NEW ALLIANCE MADE

Great Britain and Portugal Come to Terms.

BOTH FOR OFFENSE AND DEFENSE

England Will Control Delagoa Bay and Beira, Giving Her New Gateways Into the Boer Country.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—There exists today what practically amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Portugal.

For the past week and longer there has been circulating through the English press, irrespective of party lines, a nervous apprehension of European opposition, and a still more nervous appreciation of the fact that Great Britain, at the present moment, is unable to face it with honor to herself. Constant editorials in the most unsensational papers have almost developed this phase of the agitation into a national nightmare, which is not at all justified by the tenor of the Continental news published in the English papers. If the general demands for an increase in the active naval and military strength, openly urged to enable Great Britain to cope with the most aggressive movements that could possibly be credited to Russia, France or Germany, were only correlative with the extent to which Great Britain has been drained in order to support her South African war, these manifestations of the press and constant public anxiety would be understood; but the clamor for a great standing army and naval mobilization so much exceeds the comparatively slight deficiency in the defensive potentiality caused by the war in South Africa that an impartial observer can scarcely help coming to the conclusion that there is more under the surface than news from the Continent conveys, and after a careful investigation, the Associated Press learns that this impression is quite correct.

In the first place, much of this press clamor for a tremendous armament in order to meet unforeseen emergencies is originally inspired with a view of compelling parliament to pass quietly any financial measures proposed by the government, and to make the same popular with the people, who, through additional taxation, may be called upon to add their mites toward the stupendous plans now pending to place the British empire upon a military eminence so supreme as to be beyond the fear of opposition. Lord Salisbury himself is, perhaps, more independent and more regardless of newspaper influence and the aid of advertising than any statesman of the day, yet at this crisis he has not disdained to use his immediate subordinates as direct agents to foster, among the leading London dailies, public agitation magnifying the possibilities of foreign interference and minimizing the capabilities of home defense. Russia's activity in China and Persia, and French and German antagonism are freely paraded before the nation as an incentive to be up and arming, even if it needs to be to the point of putting into operation the militia ballot act, which is almost synonymous with conscription.

Yet the accounts of anti-British activity all the world over, as dished up for British readers, are not causing the foreign office any serious anxiety, and they do not include the real reason for the tremendous military activity, which is a determination to convince Portugal that it is advisable to meet Great Britain's demands regarding the ports essential for carrying on the Boer war, namely, Delagoa bay and Beira, and at the same time, having secured Portugal's assent to every proposition made, to be in a position to support that country against a united European opposition.

No word of this is printed or hinted of here, but a representative of the Associated Press learns that immense pressure is being brought to bear upon Portugal by Continental powers to prevent her from giving aid to Great Britain. Portugal's minister here, Senor Pinto de Soveral, is almost as much an Englishman as a Portuguese, and his government is only too willing to do everything, far beyond the bounds of neutrality, to help Great Britain to protect Portugal.

Lord Salisbury is determined that this shall be done, and is counting on the cooperation of his countrymen to put the nation on a footing to defy European opposition. He has this week taken definite measures regarding the aforementioned ports that can only be described as daring. Portugal, bending to the modicum of coercion and convinced that Great Britain is able to uphold her, has acquiesced until there practically exists today an alliance of the strongest fiber between Great Britain and Portugal. Yesterday, for reasons of diplomacy, nothing could be more quickly officially denied in London or Lisbon. It is scarcely necessary to say that all the foregoing is gleaned from the highest sources, and is based upon unimpeachable authority.

It has been a great week for the government. As foretold in these dispatches, Lord Salisbury held his own in parliament and with the country. The disunited liberal party was no match for the conservative organization, and even the small minorities mustered into the lobbies were largely leavened with discontented members, who, much against their will, voted in favor of the party amendment. The crushing government victory in the by-election at York, and the definite break between the liberals and the reunited Irish, leaves the field clear for the party in power.

Already a meeting of the liberal party has been called to express confidence in its leader in the house of commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and it is freely rumored that he meditates throwing up the thankless task of the nominal leadership and that the opposition is turning wistful eyes in the direction of Lord Rosebery. That so-called sphynx, however, is most too astute to retake the guidance of such an ill-conditioned body during a period so crucial in the country's history, and though, spasmodically, he evinces a desire to re-enter the field of active politics, he is the last man in the world to take a pig in a poke. Hence, the remainder of the session will probably be only marked by desultory opposition, the liberals taking the middle-of-the-road course and the Irish adhering to out-and-out denunciation of the government and its war.

But neither will be able to prevent the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, from passing any financial measures he decides upon to meet the tremendous drain caused by the hostilities. In the same way, the hand of the secretary of the war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, cannot be forced, and whatever explanations, investigations or reforms may be forthcoming in relation to Great Britain's military system, they must await the consent of that muzzlebussed cabinet member.

The reunion of the Irish members, under John Redmond, may be regarded more as a personal triumph for that stalwart independent than as having a serious bearing upon the politics of the immediate future. The organs of all the Irish parties are unanimous in declaring he is the right man in the right place. Yet, since the downfall of Charles Stewart Parnell, Mr. Redmond's hand has been against almost every other man's, steadfastly refusing all compromise, until, by sheer strength of character, he has forced his countrymen to acknowledge his abilities as a leader of no mean order. However, while his party continues to act without alliance with any English section, he can accomplish practically nothing.

If the present felicitous organization proves permanent, which some people doubt, it may be a powerful factor after the conclusion of the war, especially subsequent to the next general election. But, until then, it is hard to see how the Irish members can effect anything, except intermittent obstruction and perfidious advocacy of the Boers' cause, which daily diminishes the possibility of securing home rule. However, it must always be borne in mind that the government's supremacy would be considerably modified in the event of an overwhelming defeat or failure to obtain some definite and important objective. But such is Lord Salisbury's strength and so inured has the nation grown to reverses, that it is scarcely feasible to conceive that the greatest of such disasters could accomplish the complete downfall of the present ministry.

The most instructive index of public feeling is the cessation of bitter criticism of the government by the leading organs after the voting in the house of commons and at York had proved that, right or wrong, Lord Salisbury's cabinet retained its hold.

With the exception of Joseph Chamberlain's statesmanlike speech, Timothy Healy's stands out as a bright exception to a rather featureless debate. While he stirred the anger of the liberals and conservatives alike and outraged their patriotism, Mr. Healy was unanimously, though grudgingly, accorded praise for making the finest rhetorical effort heard since the houses convened. His delivery and language were worthy of Edmund Burke and the best orators who have spoken the English tongue. And those who are saying this have added in the same breath that the man ought to be shot for a traitor.

The serious illness of General Sir William Lockhart, commander-in-chief in India, will probably oblige him to return home. He has not been well since he went out, and his duties have greatly devolved upon Major-General Sir William G. Nicholson, the adjutant-general, who has now gone on Lord Roberts' staff. Another staff officer, to whom Lord Roberts is reported to submit all strategy, is Colonel Henderson, who gained a reputation by a "Life of Stonewall Jackson," and a minute study of the civil war.

Countess Russell, who has recently been touring in "A Runaway Girl," announces that she is going on the music hall stage, and will do a song-and-dance act.

On the Metropolitan stakes the sole novelty is the revival of "Dandy Dick" at Windham's.

As predicted last Saturday, the new Gaiety piece is a great success.

E. S. Willard denies the report that his reappearance on the stage is imminent. He says he has completely recovered his health, but he adds his holiday is much too pleasant to be interfered with, and he has no intention of acting until his return to England in November.

The centenary of the birth of the late William Henry Fox Talbot (February 11), the father of photography, is being celebrated by raising a memorial fund, which is to be devoted to the restoration of the church at Laycock Abbey, Wiltshire, Talbot's old home. His services to photography have been reviewed in editorials.

Morganatic marriages are becoming popular. It is finally announced that, in spite of all denials, the Crown Princess Stephani, of Austria, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph, will marry Count von Lonyay, March 3, and now, according to Vanity Fair, the heir to the Austrian throne, Archduke Ferdinand, three months ago married Countess Chotek, for her sake, resigning his claims to rule. She is a handsome lady-in-waiting of Princess Stephani.

The forthcoming marriage of Lord Chesterfield to Miss Edna Wilson will be a brilliant affair, and will set precedent at naught, the bride wearing a satin train embroidered with silver lilies, doves and stars, while the bridesmaids will wear scarlet cloth coats, with triple capes, and picturesque felt hats. Lord Chesterfield's gifts to them are big sable muffs, instead of the orthodox bangle, while his gift to the bride is a diamond tiara and a check for £2000.

Once again this week the little band known as the Dickens Society gathered in Westminster Abbey and placed wreaths on the tomb of the novelist, to show that his anniversary was not forgotten. Among the many floral tributes was one inscribed "Annie and Edwin Drew," while several Americans were among those who, in the quiet poet's corner, listened to the low-spoken address of the society's secretary.

The abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty is the source of copious comment in the weeklies. The Saturday Review cavils at Great Britain for "giving up rights," maintaining that nothing will be gotten from the United States in return, and saying Great Britain's magnanimity will be mistaken by congress for a desire to avoid complications on account of the troubles in South Africa.

"Because the Americans speak English," adds the Saturday Review, "and the plutocracy of the United States is united by family ties with the directing class, aristocratic and otherwise, of Great Britain, is no reason for ordering our affairs with them on other than business principles."

The Speaker, on the other hand, says: "Certainly it is not in our interest to avail ourselves of diplomatic technicalities in order to prevent a result which is inevitable."

All the papers unite in declaring Secretary Hay has secured a diplomatic triumph.

ROBERTS' MOVEMENTS SECRET.

Reason to Believe He Will Advance Toward Bloemfontein.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The war office in London has given out no confirmation of the report that General Buller's forces had retired again to the south side of the Tugela. The Boer telegrams have been generally correct hitherto, however, and the public inclines to the belief that the report is accurate. The London morning papers publish dispatches from various sources which indicate that General Buller had found his position on the Vaalkrantz ridge a difficult one to hold, and the silence from the war office is taken as corroboration of the report that the third attempt to relieve Ladysmith has failed.

The military critics are almost unanimous in the belief that Ladysmith cannot hold out against another Boer attack. One London paper strongly hints that General Buller's operations are for the purpose of distracting the attention of the Boers from a projected central advance by a strong force, presumably headed by Lord Roberts.

The government announcement that in three weeks' time Lord Roberts will have 194,000 men in South Africa intensifies the public curiosity to unveil that closest official secret as to where this stupendous force is. High authorities agree that Lord Roberts, after safeguarding his communications, will have only from 35,000 to 40,000 men for his northward march. Estimates of how many Boers he will have to face are mere guesswork, so much depends upon the fate of Ladysmith and the number of Boers released from that point. Extraordinary efforts have been made by the censor to conceal Lord Roberts' destination, but the general idea seems to be that he contemplates an advance towards Bloemfontein.

A late dispatch from Sterkstrom states that a British patrol, consisting of a sergeant and six men, of Brabant's horse, at Brown's farm, was surprised and captured early yesterday morning. The relief sent from Penhoek blundered on 300 Boers. One man of the Cape mounted rifles, whose horse was shot, was captured, but the others escaped. A Frenchman, who is supposed to be a spy, was caught and brought to Sterkstrom camp.

There has been no further fighting today. Patrols sent out this morning from Penhoek report having seen nothing of any Boers.

DEWEY NAILED A LIE

NEVER PROMISED THE FILIPINOS THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

Howard W. Bray Denounced as a Disreputable Adventurer—News of the Transports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Tribune says:

"I have never by word, act or intimation, either personally or through a representative, conveyed to Aguinaldo or any of his associates the assurance that the United States government would recognize Filipino independence."

The foregoing statement was made by Admiral Dewey in the most emphatic tone last night. This declaration was brought forth in a discussion concerning the repeated assertions that Admiral Dewey, while in the Philippines, consulted with Aguinaldo and told him that the United States would recognize the independence of the Philippines. The statement was elicited principally by an article bearing upon this subject, which was sent to the Tribune for publication. The article was shown to the admiral in his apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria. The admiral read the article carefully.

The article contains a letter signed by Howard W. Bray, who is alleged to have acted as interpreter between Aguinaldo, Consul-General Pratt and Admiral Dewey. Mr. Bray asserts that Aguinaldo had an interview with United States Consul-General Pratt at Singapore on April 26, 1898; that the conditions of Aguinaldo's policy were clearly stated; that these were submitted to Dewey and that the latter cabled with all haste to Hong Kong and that Dewey brought back Aguinaldo to Luzon under promise of independence.

When Admiral Dewey had read the article, he said impressively:

"I have some reports, documents and statements before me which I intend, upon my return to Washington, to submit to the senate committee on foreign relations. It is better, however, to strike this lie as it arises, and I will answer the charge as it comes. I never saw this man Bray. I never knew him. I never heard of him except as a disreputable adventurer in the pay of the Filipino junta. So far as this story concerns me, there is not a word of truth in it."

Admiral Dewey then took up a report which he had before him. It was typewritten and destined to go to the senate. It was made by Lieutenant R. P. Hall, chief engineer of the Petrel. It was a voluminous document and set forth in detail all negotiations which Captain Wood, at that time in command of the Petrel, who acted as Admiral Dewey's representative, had in dealings with the Filipino junta in Hong Kong. Lieutenant Hall set forth how the Filipinos, through a banker named Levy, asked for an interview with a representative of Admiral Dewey. The interview was arranged and Lieutenant Hall kept the appointment. In his report he tells in detail of the meeting, who attended it and what was said. The salient point made by Lieutenant Hall is concerning Aguinaldo's attitude at that time. This interview was at Hong Kong on April 6, 1898.

"When Aguinaldo was asked, so the lieutenant, who is now at the Brooklyn navy-yard, reported, 'what part he intended to take in the war which seemed inevitable between Spain and the United States, he replied that he had made an agreement with the Spanish government to leave the Philippines; that he had received a promise of a sum of money for so doing, a part of which money had been paid, and he did not care to break his word or take any part in the probable war between Spain and the United States.'

"I never had any dealings with Emilio Aguinaldo," continued the admiral. "You see, I never even called him 'general.' You see now just where the matter rests. I want you to nail this lie hard. You can say, as coming from me, that it is absolutely false."

CRUELTY ON A TRANSPORT.

Inhuman Treatment by the Mate of the McClellan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Serious charges of cruel treatment, said to have been committed aboard the United States army transport McClellan, which arrived here yesterday from San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Santiago, Cuba, were brought to the notice of United States Commissioner Shields by A. S. Barnwell, one of the crew of the vessel. As the transport is lying at a Brooklyn pier, Barnwell and his witnesses were directed to the federal authorities in Brooklyn. The mate and the boatswain's mate of the McClellan are the persons accused.

Barnwell, whose home is in Fernandina, Fla., told Commissioner Shields that the first day out from San Juan, a discharged soldier named Schwein, who was a stowaway on the steamship, was discovered and there were believed to be other stowaways aboard. He was asked where they were. The soldier declined to tell or even explain how he had managed to conceal himself on the boat, and Barnwell alleges that Mate Merithew caused the man to be shackled and strung up by a block and tackle to the metal funnel guy. The man's hands were fastened above his head, and every time the transport rolled, Schwein was carried off his feet. The stowaway was strung up for over an hour, and then, when let down, he was set to work cleaning ship. At Santiago Schwein was put ashore.

Barnwell related another incident which occurred on a previous trip. There was on board then a discharged army teamster named Curtis, who had been supplied with transportation and rations by the United States quartermaster. Barnwell asserts that the McClellan had hardly gotten to sea when Curtis, who was classed as a passenger, was ordered to work. Refusing to comply, Mate Merithew, Barnwell alleges, had Curtis shackled and strung up to the funnel guy. After he had been strung up for over an hour he was handcuffed and kept a prisoner until the transport reached Santiago, where he was forced ashore.

Barnwell says he complained to those in charge of the United States army transport service, but getting no satisfaction, he decided to resign and expose the cruelty in the federal courts. Barnwell was accompanied by another member of the McClellan's crew, who corroborated the story.

Another Case on the Meade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—F. S. Maguire, one of the engineers on the United States transport Meade, has preferred charges against Second Assistant Engineer Murphy, whom he accuses of having assaulted a coal passer named McHugh. Maguire alleges that on one occasion Murphy entered the fireroom with a pistol in his hand and ordered the men to work faster, and that he placed the weapon to McHugh's mouth in order to accelerate that individual's speed.

Manauense Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The recent voyage of the transport Manauense from this city to Manila is to be officially investigated. General Shafter has issued an order assembling a board of officers for that purpose. The board is to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Rawles, Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Captains Sedgwick Pratt and Edward Davis. They are "to investigate all official complaints and all rumors of bad management and unseaworthiness of the vessel. The board will submit a report to army headquarters with as little delay as practicable."

Short Line to Quebec.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The Quebec & Lake Huron railway is the name of a new and most ambitious railway project, behind which is a large amount of American capital. This company proposes to build an air-line railway from the mouth of the French river on Georgian bay to Quebec. This will run far north of the existing settlements, but will, it is said, give a grain route from the Great Lakes to a seaport 250 miles shorter than the Parry Sound & Great Northern railway, which is to be completed this year.

The company is to build a line whose grades and curves will allow a modern locomotive to haul at least 50 loaded wheat cars. Immense elevators will be built at each end. Most of the capital behind the scheme is from Michigan. The cost is estimated at $25,000,000.

THE MILITARY BILL.

Will Provide for Telegraph and Cable Lines in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The final draft of the military appropriation bill, which was to have been completed by the house committee on military affairs, was held up today by the notification of the war department that an appropriation for cable and telegraph lines to connect the military posts in Alaska with the headquarters at St. Michael would be asked. Estimates for this appropriation are now being prepared, and it is expected the bill will be finished at the meeting next Tuesday.

Some new legislation has been incorporated in the bill. Among the items is a provision that the longevity of pay officers of the regular army holding volunteer rank shall be computed on the regular rank. Provision is also made for veterinary surgeons to obtain the allowances of sergeant-majors, and if they do not draw the allowances they shall be entitled to the money equivalent at the end of their service. Provision is made for the return home of the remains of civilian employes of the war department who die while serving in the insular possessions. Provision is also made for the return to the states of the quartermaster's stores taken by state troops during the Spanish war, and $55,000 of the general appropriation for military hospitals is devoted to the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

Pedestrian Contest at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—At 8:25 o'clock tonight, Mayor Zeigenheim gave the word, and the 16 pedestrians who are to take part in the six-day go-as-you-please, at the Natatorium, were off on the long journey, which will end next Friday night. Nearly every pedestrian of renown is competing for honors. "Old Sport" Campana was a prime favorite with the crowd as he went around the track with his peculiar tottering gait. Others claiming attention were Glick, Cartwright, Golden, Hart, Hegelman and Cox. At the end of the first hour, Hegelman was in the lead, having covered eight miles and four laps.

Great Fire in San Salvador.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Leo Levin, of this city, is in receipt of a cablegram from the city of San Salvador, Central America, stating that that city has been visited by a serious fire. The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The fire broke out in the block facing the cathedral, on the Plaza des Armas, and close to the government buildings. Among the buildings destroyed were the store and warehouse of Mr. Levin.

Closing Out Their Holdings.

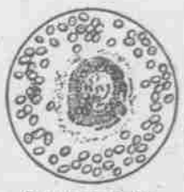
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The Examiner says that according to a report current in the offices of the Southern Pacific Company, the Crockers and Mrs. Jane Stanford, who each hold 12,500 shares of stock in the Pacific Improvement Company, have at last agreed to sell to C. P. Huntington and the Speyer banking syndicate. The purchase price for each block of stock is said to be between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

FOR clearing the complexion of unsightly eruptions, and preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, nothing so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as CUTICURA SOAP. It removes the cause of disfiguring eruptions, loss of hair, and baby blemishes, viz.: the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. No other soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. It combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE—namely, 25 CENTS—the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES. "All about the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands," free.

Consumption Germs Killed

Consumptive Bacilli Before Treatment.



Consumptive Bacilli After Treatment.

A Famous New York Physician Discovers A New Treatment.

GERM-DESTROYING DRUGS TO VITALIZE LUNGS AND TISSUES.

The Marvel of Medical Science Which Astonishes People Throughout the Country by Wonderful Cures.

A cure for consumption has at last been discovered!

And the treatment which accomplishes it will revolutionize medical practice throughout the civilized world.

By the aid of powerful microscopes Dr. Slocum, of New York, located the deadly bacillus, and by culture was able, after long experiments, to definitely solve the mystery of germ growth.

Consumption depends for existence upon living microbes or bacilli in the lungs. Kill them and the lungs will sometimes heal themselves. But nature seldom performs this duty, with the result that the ravages of consumption have caused more deaths than any three other diseases combined. Even the black plague of China and India which has swept away millions, is not to be compared to consumption's death harvest.

The Dr. Slocum System of Treatment cures consumption by killing the short, curved or rod-shaped organism known as a bacillus. The lung cavities are then vitalized and the tissues healed. The treatment also extends to the mucous surfaces of the lungs and throat; the general system is toned up and healthy flesh built. Future attacks are thus rendered practically impossible.

The consumptive bacillus is the greatest menace to life of any evil known since man was created. It feeds and thrives on weak lungs; its presence is a constant menace in diseases of the head and throat, which answers the question as to why these latter complications lead to consumption.

Realizing the enormous field for operation, there has been prepared at the Slocum laboratories full free course treatments, which are being sent out to all applicants in this country and Europe.

The Slocum Treatment is the triumph of the new century, and cures, besides consumption, all pulmonary diseases. It cures old stubborn coughs and colds, grip and its terrible after effects, catarrh and bronchitis. It makes weak lungs strong and able to withstand the most rigorous northern climate. For the weak, thin man or woman whose countenance plainly depicts wasting away and blood poverty, the Slocum discoveries will give health, happiness and renewed life.

Dr. Slocum's marvellous triumph will make his name live in medical history as long as time endures, for he has devoted a busy life for the benefit of mankind. While Pasteur first discovered the consumption bacillus, yet it remained for Slocum to discover the treatment to kill it and save tens of millions of lives.

Four separate specifics are combined in the Slocum System of Treatment, each working in harmony with the other. They are not patent remedies nor common cure-alls, but instead a series of scientific cures from the Slocum laboratories, where the great scientist has conducted his investigations before visiting physicians of renown, students and investigators, who have given him their heartiest praise.

Write for

FREE TREATMENT

To demonstrate the value of his new discoveries, Dr. Slocum has arranged to send to every reader of The Oregonian a FREE course, consisting of the four preparations (the Slocum System) to all who write for them.

Simply address your letter to Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine street, New York, N. Y., giving your express and postoffice address and stating that you read the article in The Oregonian.

No matter how many discouragements you have met with, the Dr. Slocum Remedies will cure you.

TREAT ALL DISEASES

A MISTAKEN IMPRESSION REGARDING THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Their Work Is by No Means Confined to Any One Manifestation of Constitutional Disorder, but to All Chronic Diseases.

Drs. Copeland and Montgomery are specialists—not in catarrh alone, not in dyspepsia, or rheumatism, or nervous troubles, or blood troubles alone; not in any single manifestation of deep-seated constitutional disorder. They are specialists—in all those diseases, of a complex nature, requiring special skill, special education and special training.

To the family physician belongs the relief or cure of acute diseases—the averting of immediate and pressing danger. To the specialist belongs the cure of chronic diseases, the lifting of the light and darkness and shadow of life, long endured; the restoration of courage and good cheer, health and happiness, from the permanent discouragement, morbid melancholy, weakness and certain abnormal decline of chronic disease.

Great specialists could not be restricted to isolated manifestations of constitutional malady. No impression could be more erroneous than that the work of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery is confined to any one disorder, like catarrh or blood trouble. Wherever such an impression prevails, it should be immediately corrected. Their work embraces all chronic diseases, which they treat with uniform success. Five dollars a month is the only fee, and includes all necessary medicines.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other subtle chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged, to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and bladder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case, and bring this with you to Drs. Copeland and Montgomery. If you live away from the city, send them by mail and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to medical science.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

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

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

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

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

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

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

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

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

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

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

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

CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

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

"Are you fretful?"
"Are you peevish?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Do you feel fatigued?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Can't you explain where?"
"Constant sense of depression?"
"Is there a bloating after eating?"
"Constant sense of pain in back?"
"Have you gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Have you pain under shoulder-blade?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have palpitation of the heart?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

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

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

The cost of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute for any chronic ailment or malady is at the rate of

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J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

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