

THE PHILIPPINES NEXT

SPONNER BILL TO BE PRESSED TO AN EARLY VOTE. It is supposed the Senators became Talked Out When Puerto Rico Bill Was Up.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate has not yet rid of the Puerto Rican bill for a time will now plunge into the Philippine question in earnest. It is the intention of Senator Lodge, chairman of the Philippine committee, to press the Spooner bill through the Senate in the course of the rules discussion in the Senate can be as protracted as the Senators wish. The probabilities are that the Philippine discussion will not be extended on this simple bill as was the fight over Puerto Rico. More than that, many Senators have already discussed the Philippine situation pretty thoroughly, from the very beginning of the session. Speeches were made on the Philippines and there are now on the Senate calendar a dozen resolutions which were introduced and allowed to lie on the table to be called up from time to time when the Senator introducing them desired to speak. Not only could they be called up by the Senator desiring to speak, but they could also be called up by Senators who addressed the Senate on various phases of the Philippine situation. There was very nearly as much talk on the Philippine question as on Puerto Rico, while the Puerto Rican bill was before the Senate, and the general impression seems to be that the Senators are pretty well talked out on the great problem of handling the Philippines. Besides, this Spooner bill has the reputation of a law passed for the government of territory acquired from Mexico after the Mexican War, and it does not commit the United States to any policy. No doubt the Democratic members will endeavor to attach an amendment declaring it the policy of the United States to relinquish the Philippines as soon as possible, and will advocate some amendments similar to the resolution offered by Bacon early in the session. All such amendments are very likely to be voted down. Notwithstanding the division of many Republicans on the subject of the Puerto Rican bill, the Senate is a very few Republican Senators who do not earnestly believe in the retention of the Philippines.

Going to the Country on It. After securing a vote on their proposition the Democrats will be perfectly willing to go to the country on it, although they recognize that the country is largely in favor of expansion and does not want to give the Philippines up either to the ridiculous Aguinaldo Government or to any European power. The Republicans seem perfectly willing to make the issue before the people on the lines of the Spooner bill, and after voting down all the propositions looking to the final withdrawal of the United States from the islands. In fact, the Republicans believe this is going to be one of the most important issues in the campaign, and it will be in giving them a great deal of strength in the country. There is little doubt about the House passing the Spooner bill after it has passed the Senate. The House will debate it quickly as there is no reason for an extended debate, and the majority has the power to close it. The Senate will act first, as it has taken the lead in the matter, and the House has shown no disposition to take up the Philippine question at all.

The Alaska Bill. When a bill contains 600 pages and over there must be a great deal in it which is little understood. That is the general fault with the large Carter bill for a civil government for Alaska, and the fact that it has been in Congress ever since it met. Good work has been done upon the bill by Senator Carter, Senator Shoup and others, and it is so far the best bill that could be prepared for the occasion. The great difficulty with it all is its extreme length. There is generally too much law in every new territory, and a clear and concise code is the very best that can be prepared for the occasion. The forms of all kinds and classes of papers are distinctly and clearly set out, and men anxious to take advantage of quibbles and thus defeat the intent of the act. Still with a shifting and changing population such as there is in Alaska, and the fact that few people can read or interpret a great deal of the law, it would have been better if a bill covering the main points could have been passed. There is danger that it may be cumbersome and that the men in charge are satisfied and the men who came here from Alaska were very well pleased with it in every way and assert that it will meet the necessities of the territory. The bill was introduced by reason of the peculiar conditions existing at Cape Nome and the fact that Secretary Root had granted some permits to prospect for gold in the mountains of the kind the United States had ever had, as mining in the sands of the sea is a novel proposition.

His Photograph Won It. A story is told in Washington which will be interesting to Oregon and Washington aspirants for the Alaska judgeships. It is stated that the reason why the man who was appointed was because the President became fascinated with the picture of Melville C. Brown, who carried off the prize. Of course the Yelpers and Senators were very anxious to have Brown in charge and are satisfied and the men who came here from Alaska were very well pleased with it in every way and assert that it will meet the necessities of the territory. The bill was introduced by reason of the peculiar conditions existing at Cape Nome and the fact that Secretary Root had granted some permits to prospect for gold in the mountains of the kind the United States had ever had, as mining in the sands of the sea is a novel proposition.

Private letters from the Philippines which have been received indicate an unsatisfactory condition of those islands, which it is hoped that the new Philippine Commission will remove. The President has evidently done a wise thing in placing an able lawyer at the head of the commission, who can at least give his attention to the reorganization of the courts of the islands, which are in a very serious condition, and which need reforming. While a great deal of criticism is passed upon General Otis, there is in some extenuation in the fact that he has too much to do. It is clear that no man can carry on a great military campaign and at the same time look after the organization of a civil government, which includes the appointment of civil officers, judges and the administration of the law. General Otis is a man that gives a great deal of attention to detail, and it is impossible for a man to handle as much as he has been placed upon him, but which he seems willing to assume. These letters also indicate that many men, especially the officers, are getting tired of service in the Philippines, and would prefer to come back to the

United States. While there was actual war the people of the islands were willing and offering to be active in the Spanish war, but this guerrilla warfare that is being carried on suited the Spanish officers and Spanish soldiers much better than it suits the Americans, who desire to be active and is willing to fight when the necessity presents itself. These private letters, however, are of no benefit to the anti-expansionists. Very few, if any, have expressed the opinion that the United States should give up the Philippines, while many of them believe that the islands can be very much improved under American rule, that in time the Americans will establish such a government as even the Filipinos cannot fail to appreciate.

A Treacherous Lot. These letters also confirm what has been disclosed in the official dispatches that the Filipinos are a very treacherous lot. The publication of the correspondence with Aguinaldo and the junta showing how he prepared to accept American arms to fight the Spaniards, with the further view of using them against the Americans after the Spaniards should be driven out, indicates very well the character of these men. The letters which have been received indicate that there are many such in Manila, and other places where the Filipinos have occupied the islands, and that they are ready and willing at all times to plot treason and to work destruction to the American soldiers if possible. Whether it is the Spanish blood in their veins, or whether the Tagalogs themselves are naturally of the treacherous character has not yet been developed. Some one could write a good story on the simple subject of the Filipino traitors that strike while a man is making trouble for the United States. It is doubted here by those who have given attention to the matter whether the actual Filipino, the native who has no Spanish blood in his veins, is full of treachery. This view is strengthened by the fact that the worst element that the United States has to deal with in Cuba are those Cubans of Spanish descent who are revolutionists by breeding and training.

Guerrilla War and Elections. Until the people have spoken in the coming November elections it is quite probable that the guerrilla warfare kept warring the few tribes in the Philippines will be maintained. There is a strong likelihood that the resolution of the United States, because this country is in earnest and the people are not ready to lead encouragement to the guerrillas, who are making it necessary for us to maintain a large force in the Philippines.

They Come to the Surface. During troublous times curious fish come to the surface. We have had for the past two or three weeks exhibitions of this in the development of one Macrum, who from the very beginning of the troubles in South Africa, showed his incapacity for the place to which he was appointed. The "great Macrum mystery" which was so lately heralded by those who wanted to hear the sensation out of every statement he made, turned out to be a hoax. It is found that it was not even a balloon, because it never soared that high. There was a time, however, when it was thought that Macrum had some information. He was sought from the time he left South Africa until he arrived in Washington by everybody who wanted to print a big story, and yet the government was turned out to be a hoax. His final disappearance into the oblivion from which he never should have been raised was when he appeared before the Senate, and it is so far the best bill that could be prepared for the occasion. The great difficulty with it all is its extreme length. There is generally too much law in every new territory, and a clear and concise code is the very best that can be prepared for the occasion.

WOMAN IN INDUSTRY. Her Great Progress During a Century.

Mrs. H. E. Cross of Gladstone, read an interesting paper at the recent meeting of the Bernethy Chautauqua Circle, in Oregon City, and its publication was recommended by unanimous vote of the circle. It follows: One hundred years ago, however much woman desired higher education, it was denied her. Our brother said: "Do to us only is it given to receive the sciences." Today the universities of the Nation are throwing open their doors to women. Our Harvard has 63 graduate courses open to women in colleges and universities and theological schools, 56 are admitting women. Women today are growing ambitious as they grow into knowledge. The woman of this progressive age must be a woman of thought, virtue and industry. They are fast becoming helpers in all lines of business and vocations of life.

Harriet Martineau, after her visit to America in 1840, related that she found that seven employments open to women—teaching, needle work, keeping boarders, textile industries, typewriting, bookbinding and household service. Since that time the statistics of occupations of the people, as shown by the Federal census, reveal the fact that there is hardly an occupation at the present time in which women are not found employed. In 1880, the only vacant lines, those where women were not admitted, were as officers of the United States Army and Navy. This does not mean that women are not engaged in every subdivision of an occupation under the liberal classification. The increase in some of the percentages in these great subdivisions of occupations is certainly startling. The number of women engaged as artists and painters in the world is Miss Cecil Beaux. For one of her paintings exhibited in a Pennsylvania Art Academy she received a gold medal and \$150 in cash. The census in 1870 recorded but one architect among the women of this country, while 22 were found in 1890. One of the most noted architects and builders today is Miss Mary Louise Hale, of Missouri. She has planned several large buildings in her native city. There is now being built under contract by her a \$60,000 dormitory building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. In 1870 there were 13 women as designers; in 1890 an increase to 306. In 1890 there were 127 women engaged as engineers and surveyors, while there were none so employed in 1870. Dentistry has also attracted women. There were but 24 three decades ago. Ten years ago the number had increased to 327. The number of lawyers increased from five to 326. There is now in Chicago a very prominent lady lawyer, who occupies one of the best positions as advisor. She never argues a case, but is one of the best authorities on law. Among physicians and surgeons, there is a like increase. During the recent war with Spain, Mrs. Dr. McGeer rendered important services to the Medical Department of our Army. Early in the war, Surgeon-General Sternberg gave to a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was chairman, the responsibility of furnishing women nurses for the Army, and much of the labor of doing upon the fitness of candidates was performed by Dr. McGeer personally. In connection with this work, she was made a contract surgeon in the Army, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. She was the first woman to hold rank in the United States Army. The occupation of teachers has been among the most attractive. In 1870 there were 84,947; in 1890, 245,265—the latter number including professors in colleges and universities. The latest reports of the Commission of Education states that of the whole number of public school teachers in the United States, 82 per cent are women. In some states more than 91 per cent are women. The Sunny South, a leading weekly journal of Atlanta, Ga., advocates the employment of women for all school positions, from State Superintendent to teachers. There has been a large increase in bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists. Typewriters and stenographers were not known to a sufficient extent 30 years ago to be numbered. In 1890 there were 2,118. Among the prominent scientists is Mrs. Lemay, of California, a botanist. Mrs. Comstock, of New York, has published a manual for the study of insects, containing over 600 engravings. Because of this work she was made a member of the Society of Promotion of Agriculture in New York in 1888. In 1888 was made assistant professor of zoology in Cornell University. Another prominent lady of whom we shall soon acquaint ourselves is Miss Florence Meryman, of New York. Miss Meryman, who at college showed her love and care for the lives of birds by organizing an Audubon Society to oppose the wearing of birds by the students. After leaving college she began a systematic study of birds and bird life. Among Miss Meryman's contributions to ornithology is a book entitled, "Birds Through an Opera Glass"; the next book that we study in this connection.

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To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy Will Do For You, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water more often than usual, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffiness of the face, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for 24 hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, or if small particles float about in it, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals; recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize it to be the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladder troubles that science has ever been able to compound.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you, by mail, a complete course of lectures, where they are given instruction on cooking, laundering, table waiting, dining-room care and parlor service. The Woman's Union rooms are always open from early morning till late at night, and on Sunday afternoons and evenings as well. A short while ago there were no pleasant homes for little children, where working women could with ease and comfort be left in the hands of a noble, charitable, sanitary and enlightened nurse while they worked for their daily necessities. There were then no free kindergartens where small children were cared for and instructed. And women are now awakening from their long Rip Van Winkle sleep and quietly and without fuss or ostentation are taking the place in the world that their expanding mind and broader knowledge require.

MRS. HARVEY CROSS. INVASION OF PARIS. Most of the Exposition Visitors Are Americans.

PARIS, April 7.—The advance guard of the army of foreigners invading Paris for the Exposition has made its entry, and a very large proportion of them are Americans. Every moment of the day one now sees cabs flying about the boulevards, loaded with saratoga trunks, while the familiar American accent is heard in restaurants and other places of popular resort. The hotels are already filling up, and the prices of everything are rising. In fact, these first arrivals form a sort of forlorn hope on whom the hotel and shopkeepers are experimenting with increase of fare. At the Exposition itself everything is bustle and confusion. Heavy trucks line the streets adjoining the Exposition buildings, waiting to deposit their loads of exhibits. The American exhibitors are finding themselves seriously handicapped in preparing for the installation, owing to the unexpected congestion on the railways between Havre and Paris, and also on the tracks within the Exposition grounds. There is a continual struggle between representatives of every nation to get cars in the grounds, but the French people hold the key to the situation, and take good care that their own cars are taken to their exhibit space and unloaded before those of the United States and other nations, Russia and Belgium are the only countries favored.

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Thousands of Persons Who Believed Themselves Doomed to Remain Lifelong Victims of Incurable Chronic Diseases Have Been Restored to Health and Happiness by the Matchless Skill of the Copeland Physicians.

So extended and firmly established has become the reputation of the Copeland specialists in the cure of chronic catarrh of all forms that many suppose the special skill of these physicians to be confined to the treatment of that all-prevailing, insidious and dangerous disease, but such is far from being the case. The same superb mastery they have over that great enemy of the human race they also possess over chronic diseases of all kinds. No sufferer from a chronic and wasting malady, no person whose nerves throbb with the tortures of rheumatism, no pale, restless, nervous, emaciated invalid, whose stomach has ceased to perform its duty of assimilating the food taken into it for the sustenance of the body; no victim of nerve-racking neuralgia; no one suffering and slowly dying from chronic affections of the liver, kidney, bladder, bowels and other organs of the body; no unfortunate whose bronchial tubes have been invaded by catarrh until his lungs have become affected and he is threatened with consumption, or whose entire system has been undermined by the absorption of catarrhal poisons; in fact, no person afflicted with any chronic disease which baffles the skill of the ordinary family physician and is by him pronounced incurable, ever applies to the Copeland specialists for relief in vain. More than this, no person is prevented from receiving the benefit of their great skill because of their inability to pay for it, for the Copeland fee is so small that every suffering mortal may go to them for relief.



THE GATE TO HEALTH WIDE OPEN. Their wonderful mastery over disease is brought within the reach of the masses by the equally wonderful low fee of \$5 a month for treatment, all medicines being supplied by them free. When the highest attainments of medical science, the utmost skill in the treatment of chronic diseases, the greatest experience

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

DISEASE OF THE 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 sneeze at night?" "Do there pain out scales 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?" "Do you sneeze in front of head?" "Is your sense of smell leaving?" "Do you have sore throats?" "Are you losing your sense of taste?" "Do you sleep with your mouth open?" "Does your nose stop up toward night?"

DISEASE OF THE 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?"

DISEASE 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?" "Have you a burning after eating?" "Constant sense of pain in back?" "Have you gurgling in bowels?" "Do you have rumbling in bowels?" "Have you pain under shoulder-blades?" "Do you have redness of face?" "Do you suffer from pains in temples?" "Do you have palpitation of the heart?"

DISEASE 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 water-brash?" "Are you light-headed?" "Is your tongue coated?" "Do you hawk and spit?" "Do you have sore throat?" "Are you nervous and weak?" "Do you have dry headaches?" "Do you blot up after eating?" "Is there disgust for breakfast?" "Have you distress after eating?" "Is your throat filled with slime?" "Do you get up at times with a headache?" "When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?" "Do you have great nervousness in stomach?" "Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?" "When stomach is empty do you feel faint?" "Do you hunch material that burns throat?" "Is stomach full do you feel oppressed?"

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Advertisement for CANNON BE MATCHES featuring Abbey's Effervescent Salt. The ad includes a large illustration of a matchbox and text describing the benefits of the salt for various ailments like indigestion, flatulence, and general weakness. It also mentions that the salt is a natural remedy for constipation and is safe for all ages.