PRAISE FOR OTIS

McKinley Records His High Appreciation.

THE GENERAL SAILS FOR HOME

Warships at Manila Saluted as He Took His Departure-The Campaign in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 5.- The order B-

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The order asued by the War Department yesterday
relieving General Otie of the command of
the division of the Philippines and assigning General MacArthur thereto conciudes as follows:

"On completion of the transfer of the
command, Major-General Otis, accompanied by his authorized aids, will repair
to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon
arrival to the Adjutant-General United
States Army for the further orders of the
Secretary of War. Major-General Otis is cretary of War. Major-General Otla is relieved from command only in compli-ance with his own expressed wish. The President directs that this order record his high appreciation of that officer's distinguished and successful service in the Philippine Islands in both civil and mili-tary administration. They entitle him to gratitude and honor from his country. "ELIHU ROOT

"Secretary of War."

General MacArthur, in addition to his
duties as commander, will exercise the
authority of Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

SAILED FOR HOME.

General Otis Turned Over Sis Command to General MacArthur.

MANILA, May 5.—The United States transport Meade sailed for the United States at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with Major-General Ous and two Alda-de-Camp on board. The warships in port fired a Major-General's salute as the steamer reised her anchor. The Governor's launch left the palace at 4 o'clock, carrying Gen eral Otis and General MacArthur's staffs to the Meade. The Twentieth and Four-teenth Infantry were drawn up ashore in

teenth Infantry were drawn up ashore in front of the city wall at "present arms."

and the bands played "Auid Lang Syne," while the shore battery saluted.

During the morning the Supreme Court Judges and many officers called at the palace to bid farewell to General Otis, who kept at work with his accustomed energy until the moment of leaving. Since the beginning of the insurrection, General Otis, has keen at his deek from early Otis has kept at his desk from early morning until midnight. He has never been seen on the Luneta like the other officers, and only two or three times has

officers, and only two or three times has
he been seen in society, and these occasions were semi-official receptions. The
General leaves the Army admirably organized, provisioned and clothed.
Colonel Hardin's expedition recently
landed two companies of the Twentyminth Infantry on the Island of Marinduque. The troops have already taken
four towns without ornesition, the few four towns without opposition, the few armed insurgents encountered taking to the mountains. Leaving one company to garrison the island, the expedition proceeded to Masbate.

The cable to the Southern islands is broken, and the details of the recent fight-ing are not obtainable at present.

IN SOUTHERN LUZON.

Report on Lieutenant Gibbons' Expedition, WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Navy De-

partment has made public a report from Lieutenant J. H. Gibbons, attached to the Brooklyn dated Cavite, March 4, upon an expedition conducted by him in the south of Lamon, in the latter part of February last, which resulted in the release of 52 prisoners mostly Spaniards, who had been held by the Filipines for many months.

According to the report, Lieutenant Gibbons was placed in command of the United States transport General Alava, with a detail of officers and men from the According to the report, Lieutenan of the compromise the dispute between the Al-United States transport General Alava. Hed Building Trades Council and the Brooklyn on the 25th of February, and pro-have so far failed. Unless an amicable ceeded to the vicinity of San Narciso, Guif agreement is reached it is expected that

landed a party of 20 marines under com-mand of Lieutenant Brown, U. S. M. C., at the head of the bay. The insurgent guard fied and the prisoners were released and brought aboard the ship. There were among them 10 Americans, 72 Spanish officers, one accompanied by his wife; 17 priests, 21 merchants, four Filipinos, four panish soldiers, including the wife of one There was a good deal of hardship con-nected with the expedition and Lieutenant Gibbons' report states that he cannot speak too enthusiastically of the energy and zenl shown by the men.

ACTED WITHIN HIS AUTHORITY. From the Service.

WASHINGTON, May 5.-Judge Advo cate-General Lieber has given an opinion to the Secretary of War to the effect that to the Secretary of War to the effect that General Otis, commanding the division of the Philippines, acted fully within his legal authority in ordering the dismissal of Major George W. Kirman, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and three other ofexecution of sentences courts-martial and conviction of violatio that a state of war exists in the Philippine Islands, as otherwise under the Army regulations the General comm ing in the field would not have first ju-risdiction in a court-martial case involving the dismissal of an officer of the

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Brigadier-Gen-eral William A. Kobbe, United States Vol-unteers, was today relieved as Military Governor of the Province of Albay, Luzon, and the Islands of Catanduanes, Samar and Leyte, and appointed Military Governor of the District of Mindanao and Jolo Archipeingo, to the garrisons and troops of which district he was assigned

as Commanding General, as Commanding General.

Brigadler-General James Bell, United
States Volunteers, has been appointed
Military Governor of the Province of
Camarines, Arbay and Sarsogan, Luzon, and of the small adjacent islands in the mmediate vicinity, and Islands which are north of the San Bernardino Straits. The will be known as the District of Southeast Luzon.

WORLD GROWING BETTER?

An Eminent Divine Answers th

Question in the Affirmative.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in the Woman's Home Companion. If kings' palaces in the ancient cities were centers of vice from which the contagion of sin moved out in ever-widening circles until the state died in sympathy with the poisoned heart, now, having with the poisoned heart, now, having ci-ansed the intellect and sweetened the sympathy of the individual, Christ asks each youth and maiden to hasten the work of cleansing each tenement and slum until every city is a center of sweetness and light. For today art, industry, invention, literature, learning and government, all these are captives marching in Christ's triumphal procession up the bill of time.

The mere statement that eight of the il social sins that Gibbon mentions as destroying Rome have been exterminated, poverty, intemperance and the social evil alone remaining, gives hope of a coming era when happiness and virtue will be all but uriversal. Chiefly is our gratitude encouraged by the new and increasing faith in Christianity, as the religion of sympathy, service and self-sacrifice. As never before the people feel that the secret of progress is the secret of Jesus Christ. Indeed, Christianity has been called "a Indeed, Christianity has been called "a besultful civilization." Setting forth from Bathlehem, it has journeyed across the continents, its breath summer, its presence warmth, its footprints harvests. Christianity does not stand upon the cor-ners of the streets blowing a trumper before it-it is stealing softly into the human heart, rebuking coarseness and vice and stealing away sorrow and sin. With a heart full of kindness and sympathy Christ has entered the earthly scene, and his tears, falling upon man's vices, are slowly dissolving them.

GOEBEL MURDER TRIAL

Golden Gave Some Additions to His Former Testimony.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 5.—In the Goe-el trial today, J. B. Matthews testified bei trial today, J. B. Matthews testlifed that the telegrams signed by George Denny, of Lexington, and filed immediately after the assassination, were sent to different parts of the state, saying that riots had commenced, and telling the recipients to send men to Frankfort at once. Duan Sincistr, of the Postal Telegrapa Company, testified that the morning of the assassination he sent telegrams to commanders of two Kentucky regiments. commanders of two Kentucky regiments which only said, "All right," and were signed by Adjutant-General Coiller. Golden gave some additions to his former

testimony. Among these was a statement that Culton said the man who klied Goebe; was so drunk he could hardly stand up. Another statement was that Caleb Pow-ers told him the day of the assassination that the best way to kill Goebel was to start an argument in the Capitol Hotel and kill him there. At the afternoon session, Golden told

about Youtsey getting the key to the Sec-retary of State's office from John Powers. John Powers told him two negroes had been brought here to kill Goebel. In crossexamination, Golden said that Finley said that if the contest was not stopped "Goe-bel and his gang would be killed." Golden bel and his gang would be killed." Golden replied: "I am with you in that that." The witness heard people around the Statehouse say that Goebel would be killed if the contest was not stopped. When asked if he was not testifying because he had been promised immunity, Golden stated that T. C. Campbell said he would do all he could for him.

George R. Hemphill, clerk in Secretary Power's office, and also there when Charles Finley was Secretary of State, followed Golden. He saw Youtsoy in the office Saturday before the assassination

office Saturday before the assassination with a rifle. Youtsey came into the room a minute or two after the shots. Governor Taylor came into the room and asked what the trouble was, and when told said: "My God, this is terrible!" Witness heard Sheriff Burton (now deceased) threaten to kill Goebel several times. Republican State Treasurer Waiter R.

Day testified that a few days before the assassination, Youtsey left word for wit-ness to come to his office and see him. When he got there Youtsey told him he could settle the contest for \$300. Day asked You'sey how he would settle it, but he declined to say, and Day left the room. In cross-examination, Day said he knew

in cross-examination. Day said he knew nothing of any conspiracy to kill Goebel.

The commonwealth rested its case at the conclusion of Day's testimony. After come unimportant testimony in rebuttal, the defense closed and the court recessed until 7 o'clock to hear arguments. At the conclusion of the motion of W. H. Culton for ball, tonight, Judge Cantrill denied the application, and the defendant the application, and the defendant was re-

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

Work on Convention Hall May Be Stopped.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.-All efforts to

NEW YORK, May 5.—The strikers at the Standard Oil Works, at Constable Hook, N. J., made a determined effort today to revent men from going to work in the places. A number of shots were fired by the rioters, but no one was hit. The police and deputy sheriffs charged the rioters and used their clubs with vigor. Two ringlenders were arrested.

The Buffalo Strike.

BUFFALO, May 5 .- At a meeting of the executive board of the Freight Handle Union this morning, President Madgwick was authorized to go to New York with was authorized to go to New York with full power to negotiate with the railroads.

Zine Workers Strike.

LA SALLE, Ind., May 5.-Six hundred nen employed in the zinc factory here struck today for an advance in wages.

Posers, Every One.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 28.-1 wish ou would be kind enough to bubulish in next sundays paper providing you know about it there is a standing reward of 1803 for any man who can eat 1 or 3 qualls pur day for 30 days a going I do not rember for certain whether I read it in the po-lice gayyett or whether I heard it or not and if it is so please state what is so great about it I can easily eat 3 a day for 30 days on a bet that would not be a do-

McDaniels is goin to do about geting a new trial. why dont they try him or aguit him or send him over the road. please tell me also what muscles a man developes who punches the bag every day. would also be very thankfull if you could draw a illustrations of Fitzsi

or Joe Choynski's of bag punching and oblidge me a daily reader of your

valuable paper yours truly a citizen

Boers Vacating Christians

WARRENTON, May 5.—The Boers to-lay vainly attempted to reach the British new gun with their artillery, but some of the shells from the big gun effectually

lenged them. Natives report that the Boers are cating Christiana, many of them admit-ting that the situation is hopeless, and apparently are trokking from Kildam and Windsorton northward.

Baseball at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE. Utah. May 5.—The Rio Grande nine, of Salt Lake, defeated Ogden on Walker Field today. There was a large attendance. The score: RHE 3to Grande. 5 6 2 Ogden......

Batteries-Pendergroft and Seare; Hansford and Henry. Umpire-Griffin.

Regatta Won by Annapolis. ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 5.—The Navy son from Yale in 10:10.

west marching in Christ's Southampton, May 5.—Arrivession up the hill of time. from Sew York, for Bremen.

TROUT FISHING SCIENCE

EXPERIENCE AND HINTS TO HELP THE ANGLER.

If the Trout Sees You He Will Not Push the Acquaintance-Certain Kinds of Weather Are Best.

Volumes have been written with the trout as the subject. The natural history of the fish, the ways of luring him, and, hastly, his preparation for the table, have been descanted upon until it seems as though nothing is left to be said. And still, as the Spring days come around again the inspiration is renewed and more trout literature is put upon the world. To those who have been initiated into the art and mystery of trout fishing and are endowed with the proper temperament, there is no other kind of angling which is so engressing or fascinating. The black base runs much larger and perhaps puts up a harder fight; ounce for ounce, but its capture does not seem to secure such an ardent and enghusiastic following as that of trout. The period of trout fishing is in itself an allurement, coming, as it does, after the long Winter drearlices, grass turning green, the shrubs and trees budding and the returning song birds calling and twittering on every side. It is then that he fever waxes in the blood. The rods and tackle are dug out of Winter quarters and overlooked; the devotees of the trout cult foregather and exchange tales of past successes. What matter if the effect man and to be more moderate than you have sometimes been in your stories of your prowess in the piscatorial art. Then you can have another try at the stream and two develooked; the devotees of the trout cult foregather and exchange tales of past successes. What matter if the effect and number of the "takes" are a bit exaggerated now and then? Is any-body hart? Does not each tolerantly make due allowance for his brother's poetic license? And is it not all poetry? But there are certain hard facts consected with trout fishing, as with all bloom also discounce rod. On the whole nothing is leader; sometimes a sinker is useful. Keep half a dozen adjustable ones in your pocket. They can readily be put on or removed. make due allowance for his brother's poetic license? And is it not all poetry? But there are certain hard facts connected with trout fishing, as with all things else. Most of the trout literature deals in halmy Spring days, gentle southerly winds with light cloudy skles—days on which the fish are only too enger to be caught and the masteodon of the stream is a victim of the angler's skill, and the aforesaid angler is able oasily to cast his fly most skillfully into all the likely places and always goes hone with a well-filled basket. The actualities of a day's trout fishing are sometimes a trifle different. There are occasions when the day varies slightly from the ideal one of the trout poets. Sometimes the gray morning turns into a day on which the sun shines brightly and the wind blow persistently from the wrong quarter. The fish refuse to rise to the fly or take the humble worm. You traing along the stream, stumble through the bog and underbrush and may-hap tear a hole in your waders and drag about a wet foot which later on weighs a ton or thereabout. Possibly your leader eniches on a thorn bush, in some mysterious way, entirely out of the direction of your cast, and must be yanked and broken to free it: or the tip staps, involving a long wulk back somewhere to get the spare one. The most likely pools yield no sign of trout, but you persist with a sont of desperation, recalling tales which you cannot quite recall the like as ever having happened to you. Your better judgment telis you to quit and go home. chough you cannot quite recall the like as ever having happened to you. Your better judgment tells you to quit and go home, but no, you go on degreedly and perhaps eventually you secure an uneophisticated fingerling which you heartlessly keep "for luck." This gives you some encourage-ment; you think the spell may now be broken, and with renewed enthusiasm you plod on further from your base of sup-plies. You become tired and careless at

plod on further from your base of supplies. You become tired and careless at last and make little effort to screen yourself from the view of the wary fish; you do not keep your book well baited, and generally fish in such a way that no trout not afflicted with parsels would consider you for a moment as a serious proposition. At length your reductantly reel up your line, unfolm your rod and depart. The next day—"What luck?" is the inquiry from various confreres of the gentle art. Even the most notoriously unskillful and unlucky of these listens to

quiry from various confreres of the gen-tie art. Even the most notoriously un-skillful and unlucky of these listens to your tale of the day with a look which implies disparagement of your skill. You wish you hadn't gone fishing. You are not superstitious, but for the time you are half ready to believe in "hoodoos." Your piscatorial enthusiasm suffers a temporary scaling. But all this doesn't last-a little later and

ceeded to the vicinity of San Narciso, Guil of Ragoy, at the southern extremity of Luzon, in search of these prisoners off Guinayaban, some of the prisoners who had escaped came aboard, reporting that Spanish prisoners who were disabled had been left by the insurgents at that town and the remainder of the prisoners, including some Americans, were being carried to Piris.

The Alava at once made for Piris and landed a party of 20 marines under command of Lieutenant Brown, U. S. M. C.

Strikers Cause a Riot.

The Alava at once made for Piris and landed a party of 20 marines under command of Lieutenant Brown, U. S. M. C.

Strikers Cause a Riot.

Under entirely different conditions the day of your discouragement. The wind is right, the sun is veiled behind a warm gray cloud, there is that nameless something in the atmosphere—almost a taste of perfume, which to the true angler says work unless the Brotherhood carpenters are withdrawn from the job. There are about 10,000 lide men in the trades today, practically the same as yesterday.

Strikers Cause a Riot.

proached. It is not "stocked" water, re-denished each year with thousands of fry o replace the fish taken by some club of wners where the trout are tame enough to come at a whistle, but it is a natural trout stream, with trout in it, which cannot be said of all so-called trout brooks, for many of the best natural waters bave been depleted in various ways-by poachers with nets, by "liming," otters, minks and the destruction of spawn by cells and other fish. Many streams where once excellent fishing could be found have been rulned by the erection on their banks of portable assemills, whereby the water be-comes filled with sawdust. No trout can exist in them, and when once depleted the increase later on is very slow.

But, to return to our fishing. It is to early in the season to hope for much success with the fly, and besides bait fishing with a fly rod and fine tackle is "sporty" enough for most of us. Also very few streams can be fished effectively with the artificial fly. Underbrush, trees, leaving no room for a proper cast, an adverse wind at the most likely spots when the fly cannot be placed where it is wanted, all tell against its use in most waters in the United States. In England, where the treasure flow through cleared mendows, the streams flow through cleared mendows, readily approachable, and where there is little or no undergrowth or natural for-ests, the fly can be used to great advantage. Also there are preserves in America where the conditions are similar, but in most of our streams, where the fishing is free or partly so, the natural conditions are greatly against an effective use of the artificial fly. This may be piscatorial heresy, but it is a fact nevertheless. To some of the Maine or Adirondack lakes these remarks, of course, do not apply, but they do to the ordinary brook or small

stream fishing, accessible in two or three hours from most of our large cities. The humble angleworm is a killing balt. in all waters. A fly rod can be used just the same, and casting resorted to when there is sufficient room. In most cases no sinker is necessary, but there is one cardinal, positive rule—you must, as far as possible, at however much personal discomfort, and inconvenience, keep out of sight of the fish, for if they see you they will not take your lure.

If the Stream flows through a meadow, with no intervening bushes or shelter, you must crosp on your hands and knees until you are near enough to cast, and you muy be very gentle about the cast and make as few contortions as possible. Don't march up to the water as if you expected the trout to be paralyzed with admiration the trout to be paralyzed with admiration at your outfit and general style. Begin to be cautious when within 56 feet of the brink, especially if there is little shelter. You may not look so much like a sporting picture, "snooping" through a bog, as you would posing gracefully by the edge of the water and galiantly brandishing your rod in an exhibition cast, but you will catch more trout. Face the sun if there is any, for the fish will fee from your shadow or that of the rod. Cast with shadow or that of the rod. Cast with the wind if you can; your balt will fail shadow or that of the rod. Cast with sundry civil bill, inasmuch as the income the wind if you can; your bait will fall more naturally, and you can cast much further. Cross the stream to take advantage of the wind, if necessary. Spare yourself no pains if you want trout. To be lary or careless means a light basket. Ing apportionment of the proposed appro-

In rapid running water, you may be able to wade and let your line run out to some distance ahead, also in auch water the fish are not as likely to see you; but bear in mind all the time that you are in pur-suit of the most wary of fish, and must stalk them as the hunter stalks the deer. Where the stream flows through woods, undergrowth and alder swamps, your dif-ficulties are infinitely increased, for you cannot in many cases wade or cast. There

ficulties are infinitely increased, for you cannot in many cases wade or cast. There is constant risk of your line being caught; by the innumerable twigs which reach their peatering claws for it on every hand. But in such places lurk the largest fish, and he who has the skill and patience to get his hook into the water catches them. (On this particular day, mind you.) You will more than likely lose your leader, or part of it, more than once, and you may be tempted to utter cuss words—but remember the proverb, "Swearers catch no

ing is better than split bamboo. Carry plenty of hooks and two or three spare leaders; sometimes a sinker is useful. Keep half a dozen adjustable ones in your pocket. They can readily be put on or removed.

Phenomenal success—in tales—is credit to the small boy with a stick and a string, but in cases where some truth may lurk in the legend, you will generally find that the small boy had special knowledge of some choice pool and fished it very warily. You hear nothing of his bad-luck days; but you may be sure he had them. Fine tackle does not of itself take fish; but it helps every time.

helps every time.

If you use angleworms see that your hook is well and freshly balted. Use a whole worm each time, and let the ends dangle above and below the hook. As soon as it ceases to wiggle, rebait, for the trout will not touch a stale worm. The belly fin of the trout, next the tall, is often very killing, especially in waters that will admit of casting, where it can be used like the artificial fly, and has the advantage of lasting a long time without

Each stretch of the stream has its own poculiarities, which must be observed, as separate problems. Consider the best methods of approach, and where the fish probably are, but you will frequently take fish where you least expect to, and fail in the most likely looking spots. Care, patience, and perhaps a certain natural instinct, distinguish the angler who habitually fills his creel from him whose "luck" is generally bad or medicore.

Don't be a hog if the fates happen to be good to you, and the trout bits freely.

good to you, and the trout bits freely. You don't want more than 18 or 20-if you are lucky enough to get as many. You cannot eat them all yourself, and it is the fishmenger's business, not yours, to supply your friends. Don't keep fingerlings and don't try to make the record catch of the season. Later on you will very likely make some wild statements about the day's sport, but at the brookside be merciful. This caution is, however, very probably needless, for trout-fishing is apt to be extremely uncertain. Lastly, don't go fishing on Sunday.

SCHOOLS FOR ALASKA, Appropriation Asked for Buildings and Maintenance.

WASHINGTON, May 2 - Although rather tardy, Government officials have at last awakened to the fact that very in-adequate provision is being made for the schools of Alaska, and an effort is being made to secure an appropriation that is somewhat commensurate with the de-mands of that territory. Early in the the Alaska schools. A further inspection. however, has disclosed the fact that this sum will be entirely inadequate, and a new estimate has been made, calling for an appropriation of \$100.000 for the next flecal year. This estimate is approved by the Commissioner of Education dorsed by the Secretary of the Interior, and hears the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Governor Brady, of Alaska, submitted to the Secretary of the

Interior his views on this matter, and in the course of his letter said: "The estimate of \$5,000 was based on conditions existing last year; but since that time conditions have changed so that it seems expedient that the amount should be increased to \$100,000, the additional money to be expended in new buildings and the enlargement of old ones already erect, ed. Since the license law went into effect over \$100,250 has actually been turne over to the Government from Alaska for liquor licenses, and for that reason I have less hesitancy in asking for the increased

appropriation. "It was the original intention of the House that this license money should be expended for school purposes, but in the hurry at the end of the last session, when the license bill was passed, this feature was omitted, so today Alaska gets no ber

fit from this additional revenue collected from the district. "Two substantial buildings are necessary at Skagway, a town of 5000 people, and having a school population of over 4% and where the Government has no school-house of any kind. The Government now has four teachers at Saagway. At Juneau there is one schoolhouse of one roo for the whites, and one one-room house for the natives. The house for the whites should be enlarged. Fort Wrangel, Doug-las Island and Ketchikan also need at-

"If buildings are to be built or addition and repairs made at these various points when there is a crying need for improve when there is a crying need for improve-ments, in my opinion any less sum than \$100,000 will be too small for this purpose, and still keep up the schools in the dis-trict as they should be. Graded schools are needed at Skagway, Douglas Island. Juneau, and this will entail additional ex-

A letter from the Commissioner of La bor, Mr. Harris, is also appended to the estimate. Commissioner Harris shows vory conclusively that the schools are being rapidly overcrowded and that the school facilities at all points are totally inadequate. He recommends enlarged fa-cilities at Skagway, Juneau. Douglas isiand. Haines, Wrangel, Yakutat, Wood Island and Unalaska, and says that for the past year, earnest pleas have reached his department for the establishment of a large number of mining centers, among a large number of mining centers, among them Ketchikan, Point Hope, Nome, Kotzebue Sound, Rampart, Peavy, Eagle, Fort Yukon, Valdes, Teller, St. Michael, York, Cook Inlet, Kenai and Circle. Ho recommends that \$108,230 in addition to the \$65,000 be appropriated, making a total of \$154,230 for all educational purposes in Alaska, \$33,000 of which amount he proposes to be expended for new school-houses.

FREE TO SUFFERERS.

New Cure for Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles.

Almost everybody who reads the new spers is sure to know of the wonderft

cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the 9th century; discovered after years of cientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly cur-ing kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid

froubles. Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful. In every case that a special arrangemen-has been made by which all readers of The Portland Sunday Oregonian who have not already tried it, may have a sample not arready tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail; also a book teli-ing more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in The Portland Sunday Oregonian and send your address to Dr. Klimer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes are sold by all first-class druggists.

			Amt.
Town-		Pupils.	needed.
Nome			\$12,500
Engle			6,900
Valdes	**********	100	5,150
Copper Center			3,500
Skagway			11,700
	**********		3,009
Wood Island			4,930
Fort Yukon	**********	100	3,970
Fort Yukon	**********	50	4,409
Unalaska			1,100
Point Hope	********	50	4,400
Kadlak			2,100
Kake			1,500
Juneau	**********	250	6,450
Ketchikan	********	- 75	2,926
Killianoo		100	2,700
Rampart		100	12,000
Douglas Island	*********	250	1,500
Douglas Island	**********	400	6,420
Teller			1,400
		50	6,900

"OUT OF ORDER."

Maine Tokels Press the Hotel Hot Water Button.

This is a tale of pressing the button Blaine Viles, of Skowhegan, tells it to me. I don't know where he got the facts. Couldn't have been in Skowhegan, of But, wherever it was, a couple from the country came to the botel of which the tale is told. Of course, this may have happened in "Bob" Haines' ho-tel in Skowhegan. But I doubt it, for "Bob" has told me many times that it is "Bob" has told me many times that it is a liberal education for man, woman or child to stop in his hotel five minutes. Rural parties in question asked to be shown to a room. Boy escorted them up. Left them standing in the center of the room, looking around. Over the electric push-button, of course, was the usual card directing a guest to ring once for ice water, twice for hot water, etc. It is evident that the first business of the new arrivals was to study the card.

arrivals was to study the card.

In about five minutes the bell on the annunctator in the office commenced to ring-prin-n-ng, prin-n-ng, prin-n and over. The number shown was the number of the room occupied by the rural parties.

The boy rushed into the washroom and

drew a pitcher of hot water. Still the bell kept sounding steadily, two rings in qui "Git a move on!" shouted the clerk to the boy. "Them parties in alumteen must be considerably fussed up on the hot-water question. They must have cold

The boy was already half-way upstairs, running like a deer. The bell still kept ringing. The clerk, crazed by the noise of

the bell, stood up in a con-in rapid succession, and held his hand on the gong, dulling its sound.

The boy tore into the room with his pitcher of hot water slopping. The new arrivals, man and wife, were standing before the electric button. Their eyes the bell, stood up in a chair, saying things in rapid succession, and held his hand on before the electric button. Their eyes were on the card. The man held a bowl carefully under the button, with his head turned away, so that the hot water rouldn't squirt in his eyes, and the woman was pressing the button with reg-ular stroke. They were doing their best to get hot water strictly according to reg-

"Here, stop that!" yelled the boy to the woman. "Here's your hot water."
The man with the bowl lowered that ar-licle and looked at the boy.

'What!" says he-the man from the ru ral districts—"D'ye have to bring it in a pitcher in the old-fashioned way? Wal, I saum! What's the trouble with yer water-works here? I've been pressin this button accordin' to the rewles here on the card and there hain't a darned drop of hot water come out yit. When things ain't workin' ye ought to hang up a sign sayin' "Out of Order." That's the way they do on the weighin' machine up to

went gravely upstairs with a tiny visiting

AN OBJECT LESSON.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant a lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables, men whose ages run from 60 to 30 years, many of them baid and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or setile? Perhaps the spectacle is so common a

to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something. If you will notice what these hearty of fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new-fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a julcy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not

altogether ignored. The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, out these cadaverous, sickly-looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories. The matter in a nutshell is that if the

stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dys pepsia Tablets after each meal will re-move all difficulty because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux Stuart's Dyspepsia Tableta do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not strict-ly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thor-oughly and thus giving a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next Of people who travel nine out of ten

use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by exce that they are a safeguard agains indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tab-

full sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were

ALL ABOUT IT

JUST WHAT THEY ARE NOW DOING FOR SICK FOLKS AT COPELAND INSTITUTE.

An Entire Month's Treatment for \$5.00, All Medicines Included.

The diseases accepted for treatment at | the Copeland Institute, and the remarkably prompt and thorough mastery of which has made the reputation of the Copeland medical system, are-

DEAFNESS; NASAL CATARRH; CATARRH IN ANY CHRONIC FORM; ASTHMA:

BRONCHIAL AND LUNG DISEASE; CHRONIC STOMACH TROUBLE; CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE: CHRONIC RHEUMATISM: AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN; DISEASES OF BLOOD;

DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM: In short, all allments and infirmities of a seated and serious nature requiring time treatment-requiring a certain definite

period of close professional attention for their radical and lasting cure. ASTHMA, WITH

CHRONIC CATARRH, CURED. Miss Emma Hendricks, Carlton, Or. y trouble began with common catarrh. head and nose were stopped up, and there was a constant dropping from behind the palate into the throat. The effect of this was to keep the throat irritated and to keep me coughing half the time. After a time the estarrhal inflam-

mation extended from the throat to the chest. I soon began to suffer difficulty in breathing and Choking Spells of Asthma. There was a feeling of feverish soreness



diss Emma Hendricks, Carlton, Or. Cured of Asthma and Catareh.

suffication, but was always propped up with four or five pillows. When these spells came on I would simply gasp for

breath, while the Wheezing and Choking

noises that accompanied each breath could be heard all over the house. My general health became greatly impaired. It was thin and poor and without strength. Walking a block or two tired me out, and often going from one room to another would be enough to completely exhaust

"I was always using medicine, inhalans, etc., and had also consulted a numper of good physicians, but aside fro fording me a little temporary relief they could do nothing for me. Upon the ad-vice of friends I began treatment at the Copeland Institute, with the result of

A Perfect Cure. Now my breathing is natural, and I have no signs of asthma. When I began treat ment I weighed 118 pounds; now I weigh

Mr. Ernest Kroner, 197 Monroe street, Portland: Our little boy Leo was a great sufferer from catarrh, complicated with frequent attacks of to His condition caused us grave alarm; for, in spite of all treatment, he grew steadily worse, and his general health became greatly impaired. The Copeland physi-The Copeland physicians cured him perfectly.

NOTE THE CONTRAST.

The testimentals that are published in The testimentals that are published in these columns today are testimentals that "testify." They mean something. They tell of years of suffering from real sickness. These people describe, in their own language, the particulars of their afflictions, and of their vain efforts to obtain relief from other sources. They tell of the complete, perfect and permanent cures accomplished under the Copeland treatment. They are common, honest, conscientious and trustworthy people, who, if you call upon or write them, will cheerfully verify the truth of their published statements. They are not Governors, Scantors, ments. They are not Governors, Senators, Congressmen, politicians, public men or actresses, who court notoriety and pub-licity, and who are always glad of an opportunity to be brought prominently be-fore the people, but who, as a general thing, are not very sick, and who never claim to have been cured of a serious illness by the patent medicine they ap-

A LETTER FROM A CURED PATIENT

Mr. A. D. Hoskins, of McMinnville, Or., writes: Please excuse me for not writing before. I was improving right along and did not think it necessary. I was a great sufferer from rheumatism and catarrh, and it seemed I could not be cured. Your medicine did more for me in a short time than all the other medicine I took put together. I feel better now than I have in 18 months, I will not send for medicine because I do not need

I have recommended several friends to you, and never fail to say a good word for your excellent treatment, for I know it does cure where others have failed. You may publish this letter if you care to do

Mr. John Lindstrom, Mount Tabor Mr. John Lindstrom, Mount TaborI was a sufferer from catarrh for years.
It destroyed my hearing and broke down
my health completely. I could not eat a
mouthful of food without suffering pain
and distress. People had to shout right
into my ears to make me hear. I had no
strength, but was a weak, almost useless invalid, unable to work or enjoy life.
Thanks to the skillful treatment of Drs.
Copeland and Montgomery, I am now as
well as any man can be. My hearing is
also greatly improved.

Rev. T. R. A. Sellwood, a wellknown rector of the Episcopal Church, residing at Milwaukie-My case was a very severe one, dating back 20 years I suffered severely with my head. Grad-ually my hearing failed. When I began treatment I was very deaf. Today I hear as well as any man could-my hearing has been perfectly restored.

HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are ailing, all who feel a gradual weakening, or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some unknown complaint, to cut out this silp, mark the question that applies to your case, and he will diagnose your case for you.

"Is your nose stopped up?"

"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?" "Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?" "Have you a bad taste in the morning?"

"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 suddenly are you dizzy?" "Do you have hot finshes?" "Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?"

"Do you wake up tired and out of "Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

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The Dekum, Third and Washington

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M.: from 1 to 5 P. M. SUNDAY:-From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

card, on which he had written, "Not Working." He carried a spike and a hammer, and, after gaining admission to Room Slumteen he nalled up the card with the spike. The guest surveyed his work with interest. "There, that's business," said the man from the rural districts. "Ef she ain't workin', say so. And ef it's goin' to trouble ye any to fetch water up here, me

and the woman will come down ter the sink and wash up. Jest as soon dew it's not."—Lewiston Journal. Editor-in-chief-I understand that young Eluegore, the millionaire's son, has gone in

City editor-Yes. He's on my staff. City editor-Well, he's a unique figure

in journalism,
Editor-in-chief-You don't say?
City editor-Yes. He's at once the richest and poorest reporter in the city.-Col-Her's Weekly.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It is authori-tatively announced that until the pending issue relative to the payment of the Amertean indemnity claims is settled, to the satisfaction of the State Department, no United States Minister will attend at the Turkish capital and Mr. Straus' leave of absence will remain as it is now, indefinite

California Democratic Convention SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.-The Democratic Central Committee today decided to hold the convention to elect delegates the National convention at Sacramen

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senor Eduardo Wilde, the newly appointed Argentine

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE. Strong Assertions as to Just What



Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Ours will cure nearly all cases of rheusatism in a few hours; that his Dynpepsia Ours will cure indipetion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Ours will cure 50 per cent. of all cases of kidney treuble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure stone and the catarrh Cure will cure any kind of headache cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Ours will quickly break up any through the entire his of gaint, 25 cents a vial.

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