JAPAN'S WAR PLANS

May Be Brought to a Head by Recent Events in China.

NEW WARSHIP LEAVES ENGLAND

With the Vessels Now Nearing Completion, She Will Be Able to Defy the Bussian Fleet.

LONDON, Jan. 27 .- Some of the afternoon papers associate the departure of the new Japanese ship Shii ishma with passib a complication in regard to the situation in China, especially as it is announced the Shikishma will endeavor to traverse the Suez canal by divesting herself of her arm-ament. Up to the present no ship of such size has traversed the canal,

The interpretation that the departure was directly due to the situation in China is incorrect, as the Associated Press learns today that the date set for the sailing decided on many weeks sgo, and a fare-well party was held on board of her pre-vious to the deposition of the emperor of

But, though this incident was given exaggerated importance in the afternoon papers, the Associated Press is able to say that those in England most cognizant of the secret sims of Japan, especially those who are fulfilling her naval contracts, have for some time past thor-oughly believed she meditated striking a blow at Russia. If this impression is correct, and there is the highest and most conservative authority on which to base it, it is not unlikely that Japan's hand may be forced and her intended coup be attempted before her plans are completed. It may be that Japan only meditates for the present to prevent Russia from ac-complishing the designs which various correspondents have credited her with since the change in China's emperor. Two powerful war vessels built for

Japan on the Clyde will soon be ready to sail, while others are under course of rapid construction. Their strength has not attracted much attention, but their importance as international factors can he judged from a statement made to a representative of the Associated Press by one of England's greatest shipbuilders, who declared the vessels building for Japan were the most powerful in the world, and could destroy the best British ships in 15 minutes. Several of Ja-jun's vessels in course of construction would have been completed before now, had not Japan encountered financial dif-ficulties. The Exitish builders would not let the vessels sail until paid for in cash To accomplish this, Japan Induced a syn-dicate of English bankers to advance the money, and their action has been the subject of a good deal of private criticism in the inner admiralty circles, when it was realised what tremendous naval power Japan was accumulating, and, though Great Britain's strength was nor impaired, it was thought inadvisable for Politish capitalists, to assist materially Japan to become a dangerous rival.

A well-known naval expert tells a rep resentative of the Associated Press that if Japan puts in commission the ships scheduled for service in the near future, she will be ready for war within six menths, and can then defy Russia, and as the Japanese and Russian ships at esent in the far East compare, Japan's set would have an excellent chance of controlling the situation.

ASSUMPTIONIST FATHERS' TRIAL. The Political Event of the Week in

Paris. PARIS, Jan. 21.-The trial of the Assumptionist Fathers has injected some life into an otherwise prosale political week. The prosecution of the Fathers is believed to be the beginning of a govern-ment campaign against reactionary clerteallsm, which recently has too openly entered the political arena. The order of the Assumptionists, redoubtable for the large revenues, has permitted the accu-mulation of great wealth, according to try is so tried by the lack of markets.

the government supporters, has been main-ly used to undermine the republic. They have not accepted defeat, and have decided to appeal against their conviction.

An outburst of protests in the radical press has been caused by what looks like apparent lack of tact on the part of Cardinal Bichard, the archibishop of Paris, in visiting the Fathers and expressing his sorrow at their conviction, and thus openmand that the government take some action against Cardinal Richard for his overt ntification with so-called illegal asso-

A special dispatch to the Temps from "According to information from the best sources, the vatican, though regretting the conviction of the Assump-tionists, would have preferred that Cardinal Richard had not made the visit by which the exemies of religion might profit. Had Pope Leo been consulted, Cardinal Richard would not have made the visit,

which was kind, but not politic."
The nationalist organs denounce the government for its prosecution of political sole motive for the trial,

The result of the trial furnished the nost exciting session of the chamber of deputies since its reopening. A string of deputies rose for the purpose of re-publishing the statements of the public prosecutor at the trial that they were aided at their elections by the Assump-tionists. Scurrilous anathemas were launched at the head of the public prosecutor, and the unfortunate minister of public worship, M. Monis, which resulted t the spectacular expulsion of M. Bernard. Though there have been many ex-citing scores in the chamber, this was the first time since the Dreyfus agitation that the military has been summoned to expe-a deputy. If this succession of indignant dmers was intended to create a wave of feeling against the government in the chamber, it failed utterly, and only elicited a vote, which gave fresh proof of the strength of the government.

of the French press that the Briti h j ngoes and the Chemberlain clique in the cab-inst had determined to pick a quarrel with France in order to recover the prestige Great Britain had lost in Europe by her reverses in South Africa, and that Madaconfirmation in the announcement that the government has decided to dispatch 5000 troops there, and to form a fortified camp and arsenal at Disgo Suariez. The government explains that this move has no special significance, but is merely a part of the already announced plan of fortifies large the colonies. It is decided to dispatch 5000 troops there, and to form a fortified camp and arsenal at Disgo Suariez. The government explains that this move has no special significance, but is merely a part of the already announced plan of fortifies.

tion in the system of reinforcing the colo-nies. Instead of sending French troops, Algerian and Soudanese sharpshoolers ores at greater depth, have been forwarded.

The haired of Dreyfus has not yet sub-sided in some quarters. The nationalist press has been attacking the government for having suppressed, illegally, it is alleged, the publication of the judgment of for having suppressed, illegally, it is al-leged, the publication of the judgment of the Romies court-martial. Marquis de Gal-lifet, the minister of war, has yielded by having the sentence posted at Rennes this week in the following form:

Grand; W. B. Gilbert, at the Occidental; C. R. Clark, at the Russ house; H. D. Mills, at the Commercial; T. C. Edwards, at the New Western: B. D. Holt, H. W. Aylesworth, at the Winchester; J. W. Far-

week in the following form:

"Dreyfun, Alfred: vo'unteer, captainprobationer on the general staff; high treason; ten years' detention and military

Ayesworin, at the Winenesser, J. W. Fair
rar, at the Cosmopolitan; Thomas Tubey.
N. Cudman, Mirs Holt, J. T. Warren,
H. Rue, at the Golden West; Mrs. F.
Smith, J. F. Smith, at the Brooklyn.

degradation without interdiction of resi-

The Dreyfusards are very angry at the orm of the announcement. The Aurore calls it an upright forgery, because it omits all mention of the extenuating cir-cumstances found before the court-martial and the pardon.

Serious fears are entertained of the fallure of the winter crops, owing to the con-tinued bad weather rotting young sprouts.

M. Cambon, the French amonssaud.
Washington, who is due to arrive in
America today, delayed his departure from
the date originally fixed in an effor: to
overcome the opposition to the FranceAmerican reciprocity treaty, and occupied
much time in explaining its terms. But M. Cambon, the French ambassador at protests against it are coming to the gov-ernment from chambers of commerce all over France. The agricultural committee of the Seine et Oise denounces the measure as an economic peril, because it is claimed it would destroy the effects of the protection so laboriously acquired for French agriculture in the last few years. The chamber of commerce of Elboef bitterly complains that the government has

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES, FIRST DISTRICT.

SCHWAN'S CAMPAIGN.

of Their Trenches by the

Nashville's Guns.

in Southern Luzon by General Schwan. The admiral's dispatch refers to the engagement, or, rather, series of engage-



ROBERT G. SMITH, OF GRANT'S PASS.

Robert G. Smith, of Grant's Pass, who has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the republican congressional nomination in the first district, is not a new figure in Oregon He has taken an active part in every campaign since he became a voter. Only has he been a candidate for office. In 1802 the populists swept Josephine county, and in 1802 no one could be induced by take the republican nomination for representative. Just when it seemed as if the populists must win the election by default. Mr. Smith accepted the nomination, despite the remonstrances of his friends. In the face of a populist plurality of 300, Mr. Smith entered upon his campaign, and directed his fight against the free-selver craze. When the votes were counted it was found that the entire republican ticket had been elected and the county redeemed from populism. In the legislature of 1825 Mr. Smith gave his support to Schator Dolph and voted for him to the end. He preferred Schator Dolph to all other candidates, because of the senator's firm stand for the gold standard. He held the senatorial contest to be a fight for principle, and that individuality should cut uo figure. At this sessgion Mr. Smith was secretary of the republican caucus, chairman of the committee on railways and a member of the judiciary and mining committees. A forcible and ready speaker, he com mired a reputation as an orator, and ulways commanded the attention of the house. In 1896 he was the republican nominee for state renator from his district. Many republicans in the district were anxious for the re-election of Senator Mitchell, but, as Mr. Smith could not work in harmony with them, he withdrew from the ticket.

Mr. Smith, who is 33 years old, is a native Oregonian. He was born at Jacksonville, and has always lived in the state. He was educated in the public schools of Jacksonville, and left school when he was 15 years old. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has built up large practice, in addition to winning the high regard of his brother lawyers. As a political speaker he is among the best in Oregon. His titter rout of "Cyclone" Davis, the populist apoetle, is one of the famous equiests in Oregon cratory. In his own county he has always stood ready to meet all comers in debute, populists and free-selver leaders preferred. Jee-phine county is proud of his oright young orator, and will undoubtedly give him its support in the congressional convention.

cilic of its members, which with its secured no benefits for French wool and araies the lake from the sea, and threw wool products at a time when that indus. shells across into the insurgents' defenses

DIET OF FINLAND.

Czar's Speech Read, Promising Meas- the capture of Taal. Enfiladed the insurures of Relief.

HELSINGFERS, Finland, Jan. 27 .- The czar's speech, which was read at the opening of the diet today, explained that t was intended to take measures to meet the recent misfortunes in Finland, the principal of which was the failure of the crops, thus causing large emigration. As a means to check emigration, measures will be taken to place people not possessed of property in a position to ac-quire land. Questions not connected with these subjects, the speech says, should ant be discussed in the diet, and the dis-

presidents of the four estates raplied. The representatives of the nobles dwelt. "During the past week the epidemic of upon the importance which the people attached to self-government, which they and I am pleased to report that nearly all regarded as a necessity of life. .

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The Her-ald publishes an article describing the reent experimental transfer of Russian roops to Kuskh, and says:

"Russia is obliged to take precautionary measures, owing to the disturbance of the bulance of power in consequence of recent events. It is unjust, therefore, to blame Russia if she is making prepara-tions regarding the long strip between Persia and Afghanistan."

"I will take this opportunity to commend Lieutenant Leopold for the excellent ser-vice that he has performed at this station.

Hot Weather in Australia.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.-A special to the Record from Vancouver, B. C., says: The weather in the vicinity of M lb urne, Australia, has broken all records for heat recently. On New Year's day five deaths occurred from prostration, and as late as ter stood at 114 in the shade. In the sun the temperature was recorded as high as 156 degrees, and it stood at that point for several hours.

Duke of Teck Buried.

LONDON, Jan. 27.-The interment of the

of the already announced plan of fortifying the colonics. It is denied that it has
say connection whatever with Great Britain.

English designs in Madagascar and her
rumored intention to provoke war sooner rumored intention to provoke war sooner or later, is not merely a constant cry of "wolf" in Anglophobe papers, but is undoubledly be oring an ar-like of faith with the mass of the French people.

The composition of the body of troops a tunnel about a half-mile long will be driven. The approximate cost of this will

> Portland People in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 .- Portland arivals are registered at hotels here as fol-ows: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith, at the

The admiral's account of the affair is as

"The Marietta, with Gheen commanding gent trenches at about 1600 yards. Lieu-tenant Price landed with a Colt gun. Gheen reports that a battalion of the Forty-sixth, under Major Johnston, carried the bridge and town, very gallantly fac-ing artillery and rifle fire."

LATEST NEWS FROM GUAM. Governor Leary Reports That Conditions Are Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jpn. 27.-The latest news received here in regard to the con dition of affairs in Guam is contained in a report just received by the secretary of the constitution of Finland is compatible the navy from Captain R. P. Leary, United States navy, governor of Guam. The re-After the reading of the speech the port is dated Guam, December 1, 1899, and

of our men in the hospital are doing well and that there have been no deaths in the command since the three already reported. but, unfortunately, at this important period, the Yosemite ice machine is again out of commission, and the sick are crying for ice. We have been able to secure an additional force of native laborers to work on the sewer ditches, and the work is pros ressing favorably, as is that on the evap-

"The Thanksgiving day service on shore t the Roman Catholic church was a great success, and was attended by a larger congregation than has ever before gathered in this island. The entire assemblage seemed to evince a sincere, earnest and devout interest in their first American Thanksgiving day service, and re-ports from other villages assure me that the day was properly respected throughout the island, all of which is most gratifying to us, as being representative of their cor-dial and faithful acceptance of the radical

change of government.
"It is a pleasure to report that in response to my general order, No. 5, than 200 people have already enlisted in the ranks of domestic and civil reformation, a small army of children are jubilant and the wedding-bells are yet a-ringing."

THE URDANETTA AFFAIR.

Capture of the Gunboat Described

by Two Men Who Escaped. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The navy de-partment has made public reports from Coxswain Green and Apprentice Powers, members of the crew of the Ill-fated Urdanetta, describing the capture of that boat by the Filipinos last September. In indorsing the reports Admiral Watson says they show that the little gunboat, under command of the late Naval Cadet Wood, was galiantly defended, and was captured only because she was hard and fast aground. Captain Wilde adds to his Indorsement the following: "The conduct of Mr. Wood and of the entire crew under the terrible fire is

praiseworthy to the last degree, and reflects additional luster upon the brilliant record of the United States navy." Green, in his report, says that the Urdanetta grounded about a quarter of a mile below Betanga, on the Orani river, about 10 o'clock A. M., Sunday, September 17. All hands were sitting around the deck, playing cards or reading, waiting for the tide, when, at 3:30 o'clock, two vol-

Stone, the man at the Nordenfeidt, had been shot twice when he was relieved by Wood, who had been firing the one-THE NAVY'S CO-OPERATION

been shot twice when he was relieved by Wood, who had been firing the energounder.

Within five minutes Wood was shot through the stomach, Gray had been hit, Stone had his ear knocked off and received another wound in his head. Gray continued to five a small rifle after receiving his wound. Powers put 15 holes in one man with a Colt gun. The Filiplicos were invisible, so the sailors fired where they thought they were. When Wood was hit the Ceit gun was red hot, the firing-pins of the one-pounder were broken so that the gun eculd not he used, one barrel of the Nordenfeldt would not fire, and three or four of the Learifles had broken extractors.

Wood revived and ordered out the boat. Green advised that they stay by the ship until dark, but Wood insisted on trying to reach the other bank. The insurgents had reopened fire from concealed places and the bullets were flying like hall when the boat got away, carrying the sallors who could hone on to the gunwale. The Wilhings doubled they fire and risked which they fire and risked which they fire and risked which they fire and risked. WARSHIPS ASSISTED IN Insurgents at Lake Tail Driven Out WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- Admiral Watson has cabled the navy department an account of the part taken by the havy in the splendid campaign now being made

who could hung on to the gunwale. The Flilpinos doubled their fire and sushed into the river after the hoat. The oarsmen were hit until finally only one was left, so the men started to swim ashore, leav-ing Wood dead in the bottom of the boat. Stone and Drummond were shot close to the boat and Gray had been killed in the boat. Green was helping Herbert ashore and Powers was trying to save himself.
As soon as they reached the beach, 2 bolo men rushed at them, but their cap-tain prevented them from killing the sall-ors. They killed the Chinese servant, Wy Lee, and Mitchell was shot while in the water. The Americans were confined in a stone convent for several days and then sent to Porac, Within two days that piace was attacked by the American troops, and then the prisoners were carried frem one point to another until in the mountains five of them made their es-cape and reached the American lines.

Month of Philippine Commerce. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The war department has made public the following summary statement of the commerce of the Philippines during the month of

The total value of merchandise imported at all ports in the archipelago during said month amounted to \$1,577,530, of which amount articles to the value of \$192,100 were imported free of duty. Articles of food and animals imported amounted to \$581,022, or 37 per cent of the total; manufactured articles to \$479.231, or 30 per cent of the total. The total value of mer-chandise exported during the month amounted to \$1,156,409. Products of agriculture amounted to \$1,019,881, or 88 per cent of the total.

New Coaling Station.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Admiral Watson reports this morning that he has taken possession of Isabella couling station, and established a marine garrison there under command of Lieutenant

The Soince sailed today from Manila for San Francisco, and on the way she will touch at the new coaling station, as well as at Ilo Ilo, Cebu and Guam, and thence returning to Yokohama, will strike across the Pacific for San Francisco. She will carry the bodies of Captain Nichols, who died while in command of the Monad-nock, and Captain Ingate, of the marine orps, who died at Guam from a surgical peration.

Burial of Washington Dead. OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 27,-George H. ell, of South Bay, has requested Adjutant-General Fox to attend to the formal-ities necessary to have the remains of the late Rev. John R. Thompson, chaplain of the First Washington volunteers, sent to Olympia. Mr. Bell is a brother-in-law of Thompson's. The body will be buried in

he Masonic cemetery. Adjutant-General Fox has been advised by the national military department that the remains of the Washington dead, re-cently arrived at San Francisco, will be ent by express to any designated point n the state, at national expense

SLOW IN REGISTERING.

Voters Take Their Time About Signing Their Names.

Registration is not proceeding any faster han it did on the opening of the records. About the usual number come in each day and place their names on the books as entitled to vote. Unless citizens manifest more engerness to win the fran-chise, there will be no necessity of in-creasing facilities for accommodating them. However, more of a rush is ex-pected toward the later days. If the vast number of men in the city having ample time to visit the registration office about this time would do so at their conenience, the final rush might be avoided. Clerk Holmes will have to put out the sign, "Come early and avoid the rush," as do some of the enterocising merchants of the city. Up till last night the total registration by precincts was as follows;

reg. Precinct.

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Old Br	'er Kruger.	

Salf Lake Tribune. The New York Evening Post notes by a Pretoria dispatch that President Kruger is writing to his generals of the fight: "I am searching the entire Bible, and can find no other way than that adopted by us." Whereupon the Post thinks that "He seems strangely to have overlooked the passage, 'Or what king as he goes to encounter another king in war, will not sit down first and take counsel whether he is able with 10,000 to meet him that cometh against him with 20,000? Or else while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an embassage and asketh con-ditions of peace." Possibly Uncle Kruger has been making some figures of his own, whereby he has said: "If one of my Boers can go behind a rock and shoot 16 Englishmen, 30,000 of my Boers can do the same thing; and before that 300,000 are killed, her majesty, Victoria, will be weary and want to make terms." In the old Bible days, if there was any fighting to be done, it had to be hand to hand. In these modern days, with magazine rifles and quick-firing cannon, to use another Bible expression, "The race is not altogether to the swift nor the battle to the

McKinley's Movement Toward Free Trade.

leys were fired from the shore, almost raking the deck. Most of the ammunition was below, but at Cadet Wood's order the men manned the guns and smothered the enemy's fire in about 15 minutes.

New York Times.

Why does the American Protective Tariff. League persist in existing? What does it protect? Certainly not the protective tariff, for that is fast going to the

'Tis Said!!

That "77" will "break up" a touch of the Grip in twenty-four hours.

That "77" will check Influenza over night That "T" will restore a speaker's voice on the way to meeting.

That "77" will stop Coughing, the worst thing for a Cough.

That "'7" will prevent a Cold running into Pneumonia, and a Sore Throat into Diphtheria. That "77" restores the checked circula-tion (indicated by a chill or shiver), starts the blood coursing through the veins, and thus "breaks up" the

Manual of all Diseases sent free. For sale by all fruggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c. or five for \$1.00. Humphreys' Ho-moopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sta., N. Y.



for years been known as McK nleyism, but Mr. McKinley has not a word to say for it in his message, and he has negotiated reciprocity treatles with several other governments under which foreign comdities will be admitted to this country at rates materially lower than those of the Dingley tariff act. President McKin-ley and the wisest and most influential leaders of the republicans are feeling their way along toward free trade. They do not go by leaps and bounds, and they have engaged no brass band for the ex-pedition. But none the less surely, and pretty rapidly, too, they are converting the republican organization into a low

How Barre Has Brown.

It was not many years ago that the village of Barre, Vt., was a small country hamlet of a thousand population or so. It is now a city of 12,000 people, and the product of its granite quarries goes all over the United States and to many for-eign localities. The supply of stone seems to be practically inexhaustible, and can be mined at comparatively low cost, so that the industry and the city have by no means reached their full growth. It is already one of the three or four leading places in the state, and may possibly outstrip Rut-

Evans' Ale and Evans' Stont, The best that men and malt can make.

A MAIL CLERK'S EXPERIENCE

And What Came of It.

The occupation of a railway mail clerk is peculiarly arduous, and unwholesome, long hours of work requiring the closest attention, nearly always standing, con-fined in a stuffy car, as well as the con-tinual vibration of rapid motion, make this occupation an undesirable one from a

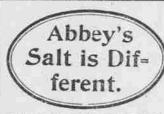
ealth standpoint.

A railway mail clerk on the Michigan Central, running between Detroit and Chi-cago, says: "In common with many of my fellow-employes, I suffered for some years from an obstinate attack of piles, brought on, my physicians told me, by my occupation, the close confinement in a car and being obliged to stand on my feet for hours together; the pain at times was al-most unbearable, and I was obliged to resort to the use of cintments and salves resort to the use of ointments and salves to give a temporary relief while I got through with my work. I suffered so long from piles that I really had little hope of any such thing as a permanent cure, and although I had very often noticed the advertisement of the Pyramid Pile Cure. ntil one day, after suffering more than usual, I dropped into a drug store and bought a 50c package. I tried it that night, and the complete relief from pain and itching was delightful. I expected to be as bad as ever the next day, as this had been my usual experience with pile remedles, but I was agreeably disappoint-ed. I used the Pyramid for some 10 days

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the most pop-ular and successful of any pile cure; it is the only pile cure that is sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada. Furthermore, the Pyramid Pile Cure has been before the public for nine years and has been tested time and again by hundreds of physicians and by thousands of pile sufferers, and its remarkable merit has been demonstrated in every form of piles, protruding, itching or bleeding. A little book on cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing Pyramid Com-pany, Marshall, Mich. All druggists sell the Pyramid at 50c for

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH

full-sized package



"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

Don't confound Abbey's Effervescent Salt with mineral salts, Rochelle salts or Epsom salts.

Abbey's Salt is made principally from fruit acids. It is mild and gentle, though efficacious in its action. It is so pleasant to the taste that even children take it eagerly. It is the best aperient ever made and is equally good for old and young. Its regular and constant use will keep you in good health. There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Den't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Ketain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

25c., 5oc. and \$1 per bottle. All druggists. Send two s-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing; and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Bept. T, 13 Murray Street, New York

USED DAILY, GIVES HEALTH.

ALL DISEASES \$5.00 A MONTH

Hundreds of Your Friends Are Taking Advantage of the \$5 Rate of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, and Being Cured of Long-Standing Troubles by These Specialists---They Furnish the Most Scientific Treatment of Ali Diseases for \$5 a Month, Medicines Included.

Copeland and Montgomery, in placing medical skill and thorough selentific treatment for all diseases within the reach of all by making their total charge for treatment and medicines at \$5 a month, it was almost impossible for people in moderate circumstances to obtain the aid of skillful and conscientious specialists. It was, and still is, for that matter, a frequent occurrence to hear complaints made over the excessive fees charged by those claiming to be specialists. Drs. Copeland and Montgomery's charge is but \$5 a month, including all medicines, and the time required for a cure under their system is shorter than that occupled by any other method. Moreover, their cures are genuine and permanent. The fact, that, in spite of their well-established and fairly carned reputation for honest work. skillful treatment and successful results, they still maintain this low charge of \$5 a month, shows that they aim not alone at financial success as practitioners, but as well at the accomplishment of the greatest possible good in the community. Their practice, which has long been several times larger than any other in this city, is still constantly inereasing, demonstrating continually that the public appreciates low charges when combined with unquestionable skill, thoroughness and professional honesty.

Until the innovation made by Drs.

HOME TREATMENT.

To hosts of sufferers everywhere Doctor Copeland addresses to one and all the following list of questions to enable those who live at a distance to understand the nature of their

"Is your nose stopped up?" "Do you sleep with mouth wide

'Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the

norning? "Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?" "Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your appetite failing?"
"Is there pain after eating?"

"Are you light-headed?" "When you get up auddenly are you dizzy?"

"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?" "Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-bindes?" "Do you wake up tired and out of

"Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength failing?"

INFORMATION OF NEW HOME TREATMENT SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

THESE SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE

CURED OF A VERY

SEVERE AND DANGEROUS THROAT TROUBLE

Mr. Lecester Snipes, The Dalles, Or., well known in the vicinity, having been born and raised in that busy little city. In speaking of his treatment and cure of a severe case of catarrh com-plicated with bronchfal trouble, Mr.

nipes said:
"My trouble came on about 15 years ago as a result of exposure, and in spite of all I could do I grew gradually worse each year and suffered more intensely.
"My home physicians were unable to
do anything for me more than afford a little temporary relief. Some of the doctors I consulted said I had asthma, and one of the very best physicians on the coast diagnosed my case as consumption, and said my only hope was in a change due to the excellent treatment I received and said my only hope was in a change of climate. I held a very fine position at that time, which I gave up at a great sacrifice, and d'd as he advised. I staved away until I seemed entirely well, but just as soon as winter set in my trouble

Mr. Lecester Snipes, The Dalles, Or.

"My head was stopped up and I had adache all the time. My throat was fry and sore and I had a distressing cough, accompanied by pains in the chest and a soreness through the left lung. After I went to bed there would be a tickng in the throat, which set me to cough-ig. The air passages seemed to contract and close up. I would sit up in bed, sometimes the greater part of the night, oughing and gasping for breath. I often thought I would choke before I could get relief. After coughing until I was ompletely exhausted I would raise a lot of stringy mucus, which gave me relief, but the next night it was the same old story. Under this suffering and loss of sleep I lost flesh and strength.

"I had doctored until I had but little onfidence in doctors or medicine, but this fall, on the urgent advice of a friend, who was personally acquainted with the great success of the Copeland treatment In cases like mine, I decided to make one more effort for relief, for I felt I could not spend another winter in suffering and nisery. I began to improve from the first my life. The winter is almost over now OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 and although I have been out in all kinds M.; from I to, 5 P. M. of weather, I have not had one bit of EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays, trouble. This is the first winter in 15 SUNDAY.—crom 10 A. M. to 12 M.

years that I have passed in comfort and without loss of time on account of sick-ness, and I give the credit of it to the Copeland physicians, for they have surely cured me.

CATARRH OF STOMACH AND BOWELS

Mr. J. H. Otto, 274 Fourth street, Portland. Several years ago I took a course of transment at the Copeland Institute for a catarrhal trouble, affecting my head, stomuch and howels, the result of an attack of Panama fever 29 years before. At that time I was in my this year and thought this would be against a cure, but under the treatment given me my entarrh got well and my stomach and bowels healed. My appetite returned

Miss M. A. Taylor, 449 East Sherman street, Portland. I suffered from catarrh since childhood. The worst of my trouble was in my stomach and bowels. Everything I ate gave me great distress, followed by blonting and belching. My stomach was sore and tender. I had diarrhoes, with gas and gurgling in the bow-els. The disease affected my ears and I had a ringing and buzzing in the left ear and my hearing was very dult. I began a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute and am thankful to say that now I am strong and well.

RHEUMATISM AND DEAFNESS.

Mrs. L. H. Clarke, well known in and about Portland, residing at Gresham, I am @ years of age and had suffered for years with rheumatism and deafness. I was completely crippled with rheumatism, being compelled to use crutches all the time. My deafness came on gradually, but when I began my treatment I was almost totally deaf. Even my own voice sounded far off. People had to speak right into my ears to make me hear. I was nearly distracted with a ringing and buzzing and sounds like the roar of the ocean in my ears. I couldn't eat or sleep and was weak and nervous.

The Copeland physicians cured me com pletely. I have no more rheumatism and hear nearly as well as I ever did in my life. I consider this wonderful in a wom-an of my age and never fall to give the Copeland physicians the praise they so richly deserve.

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