orders free from the howling blizzards, blistering heats and death-burdened cy-clones of Eastern homes.

NOW COLONEL CARDWELL Appointment of Company G's ex-Sergennt as Surgeon-General.

Governor Lord's appointment of Dr. Herbert W. Cardwell, son of Representative Cardwell, of Multnomah, as surgeon-general on his staff, with the rank f colonel, has given a great deal of satis faction in this city, where the young physician is very well known. There is no question as to the governor's right to appoint in this case, for the office has been vacant since the resignation of Dr. A. L. Saylor, of Haines, and the senate's speedy confirmation of the appointment was very flattering to the Portland man The office of surgeon-general is really one of great importance, although with so small a number of men collisted as there are at the present time, the duties are not very arduous. The surgeon-general is not only a member of the governor's personal staff, but also of the general staff, and he is one of the five members of the state military board, which dis-burses the militia appropriation, and really manages the National Guard of the state. His personal duties are to oversee the medical department, establish hospital corps, etc., and in such matters he is the

highest authority.

When seen at his office last evening.
Dr. Carawell said that he felt quite overcome that so great an honor had been conferred upon him. 'I have not yet repetved official announcement of my ap-pointment," he said, "but when I do, I am prepared to say that I will do everything in my power to merit the confidence placed in me. Of the duties of the office I know but little at the present time, as I have never had occasion to inquire into them. I believe that efficient hospital corps are very essential in military or-ganizations, and that national guardsmen cannot be too thoroughly drilled in sanitation and hygenic measures. As a mem ber of the military board, I shall always be in favor of strict economy, so far as it does not impair the efficiency of the

Cardwell is a native of Portland. years old. He graduated from the publi chools of this city in 1883, and from the nedical department of the Willamette university in 1886. He then spent a year in the College of Physicians and Surgeon in New York, and two years in Seney hospital, Brooklyn, graduating from the latter institution in 1889. Returning to Portland, Dr. Cardwell accepted a por for two years. Since that time he has

been a regular practicing physician. Dr. Cardwell is not a novice in National Guard affairs. In 1886 he enlisted as a private in company G. First regiment nd acquitted himself so creditably that he was selected as a member of the prize drill squad that visited Tacoma during that year. While in New York he at tached himself to company D, Twelfth regiment, of the National Guard of that state, and served in the ranks during his year's stay in that city. On his rerank of sergeant, when he received his honorable discharge, about a month ago,

Done in Self-Defense. LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2.—The coroner this morning held an inquest on the body of W. A. Majors, the negro who was shot a few nights ago by F. C. Bryant, an other negro. The jury found that the de ceased came to his death at Bryant's hands, but that the latter was justified, through self-defense, in shooting. The through self-defense, in shooting. The district attorney was ordered to release

PULPITS AND PEWS

REV. WALLACE NUTTING AT FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Dr. Driver at Taylor-Street-Week-Day Meetings at Unitarian-University Park Revivals.

(Notice.—All church notices must reach The Oregonian office not later than Friday night. Notices sent in Saturday will not appear in

Rev. Wallace Nutting, D. D., late paster of Plymouth Congregational church, Seattle, Wash., arrived in this city late last tee, wash, arrived in this city late hist evening. He will supply the pulpit of the First Congregational church at 10:20 this morning, having for a number of years been a warm personal friend of Rev. Dr. George R. Wallice. Dr. Nutting recently accepted a call to the Union Congregational church of Providence, R. L. and he is now on his way thither. This church is now on his way thither. This church is one of six very strong Congregational churches in that city, and was erected at a cost of \$175,000. The salary paid Dr. Nutting is \$6000 a year, besides giving him \$1000 for moving and other incidental

expenses. The usual week-day meetings will be held at the Unitarian chapel this year, from now until Easter. The general subject of the meetings will be "Religion in Every-day Life." The first meeting will be on next Wednesday evening; and the others on succeeding Thursdays.

The revival at University Park is still in progress with results gratifying to those who are conducting it. During the week the altar has nightly been crowded with penitents, and over 200 have professed conversion during the past three weeks of the meetings. Dr. Bushong has been doing all the preaching, except at one afternoon service, when Dr. Gue was present, and yet he seems as strong and vigorous as ever. The revival is said to be the largest ever held in the Northwest. It was announced last Sunday evening

that General Howard would deliver his farewell address this evening, at the First Congregational church, but this is post-poned until next Sunday evening, and hence the pastor will give le ture seven on "Religion and Mat-rimony." Theme, "Why People get Mar-ried and How They Are Released From the Marriage Bond; or the Object and End of Matrimony." Special music by a chorus, under direction of Miss Frances Jones. Tomorrow evening the Historical Tomorrow evening the Historical Society will be addressed by Hon, M. C. George; subject, "Our Monetary System and the Silver Question." This will be and the Silver Question." This will be a valuable contribution to the current discussion of this subject, as it is known that Mr. George has given it much study Wednesday evening next the ladies of th church will give a farewell reception to

General O. O. Howard. At Trinity (Episcopal) church this morning a special sermon will be preached by the rector, the subject being "Why Should One Be Confirmed in the Episcopal Church" and at the evening service the subject is, "Why do Episcopalians Use the Prayer Book, Get Up and Down, and Do Other Things Not Generally Done by This latter service con Protestants? mences at 7:30 and is preceded by a short

Rev. Henry Rasmus, pastor of Grac church, will occupy his pulpit today, both morning and evening. This morning he preaches on "An Imperishable Idea," and tonight his sermon will be addressed escially to young people, the subject be-

At the English Lutheran church special services will be held each week until Easter, beginning Wednesday even-ing next, at 7:45 o'clock. A class will also

To the Italian colony-An Italian missionary will come to Portland to preach to the Italian colony. It will begin the first Sunday of March, at 7:30 P. M., in the Italian chapel on Fourth and Montgomery streets.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

EPISCOPAL St. Mathew's chapel, First and Caruthers-Rev. B. E. Habersham, minister. Sunday school, 9:45; services, 11 and 7:39. St. Stephen's church, corner Thirteenth and Clay-Sunday school, 10; morning prayer, 11; choral evensong, 4; evening service, 7:20.

Church of the Good Shepherd, Vancouv avenue and Sellwood streets-Rev. James E. Barbour, rector. Morning prayer and

sermon, 11; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30; Sunday school, 12:15; week day service, Wednesday, 4 P. M.

vice, Wednesday, 4 P. M.

Trinity church, Sixth and Oak streets—
Rev. T. L. Cole, rector. Saint Matthins'
day and Quinquagesima. Celebration of
the Holy Eucharist at 8 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:6: morning prayer and sermon, il; meeting of Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; choral evensong, with sermon, 7:30. Vested choir of men, women and boys. MEHODIST.

A. M. E. Zion church, Main and Thirteenth-Rev. G. Newton and his band will conduct the service at 14 A. M. At 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. Vernon. Grace M. E. church, corner Twelfth and Taylor streets-Rev. Henry Rasmus, pastor, Preaching at 11 and 7:20; Sunday school, 12:15; Young people's consecration service, 6:20.

Taylor-street First Methodist church-Dr. I. D. Driver will occupy the public

Dr. I. D. Driver will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Fallen Angels, Wao and Where Are they?" evening "The Life and Death of Moses." Other services as usual. CONGREGATIONAL.

First, corner Park and Madison streets-Rev. George R. Wallace, D. D., pastor, Services today at 10:20 and 7:20; Bible school, 12:15; Junior C. E., 3:30; Segior C. E., 6:15; midweek meeting, Thursday even-

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Yambill and Seventh-Rev. T. L. Eliot and Rev. Barl M. Wilbur. Services at 11 and 7:30; Sun-day school at 12:30; young people's meet-ing, 6:30; evening subject, "A New Pas-toral Epistle: the Latest Attempt to Ar-rest the Progress of Christian Thought." LUTHERAN.

St. James' (English), West Park and Jefferson streets-Rev. M. L. Zweizig, pas-tor. Services at 11 and 7:30. MISCELLANEOUS.

Scandinavian Christian church, 103 Four-teenth street, hetween Flanders and Glisan. Services at 11 and 7:30; weekly meetings, Wednesday and Friday, at S P. M. Cumberland Presbyterian church, south-west corner Union avenue and East Morri-son, in the Forresters' hall. Prenching at

19:30 and 7:30 by the pastor; Sunday school at 12; Endeavor, 6:30. First German church of the Evangelical Association, corner of Tenth and Clay streets—P. Bothrer, pastor. Preaching at 1 and 7:30; Sunday school, 9:30. Subject for the morning, "Behold a Greater Than Solomon Is Here."

First Secular Church. At the First Secular church, Labor Council hall, corner First and Stark streets, Sunday evening, Dr. Jinda Ram, of Muzaffargarh, Punjab, India, will de ver his famous lecture upon "The Con lition of Women in Modern India," ector is soon to leave the city. music.

THE PERSONNEL OF A MUSIC COR-

The Wiley B, Allen Company is com-posed of a coterie of men and women who have devoted long years in the business, and yet in the main are all young and active. Mr. Wiley B, Allen, the president, is still in his 30s, and Mr. Rudoiph Wange-man, the vice-president, has been about 30 years in the music business. Mr. J. E. Wiltney the vectory entered the on-30 years in the music business. Mr. J. E. Whitney, the secretary, entered the employ of the company about seven years ago, when but a mere lad, and has climbed to his present position by studying every detail of the business. Mr. G. A. Heidenger, manager of the plano department, was imported from the East and is the right man in the right place. Mr. C. H. Moye, for years in the employ of the largest San Francisco music house, has recently resigned his position there to accept a more lucrative one with the Wiley R. Allén Company, and looks after the outside interests of the business. Mr. R. T. Brown is also traveling ralesman, R. T. Brown is also traveling ralesman and recently Mr. W. O. Nisley, the well-R. T. Brown is also traveling ralesman, and recently Mr. W. O. Nisley, the well-known and popular plano tuner, has associated himself with the corporation and will hereafter look after the company's interests in the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, Miss Lena Townsend has full charge of the book and sheet music department, being especially adapted for that particular branch of the business, and Euron W. Fisher, known almost by everybody, is in charge of the small goods department.

Miss Roma McKnight is stenographer, and has been connected with the effice for some years pust. Mr. Lester Snils, a rising and prominent young man, has just been promoted to assistant tuner and regulator, and Mr. Jno. Good fills the position of shipping clerk. The company have a full and well-regulated music store in active operation at Salem, Or, under the management of Mr. Frank Anrys, assisted by his son and Miss Lou Allen, and have a Chicago office for the direct manipulation of all Eastern business.

Few people have any idea of the energy of the direct manipulation of all Eastern business.

Pew people have any idea of the enormous business done by this music corporation; and yet when one considers the "personnel" of its make-up what wonder is it that they should virtually control the entire music business of the Northwest?

THE DIFFERENCE

Drawing the Line Between Advertising Doctors and Doctors Who Advertise.

The Five-Dollar Rate at the Copeland Medical Institute Continues Despite the Enmity of Certain Doctors.

A lady who recently placed herself un-der treatment with Drs. Copeland & Mont-gomery said:
"I never would think of going to ad-

vertising doctors. I never did such a thing in my life, but I have a brother who is a doctor, and who was a classmate of Drs. Copeland & Montgomery years ago. He advised me to consult them and I followed

his advice."

To speak with entire frankness, the lady was right in her opinion of "advertising doctors," so called, and the sentiment which she holds, by no means alone, has good cause.
We have no fault to find with the senti-

ment. The term "advertising doctors," as she used it, and as it is used by intelligent and sensible people, includes the whole wide range of unscrupulous, unprincipled and disreputable quackery.

The phrase "advertising doctors" has ben for years, and is still to a great extent, synonymous with quackery in its worst phases, and we do not blame sen-sible, thinking and intelligent people for steering clear of it.

Drs. Copeland & Montgomery wish, how

ever, to make one point very clear and very distinct:

There are "advertising doctors" and doctors who advertise, and there is a wide difference.

Advertising doctors, in the first place,

large majority of them have never seen the inside of a medical college. Under the head of advertising doctors are included all that class of unprincipled and unscrupulous men—sually uneducated and ignorant men—who prey upon the sick and unfortunate. Their ways are only too well known to need description. They are often transient, traveling from place to place, irresponsible and unprincipled. As a rule they promise miracles, and by their cunning and plausibility extort large sums of money from the poorer classes and those who can least afford to be robbed.

There are "Advertising Dectors," and are included all that class of unprincipled

least afford to be robbed.

There are "Advertising Doctors," and advertising doctors as the term is used means fakirs. There are doctors who advertise, and in this class are those genuine physicians and specialists who have fulfilled all the regular requirements of medical study and practice, who have passed through the usual course of medical college and hospital study, and who have devoted their lives to certain lines of practice, confining themselves to these ecial lines. Their experience and their special mes. Takin experience and their study have given them special and pre-eminent skill in them, and they choose the daily papers as a means of letting the public know their specialities and their success. As conscientious physicians and as honorable men they believe in adver-

First in this class of doctors who advertise their specialties are Dra. Cope-land & Montgomery. They state to the public some of the results of their work-their location—their specialties. Their credentials, which challenge denial, are

before the people.

They say to the public from the basis of printed columns containing many testi-monials from well-known men and wom-ea in this community: "This is the work we do. These are the results we accom-

plish. We ask to be judged by them."

Effected by the Copeland Mild System

of Treatment-Permanent and Lasting.
Mr. Hansee, a well-known citizen of Sellwood, and who has been a resident of this state for about 29 years, speaks of



Mr. Hansee, Sellwood, Or.

the cure effected in his case by the Copeland mild system of treatment.

land mild system of freatment, nearly two years after he was cured. Hr. Hansee describes his case thus:

"My trouble began 12 or 14 years ago. At that time my business subjected me to great exposure, and it seemed as if I rarely was without a cold. In fact. I would not be rid of one cold until I would have another. Finally I found that my trouble did amount to more than a mere cold, and that my head was continually congested. My nose would stop up first on one side and then on the other so that I could not draw any breath through it. I had to breathe through my mount, which caused great dryness and irritation of the throat. There was a dropping of foul

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT The Burgers, Pencekeepers, Held to the Grand Jury.

Abraham and Sarah Burger, man and wife, arrested for receiving stolen goods, were held to appear before the grand jury—the husband in \$1500 and his wife in \$100 ball, which they furnished. The Burgers ran a "fence" on Third street, and Thursday the detectives captured them, and at the residence of Burger an immense lot of plunder was found. These were several witnesses in the courtroom who identified the property taken from the store as atolen the following: day the detectives captured them, and at from them. Some time ago the detectives furnished the Burgers with a list of stolens articles they wanted to secure track of, but, when brought to their place for sale, were taken to their private residence and hid. The state claims a straight care against the defendants, but, probabily, as in similar instances, if tried and convicted that well account on the state of the state claims a straight care was 70 degrees on the 2th, 188; the lowest temperature was on the 2d, 188; in similar instances, if tried and convicted average date an which first "killing" front they will escape with a small fine.

A fairly educated young man, E. G. Brooks by name, was arraigned in the nunlcipal court yesterday, charged with Percipitation (rain or melted snow)—Average for the month, 602 inches: average nunicipal court yesterday, charged with fering from the excessive use of morphine and claims to have had no knowledge of his disgusting actions. Judge Smith took day, to see what disposition of the man could be made. Brooks claims that a friend is ready to send him to a place where he can be fully cured of the morphine habit.

phine habit.

Harry Knapp, an ex-convict, who excaped going back to the penitentiary by the 20th, 1881.

Clouds and weather—Average number of Denver' Dutch and Jack Burke, for robbing an old man some weeks are.

micus from the nose backward into the throat, which would make me gag and vomit, so that I could not relish any food that I ate, nor eat without distress. I felt weak and discouraged. Life seemed to be a continual miseage.

felt weak and discouraged. Life seemed to be a continual minery.

Fortunately, I saw the many statements of the Copeland Medical Institute in The Oregonian and other papers, so I concluded to put myself under the care of bra Copeland & Montgomery. I began to improve at once under their mild system of treatment. The symptoms soon disappeared. The improvement was constant and steady, so that I soon got cured. It is now nearly two years since I was cured, and I have not had any symptoms of catarrh in all that time. There can be no question about their treatment being permanent and lasting, and I give heartfelt thanks to Drs. Copeland & Montgomery for my speedy and thorough cure.

thorough cure.
"I take pleasure in recommending the treatment of the Copeiand Medical Institute to those who are suffering from catarrhal diseases and other chronic al-

CATARRH IS CERABUR. The Evidence Voluntarity Given Proves This Conclusively—Read Mr. Hansen's Statement. So many people labor under the mis-taken idea that catarrh cannot be cured,

that it has become a common thing to hear people say: "Oh! I can't help it; catairth can't be cured." That catairth can be cured has been con-

clusively proved by the statement of per-sons whose word cannot for a moment be loubted; that Drs. Copeland & Montgomery can and do cure it has been shown in these columns for two years. Yet some people will doubt.

This week is published the testimony of Mr. I. Hansen, a well-known resident of Hillsdale, that important addition to Port-



Mr. I. Hansen, Hillsdale, Or.

"My trouble had been coming on for a good many years. At first I did not notice it much, but it soon began to show itself in a way I did not like. I would have severe pains over my eyes; my sight was much weaker, and my nose was entirely stopped up on both sides. My ears were also affected. There was a continual roaring and buzzing in my head. I had a foul discharge from my nose, which always fell into the back part of my throat, causing a constant hawking and spitting. I silways had a hard dry couph which troubled me very much at night, and which made my chest feel sore and raw. My stomach was also involved, my appetite was gone, and what I forced my-self to eat only caused me great distress. My system was entirely ron down, and I was a very sick man.

"I was treated at the Copeland Medical Institute, and now after two years' time I can testify to the wonderful cure performed on me by Drs. Copeland & Montagonery. I can scarcely remember that I ever had catarrh. I have now no symptoms of this dread disease in any form. I feel well and hearty. Do you wonder that I feel grateful to these doctors? I want every one to know what they did for me, and this is why I make this statement." "My trouble had been coming on for a soil many years. At first I did not ne-

TREATMENT BY MAIL. Brs. Copeiand & Montgomery have so perfected their system of mail treatment that they succeed quite as well in this way as they do in their office practice. All who reside at a distance from the city should write for a symptom blank. Questions about all chronic troubles cheerfully

\$5 Per Month

All patients will be treated until enred at the rate of \$5 a month. This applies to all diseases. Medicines

The Copeland Medical Institute THE DEKUM

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SPECIALTIES-Catarrh, Asthma, Bronthitis, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Consumption, and all chronic affections Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

OFFICE HOURS-9 A. M. to 12 M.; I P. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 P. M. to Si30 P. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WEATHER FOR MARCH. What the Records Show for the Past Twenty Years.

The following data, compiled by Temporary Weather Observer Blandford, from the weather bureau records at Portland, Or., cover the period given for March, and chould prove of value and interest in anicipating the more important meteorolog-cal elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep for the coming menth:

The month of March for II years showed Temperature—Mean or normal temper-ature, 48 degrees; the warmest month was that of 1885, with an average of 54 degrees; the coldest month was that of 1890, with

date on which last "ke curred in spring, April 2. which last "killing" frost oc-

number of days with .61 of an inch of more, 17; the greatest monthly precipita monthly preciotation was 0.63 inches, in

bing an old man some weeks ago, was yesterday sent up for six months. He stole IS from W. F. Reider, a saloonkeeper. Knapp was also fined for being drunk and the wind was 45 miles, from the southwest, on the 8th, 1804.