CONTESTS IN DETROIT

CHAMPIONSHIP MEET OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

National and American Baseball League Scores—Running and Harness Races.

DETROIT, June 9.—A large crowd saw the championship contests of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on the Detroit Athletic Club track today. The University of Michigan and the Milwaukee Athletic Club teams had the greatest number of entries and made the greatest claims.

120-yard hurdle—John McLean, University of Michigan, first; John S. Robinson, University of Michigan, second; J. S. Bowie, Milwaukee Athletic Club, third. Time, 0:16 3-5.

Mile run—M. J. Conner, M. A. C., won; time, 4:50.

Disc-throw—Charles Henneman, M. A. C., won; distance, 119 feet 8½ inches.

440-yard dash—C. T. Teetzel, U. of M., won; time, 0:52 2-5.

Pole-vault—Fred Frantz, M. A. C., won; height, 10 feet 6 inches.

100-yard dash—R. O. Ellis, Detroit Athletic Club, won; time, 0:10 3-5.

Mile bicycle race—Walter Bridon, D. A. C., won; time, 2:41 1-5.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—C. A. Henneman, M. A. C., won; distance, 130 feet 7 inches.

Putting 16-pound shot—C. A. Henneman, M. A. C., won; distance, 38 feet 10 inches.

Mile relay team race for High Schools and academies—West Side High School, Milwaukee, won; Detroit University School second; Ann Arbor High School third. Time, 3:34 1-5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Hahn, of Cincinnati, Was an Easy Mark for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Pitcher Hahn was an easy mark for Philadelphia until the end of the fifth inning, when he was withdrawn and Newton substituted. The latter was effective, but it was too late, and the locals won by better all-around playing. Attendance, 7625. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	7	3	Philadelphia	9	13	1

Batteries—Hahn, Newton and Peitz; Bernhard and McFarland. Umpire—Emslie.

Brooklyn Beat Pittsburg.

BROOKLYN, June 9.—McGinnity had Pittsburg at his mercy today, holding them down to four hits until the ninth, when he allowed them as many more. Brooklyn batted Tannehill at will, especially in the eighth. Attendance, 4900. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Brooklyn	9	14	1	Pittsburg	2	8	4

Batteries—McGinnity and Farrell; Tannehill and Zimmer. Umpire—Swartwood.

Chicago Beat Boston.

BOSTON, June 9.—Griffith was invincible today, except in the fourth, when Boston scored two runs on four singles. Attendance, 7500. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Boston	2	7	0	Chicago	3	8	3

Batteries—Lewis and Clarke; Griffith and Chance. Umpire—Hurst.

St. Louis Beat New York.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The New Yorks lost a 10-inning game to St. Louis today through the blundering work of Gleason in the 10th. Attendance, 5000. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
New York	3	7	6	St. Louis	4	12	4

Batteries—Hawley and Bowerman; Weyhing and Robinson. Umpire—O'Day.

The American League.

At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 0; Buffalo, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 7.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 13; Cleveland, 4.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	25	14	.641
Brooklyn	22	16	.579
Pittsburg	22	20	.524
St. Louis	20	20	.500
Chicago	20	21	.488
Boston	17	20	.459
New York	16	23	.410
Cincinnati	14	23	.378

THE DAY'S RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at St. Louis and Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The track was fast. The results were:

Mile and 20 yards, selling—Ransom won, Croesus second, Ramiro II third; time, 1:44⅝.

Mile and a quarter, selling—Schoolgirl won, Cross Molina second, Sun God third; time, 2:08¾.

Six furlongs—Queen Esther won, Hi No Ker second, Granior third; time, 1:13¾.

Handicap, six furlongs—Midlight won, Lord Neville second, Yellow Tail third; time, 1:13¾.

Brewers' stake, $1500, 2-year-olds, six furlongs—South Breeze won, Queen Dixon second, Danger Line third; time, 1:15½.

Handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Dogtown won, King's Highway second, Maronis third; time, 1:47¾.

Six furlongs—Loving Cup won, Maydine second, Tom Collins third; time, 1:14.

Races at Gravesend.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The results at Gravesend today were:

About six furlongs—Picardy won, Hammock second, Oliver Mac third; time, 1:12.

Mile and a quarter—Prince of Melborne won, Prince McClurg second, Half Time third; time, 1:35.

The Great American stakes, five furlongs—Prince Charles won, Prince Pepper second, Tommy Atkins third; time, 1:02 1-5.

The Broadway, mile and a sixteenth—Samaritan won, Hindus second, Colonel Roosevelt third; time, 1:49 1-5.

Grand National steeplechase, about 2½ miles—Philae won, Charagrae second, The Bachelor third; time, 4:52¾.

Five furlongs, selling—Yorkshire Boy won, Connie second, Admiral Pepper third; time, 1:03 2-5.

Races at Harlem.

CHICAGO, June 9.—A big crowd attended the opening of the Harlem track today and saw good racing. The results were:

Six furlongs—Hermoso won, Dr. Walmsley second, Miss Shanley third; time, 1:17¾.

Four and a half furlongs—Garry Herrmann won, Battus second, Martin third; time, 0:58.

Mile and an eighth, selling—Oxnard won, The Bobby second, Thomas Carey third; time, 1:59⅘.

Austin stakes, mile and a sixteenth—Larkspur won, Fly By Night second, Gold Fox third; time, 1:50⅘.

Six furlongs—Bangle won, Graziella second, Brule Tar third; time, 1:17.

One mile—All Gold won, Eva Rice second, Donna Rita third; time, 1:46.

Races at Newport.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—After one of the most exciting contests ever witnessed on the local track, Horace won the six-furlongs sprint race at Newport today. Ned, a cheap selling-plater, at 200 to 1 in the betting, led to within a few yards of the wire, when the others closed in on him and the first four horses passed under the wire noses apart. Fonda was second and Prince of Wales third. Ned was placed fourth. The results were:

One mile, selling—Mizzouri won, Gadsden second, Rice third; time, 1:41⅝.

Seven furlongs, selling—Mac Flecknoe won, Tim Gainey second, Edna Gerry third; time, 1:29.

Six furlongs—Horace won, Fonda second, Prince of Wales third; time, 1:13¾.

Handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Englehurst won, The Star of Bethlehem second, May Ella third; time, 1:47¼.

Five furlongs—Menace won, May Cherry second, Regina Lee third; time, 1:02.

One mile, selling—Clay Pointer won, Beana second, Ennomia third; time, 1:41¼.

Races at Denver.

DENVER, June 9.—The results at Overland Park were:

Trotting—Trilby P. won in three straight heats; time, 2:20, 2:12¾, 2:23. Our Lucky and Hazel Y. also started.

Five and a half furlongs—R. Q. Ban won, Billy Underwood second, Goldbug third; time, 1:06.

One mile—Cousin Letty won, Miss Redwood second, Terrene third; time, 1:46.

Four furlongs—Game Warden won, Ferdenandis second, Henry T., Jr., third; time, 0:51.

Five and a half furlongs—Sevoy won, Sea Queen second, Wautauches third; time, 1:08¼.

Pacing—Raymond M. won first, second and fifth heats and race; time, 2:14, 2:11¼, 2:12¾. Red Seal won third heat in 2:11½. Kate Medium won fourth heat in 2:14. Acis, E. S., Roberts and Louisa M. also started.

OREGON POINTS THE WAY

COMMENTS OF OUTSIDE PAPERS ON THE ELECTION.

Result Here Is Deemed Significant of Success for National Republicans in the Fall.

Papers East and West have commented freely on the significance of the Oregon election. It is notable, however, that the Democratic papers maintain a dignified silence on the matter, while the Republican journals, without exception, see in the result in Oregon a promise of Republican success in the Presidential election next Fall. Following are some of the comments not heretofore printed here:

Oregon Points the Way.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The result of the election in Oregon tells the story of the drift in politics in 1900. All the non-Republicans in that state—the Democrats, the Populists and the Silver ex-Republicans—united on a ticket which was supported by all the resources at the command of those elements. Oregon's was a decidedly ugly fusion for the Republicans, as far as the indications before the election went. The contest in that state was the Republicans against the field. The Republicans swept the field, electing their state ticket, headed by the Supreme Judge, and choosing both candidates for Congress. In the election of 1898 the Republican nominee for Governor carried Oregon by 10,000, a lead which was never closely approached except in the Republican tidal-wave year of 1894. From the latest return it seems that the majority in the election which just took place is not far below that of two years ago, although no Governor was chosen this year, and the interest in the state canvass, consequently, was less than it was in 1898.

It is a brilliant victory, and the most significant portion of it is that which has been gained on the two members of Congress. A particularly hard fight was made by the Fusionists against Tongue, the member from the First District. Apparently, however, he is chosen by over 2000 majority, which is around the same margin that he got in the election of 1898. Moody, the candidate in the Second District, has a margin in the neighborhood of 6000, which is also about his figure two years ago. There was a strong contest, too, against him, but the returns show that he swept his district easily. Two circumstances make the election of the Congressmen significant. All the elements opposed to the Republicans were united on candidates in opposition to the Republican nominees. The Republican platform declared in the most pronounced way for expansion, while the Fusionists opposed and denounced that policy. The Republicans throughout the canvass kept the question of expansion at the front, and their victory has a meaning on that account which every Republican, Democrat and Populist in the United States will understand.

Oregon points the way. That state had the first election of 1900 in which the issues which will decide the Presidential canvass were at the front. Two states voted earlier than Oregon—Rhode Island and Louisiana—but the overwhelming Republican victory in the former merely meant that the Republicans were holding their own, while the one-sided contest in the latter simply showed the power of Goebelism which the Bourbon bosses of Louisiana are able to enforce. Oregon's contest, however, was looked forward to with concern by all the political observers of the country. Every person who knows anything at all about the meaning of political figures was aware that the result in Oregon would show the direction and strength of the partisan current for the Presidential canvass. In this respect Oregon's plebiscitum has all the force and influence of the votes of the old "October states." Oregon's vote this week shows that McKinley's success is just as certain as Buchanan's was shown to be by Pennsylvania's Democratic victory in October, 1856. It is as sure an indication of the drift of partisan sentiment as North Carolina's Republican triumph was in August, 1872, when it foreshadowed the overwhelming victory for Grant three months later. It presages the result in November in the United States at large as unerringly as the Republican majorities in the state elections in Ohio and Indiana did in October, 1880, when they pointed out the victory which Garfield and Arthur were to gain three weeks later.

Oregon Votes for Expansion.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Monday's election in Oregon was a sweeping victory for the policy of expansion. The Republicans declared themselves loudly for the retention of the Philippines and all other fruits of the Spanish War. The Democrats effected a complete fusion with the Populists, and made "anti-imperialism" the chief issue of the campaign. In accord with Mr. Bryan the Democratic orators and editors constantly denounced the "crime" of ruling the Tagals against Aguinaldo's will. The issue was clearly presented. The election was admitted on all sides to be a test of the strength of expansion sentiment.

The votes have been cast and counted. The Republicans have elected both Congressmen. In spite of the efforts of Senator McBride, who was openly charged with favoring the fusion ticket, they have a good majority in the Legislature. This insures the election of an expansion and gold-standard Senator, in place of Mr. McBride, who wavered and dodged on both issues. A new registration law is estimated to have cut the vote 25 per cent below the average, and there were some factional fights among Republicans, yet the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Curt was elected by fully 16,000 majority. In 1898 the Republican plurality was only 10,551. The party evidently more than held its own.

The Oregon Republicans are plainly alive to present-day questions. Expansion is an issue that comes home to the Pacific Coast more vitally than to any other part of the country. The extension of American rule to Hawaii and the Philippines not only promises much for Pacific Coast industries, but the people there perceive that West Indian expansion makes imperative the construction of the long-desired Nicaragua Canal.

While Eastern Republicans, and particularly those who congregate about Washington, were trying to galvanize into life the issues of eight years and four years ago, the Oregon Republicans courageously put forward tht live question of 1900. They did not shuffle or dodge, but declared frankly and resolutely for National sovereignty wherever the flag floats, and no compromise with rebels or Tagal adventurers. They reaped the reward due their loyalty and courage, and the Republican party of the Nation congratulates the Republicans of Oregon.

The state which Marcus Whitman added to the Union in spite of the timid politicians of 50 years ago has spken clearly to the timid politicians of today. The victory of expansion in Oregon presages its triumph in the Nation in November.

Opposition Influences Ineffective.

Indianapolis News.

The returns from Oregon are as yet incomplete, but they are sufficient to indicate that there has been no considerable reaction against the Republicans. C. E. Wolverton, the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, will have a plurality of about 8000 over the Fusion candidate. The Republican plurality for Governor, two years ago, was 10,551, while in 1896 Mr. McKinley's plurality was only 2117. In 1892 the Fusion electoral ticket won by a plurality of 411. It is clear, therefore, that the influences that it was supposed would operate so powerfully against the Republican party have not been effective in Oregon.

The Republican Congressmen have been re-elected by about the same pluralities they received two years ago. The Legislature is in doubt, though the chances seem to favor the Republicans. This election affords no encouragement to the Silverites. During the last four years everything has gone to show that the people had not changed their minds on the silver question. The Oregon election of yesterday is simply one additional piece of evidence to the same effect. We do not suppose that the Fusionists expected to carry Oregon, but surely they had a right to expect, if their present hopefulness has anything to rest on, that there would be some indications of a more favorable disposition to their cause on the part of the people of that state. And it may be that the complete figures will give them a little more consolation. But it now looks as though the Republicans had done about as well as they did two years ago.

Oregon Safe for McKinley.

Kansas City Journal.

Interest in the Oregon election, which was held on Monday, lies principally in the fact that the campaign was concentrated on the expansion question. The Democrats and Populists pounded away with might and main upon the high-sounding cymbal of "imperialism." But it was all in vain. The Republican state ticket was elected by about 8000 majority. This is a heavy gain, as compared with the vote by which McKinley carried the state in 1896. The President's majority was only a little more than 2000. The election this week was not one which would naturally bring out a heavy vote, the leading office to be filled being that of Justice of the Supreme Court. Had there been a full state ticket, the Republican majority would probably have been nearer 15,000 than 8000. The Legislature is also strongly Republican in both branches. Evidently Oregon is safe for McKinley next Fall, and the Democratic issue of "imperialism" has been given a hard bump away out on the margin of the big Union.

The Opening Gun.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The state election which was held in Oregon on Monday may be fairly called the opening gun of the Presidential campaign of this year. No doubt local issues controlled to some extent; nevertheless, both sides must have fought the political battle with the consciousness that the eyes of the Nation were upon them, and that the result would be hailed as an augury of the trend in National politics.

The result in Oregon simply tends to confirm the opinion of intelligent observers that there is no reactionary tendency in the country towards Bryanism, but that, on the contrary, that species of political insanity is losing ground. Every state that went for McKinley in 1896, with the possible exception of Kentucky, will be for him again this year, and he is likely to gain several that then cast their electoral votes for Bryan. The outlook for a sweeping Republican victory in the Nation was never brighter than in this year of our Lord 1900.

Why Oregon Went Republican.

San Jose Herald.

The returns of the Oregon election grow better for the Republicans as they come in more fully. The victory is complete and overwhelming. Put it is no more than might have been expected. Oregon, Washington and California have felt the reviving effect of Republican policy. Their people know that Pacific expansion means for them an accession of prosperity such as they have never before enjoyed. They recognize the Republican party as the moving spirit in that policy, and they would be foolish indeed to quarrel with their own business interests.

Also, they have not forgotten the days of 1893 and the disasters which followed and resulted from the election of a Democratic President and Congress, and they have no desire to repeat that experience. California and Washington will follow the political example of Oregon.

Only a Question of Majority.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Have you heard the news from Oregon?" This was the query which the Democrats were ready to put to their fellow-countrymen on the day before the election in that state. But they will not put it. Their organs all over the country were saying that Oregon was a doubtful state, and that it would be carried by the Democrats in the election which has just taken place. All the doubt that is now felt by anybody regarding the majority which Oregon will give McKinley in November is as to whether that lead will be 15,000 or only 10,000 or 12,000.

Calamity Beaten at the Polls.

Sacramento Record-Union.

In 1896 wherever the Bryanite calamity party was beaten at the polls the order of the day with them was to shout that the voters had been corrupted and the election purchased. That was the uniform explanation they offered for defeat, and they have not ceased to twang that single string ever since. Now that Oregon has been heard from we must expect the repetition of the old lie. It is a singular thing that in politics, according to the ethics of certain orders of people, nobody is honest who wins.

Ready to Do His Duty.

Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.

As one of the Salvation Army lasses was some time ago going around a Northern town begging with her tambourine in her hand she was accosted by a policeman. "De ye knaa what ye're dein'?" said the man in authority. "Yes, I am begging." Policeman—De ye knaa aa can lock ye up for that? "Yes, but I'm begging for the Lord." "Weel, divvent de it agyen, or aa'll lock ye baith up!"

MAJOR-GENERAL RUNDLE

WHO DROVE THE BOERS FROM LINDLEY AND ENABLED THE BRITISH TO REOCCUPY THE CITY.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

H M Dickmann, 7th U S Infantry, W B Laudrain, S F, G B Bennett, St L, Miss R M Harlow, Los Angeles, L W Walker & wife, Yellowstone Park, D L Dinand, Derby, Ct, Mrs Dinand, do, G C Dinand, do, S D Cheesman, do, Mrs Robt McF Doble & family, San Fran, Lewis Hall, Weiser, G English, Sumpter, A F Bell, San Fran, Walter L Tooze, Woodburn, Or, C M Blair, Chicago, A W Gleay, Salem, W P Bird, Tacoma, Robt Mays, Jr, Antelope, J M Kelly, Antelope, Wm Ellery, Boston, A R Jacobs, Oregon C, E H McCling, N Y, W D Owen, Milwauk, J W Chandler, S F, A E McKenzie, Denvr, Mrs A Kuhn, Colfax, Ida L Tibbetts, N Y, G T Hunter, M D, S F, H W Helzs, New York, H E Miller, London, J L Webb, Melbourne, J E Maneshaw, S F, A W Masters, Chicago, C H Remler, St Paul, H E Ankeny, Jacksonville, Mr & Mrs A M Bergevin & maid, Chicago, E A Walls, Chicago, G J Becker, San Fran, W H Lowden, San Fr, B F Wetherby, Boston, P L Keck, New York, W M Leeper, N Y, Wm Hogue, San Fran, E B Colby, New York, A J Minard, Chicago, Dr & Mrs Dickson, Baltimore, D McGarrity, San Fr, Charles S Robinson, Coronado, Cal, C C Letts, Chicago, E P Gibson, New York, F J Tourtelot, St Paul, Hugo Gemmins, San Fr, J B Murphy, N Y, Chas A Menahan, S F, Joseph Nolan, San Fran, J H Brill, Milwaukee.

Columbia River Scenery.

Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock, daily except Sundays, **The Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks,** and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

A W Wilson, city, Wm N Sayer, city, M W Pohle, Astoria, C H Orkwitz, Astoria, C O Ashley, New York, Newell Pettre, Tacoma, H M Hallenbach, St L, J A Ebbert, Eugene, Mrs Frank Sanders, San Francisco, Master Sanders, do, A P Hodges, San Fran, A W Brown, Rheinlander, Mrs Brown, do, Mrs H S King, Seattle, L L King, Seattle, Mrs P D Brown, Mont, Miss Brown, Mont, C E Moulton, Tacoma, E B Tongue, Hillsboro, C H Shurte, Chicago, L B Reeder, Pendleton, Chas M Hough, St Pl, David J Wiley, M D, Tillamook, Or, S H Wilson, San Fran, A L Richardson, La Grande, J Q A Bowlby, Astoria, N C Olsen, Seattle, M A Miller, Lebanon, Frank Wood, Chicago, J T Kenny, Milwaukee, Wm Hughes, Heppner, Mrs Hughes, Heppner, J W Hecket, Eightmile, F E Atkins, Palmer, C R Cooper, Omaha, Wells Gilbert, Duluth, M T Nolan, Dalles, Miss Carter, "Quo Vadis?" Co, A P Frederick, Denver, G L Baker, McMinnvill, Mrs Baker, McMinnvill, Mrs H A Hayes, Aberdeen, Wash, T E Gowing, Sumpter, W H Becker, Sumpter, J F Walker, Minnpls, Edgar J Diven, Puyallup, Wash, O H Sterling, Pt Washington, Wis, F S Chandler, Tacoma, Mrs Chandler, Tacoma, D D Hemingway, do, J W McNeff, Puyallup, M P Watson, N Whatcom, Wash, W H Holder, do, Geo Toule, do, Mrs Geo Toule, do, J W Conn, Astoria, Mrs H Bell & child, do, E G Miller, Astoria, W M Reinstein, San Fr

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

E M Branick, city, M A Butler, Baker Cy, Thos Denten, Ft Bentn, H Harkins, Seattle, Arthur C Lawrence, city, Chas A Burden, Eugene, E D Ressler, Paris, R S Moore, Klamath, F A Whiting, Colo, Arthur Dodwell, Cottage Grove, D Hewitt, San Fran, Wm Ellsworth, Olympia, C E Burrows, W W, R B Fleming, Salem, S A McFadden, Salem, W L Robb, Astoria, Mrs J H Bonser, city, Miss V Bonser, do, Walter L Tooze, Woodburn, Mrs W S Stone, Astoria, E R Lake, Corvallis, T T Geer, Salem, C Altman, New York, C H Page, Astoria, Grant Mays, Dalles, J R Gilkeson, Oregon, J R Russell, Ohio, J Fred Yates, Corvallis, Mrs Yates, Corvallis, H W Hall, Corvallis, Master Hall, Corvallis, Gus Moore, San Fran, S N Davidson, San Fr, J W Bell, Los Angeles, Dr E V Hoover, Roseb, Mrs A C Hawson, Seattl, H W Martin, Walla W, F G Martin, Chippewa Falls, Wis, J Cranston, city.

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.

European; first class. Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Am. plan; rates $3 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma; European, 50c and up. J. C. Donnelly, Prop.

Funeral of William Beckwith.

The funeral of William Beckwith, who died June 7, took place yesterday afternoon from the home of his son, 535 East Burnside street. Rev. Ray Palmer conducted the services, and Lone Fir Cemetery was the place of interment. The pallbearers were F. R. Neale, Mr. McQuaid, Charles Wilson, W. B. Hall and C. N. Rankin. Mr. Beckwith was born in Keene County, N. H., October 14, 1822, and had been a resident of Portland for several years. A wife and several grown children survive him.

Transport Grant Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The transport Grant, which arrived today from Manila, and was sent to quarantine, brought 201 sick soldiers, 18 insane, 58 for disability discharge and 125 prisoners. Three deaths occurred during the voyage.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Timely Words by Dr. Copeland Upon the Opportunities of Summer to the Afflicted.

What Summer Means In the Cure of Catarrh

There are contracted during the periods of Fall, Winter and Spring those catarrhal conditions of the head and throat and other parts that are engaged in carrying air to the lungs. The changeable weather, the cold spells followed by warm periods with thaws and dampness, together with a necessity during the cold weather of living indoors with the house shut up and often overheated, the impure air of closed buildings, all tend to the development of disease of those parts which carry air to the lungs and to the ears. Not only does the inclemency of Spring, Fall and Winter produce such diseases, but the same causes that produce the disease also interfere with the efforts of the doctor to cure them. During the Summer months things are different. The climate is warmer, the high winds loaded with dusty particles that irritate the diseased parts that carry the air are absent; there is plenty of fresh air, as the house is kept open, and this together with outdoor life, so improves the general health that nature is able to improve all those diseases that attack the breathing tracts and ears. Thus, in the treatment of all catarrhal diseases, that which has been frequently urged is true, namely, that one month of treatment during the Summer, when the liability to catching cold is reduced to the minimum and nature lends her aid to the physician, is worth two months of the most skillful and conscientious treatment during Winter.

CATARRH SINCE CHILDHOOD

Mr. George Saum, Jr., Tualatin, Or.—I had catarrh all my life. My head was stopped up, throat sore, and hearing impaired. Food was not properly digested, and I felt miserable. Drs. Copeland and Montgomery cured me.

Don't Pay More

Chronic Catarrh in all its forms, Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, diseases of the stomach, the kidneys, the nervous system and blood treated at the Copeland Institute at

$5 A MONTH

Medicines included, until cured. Don't pay more.

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 slip, mark the question that apply 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 flashes?"
"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 sorts?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

For this Doctor Copeland's services are free! It means no charge will be made, not a penny will be received. It means no promises to pay—no future obligation is implied or demanded. It means what it says. To one and all it is unequivocally and absolutely free.

Opportunities of Summer to the Deaf

It has been seen, even during the inclement and unfriendly influences of the severe Winter weather, and the changeable weather of Spring and Fall, how this treatment, even against the influences of the climate and weather, restores the lost hearing to those of all ages, and regardless of the original cause. As is well known, in Southern climates deafness is not nearly as prevalent as in the North. The reason for this is that in a mild climate the inflammation which closes the Eustachian Tube, thus causing deafness, is subdued more easily. So, from now on, Doctor Copeland's treatment will have the wonderful benefits of nature's help, instead of the trying influences of her opposition, as it has had during the harsh Winter and Spring months. During the Winter and early Spring the influence of the wonderful medication finds constant opposition to its work in opening up the inflamed and exposed passages leading from the throat to the inner ear. Hence, one month of treatment during the Summer is worth at least two months in the Winter.

CATARRH OF STOMACH.

Mrs. Emma Bentley, 350 Oak street, Portland.—I suffered terribly with my stomach for 15 years. I was in pain and misery all the time. I could not eat or sleep. The Copeland Physicians cured me.

CONSULTATION FREE. DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL.

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

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EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAYS—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FAR WORSE THAN PICTURED

The Rev. Mr. Hume, From Starving India, Describes Conditions There.

The Rev. Edward S. Hume, a missionary of the American board who has seen 25 years of service in Bombay, arrived in New York last week direct from India. Mr. Hume has been connected with the Bombay branch of the India Famine Charitable Relief Fund and was secretary of the Interdenominational Missionary Relief committee.

Speaking before the executive committee of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief at its last meeting, held at the New York Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hume said:

"I have read the accounts of the famine published in the American papers; I have seen the pictures; I have seen the conditions in the famine districts, and I can assure you that the actual state of affairs is much more terrible than printed or pictured. And the worst of it is that, even if the June rains are entirely favorable, no relief can be expected till the crop is gathered in October. I notice cablegrams to the effect that rains have fallen in Mysore. This, however, has little bearing on the famine question. Mysore is on the extreme edge of the famine area, and to announce that rains have come there is practically equivalent to reporting rains at Chicago when there is a drouth in New York.

"The distress is not equal over the famine area. At its worst centers, as in Gujurat and Rajputana, conditions are dreadful beyond all description. Before leaving India I visited the Government relief works at Ahmedabad, and Ghodra, in Gujarat, and saw those awful sights that photographs are making familiar to people here. The emaciated lay around the relief camps. Many were dying each day, for they were too far gone for food to save them. The dead and the dying lay side by side, the dead being gathered daily from the living and burned.

"Magnificent work of relief is being carried on by the British Government and by private agencies. The government now has on relief about six millions of souls, a scheme of charity vaster than ever before conceived, let alone carried out.

"The official relief, too, is wise and efficient. All able-bodied men and women are employed, on cash wages, in building reservoirs and digging wells and irrigating ditches and in making roads, etc. This not only saves from starvation an enormous multitude without pauperizing them, but it is also in the certain direction of the amelioration of future famines by drouth. To the credit of the government, it must be said that reservoir and irrigation systems of enormous magnitude have been completed in the past decades. Puny, however, are the efforts of man, when in a torrid clime, rains fail for one, two and in some places even for three years.

"Distress is greatest in the native states, where, on account of their independence, British control is least, and whose native rulers are more indifferent to human life. There are 693 native states ranging in size from that of an American county to nearly the area of Italy. More than 500 are in the famine district and about half of these are in the Bombay Presidency. Knowing of the better conditions prevailing in territories under full control of the government of India, multitudes flock there from the native states, and thus add to the problem the government has to deal with.

"Gujarat and Rajputana suffer most, partly because they are composed largely of native states. In the former, before I left, more than 1,000,000 cattle had perished out of a total of 1,200,000. Even under the most favorable climatic conditions vast areas must remain untilled for want of work cattle. The government is dealing largely with this question in preparing for the importation of cattle and by providing light hand plows. Till rains come and grass springs up, the question of fodder for beasts is more difficult than that of grain for humans. Seed corn must be furnished so that the fields may be sown.

"In the native states particularly are the missionaries, both American and European, doing heroic work. There are hundreds of brave, devoted men and women rescuers in the field. The extent of their work depends wholly on the means furnished them.

"There is really a vast number of orphans and deserted children to be cared for. Some missions have taken more than a thousand. The Marathi mission, to which I belong, has on its list several hundred, and is planning for more than 2000. Those we cared for in the famine of 1897 are turning out to be children of great promise. The natives also, as never before, have organized institutions for receiving these children.

"As soon as the rains, due this month, set in, fields will be planted and the harvest may be expected in October, but till then, at the best, constant aid is imperative. A second monsoon from the northeast should come in October. This furnishes the rain for the second crop, which is reaped in January and February.

"As regards avenues of distribution. The great private beneficence of Britain is managed by the India Famine Charitable Relief Fund of Calcutta, of which Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, is chairman. This fund, while nongovernmental, is for efficiency's sake under the administration of government officials who know the needs of the districts, and thus overlapping is prevented. Through this fund the people receive such forms of relief as could not be properly provided by means of government moneys. There is no wiser or more effective way in which on a large scale that fund could be administered. The people may not be able to distinguish it from purely governmental help, nevertheless it represents to them the sympathetic side of the government. Missionary relief is supplementary to official relief, but the government recognizes that missionaries are among the wisest of its almoners.

FREAKS OF CLOUDBURSTS.

Rocky Mountain Campers Caught in One.

Ainslee's Magazine.

Cloudbursts are sometimes very destructive of life as well as of property. They come up so suddenly that it is almost impossible to escape if the wayfarer is caught in the bed of the creek. Campers in the mountain regions usually select the high ground above the creek rather than pitch their tents close beside the gently rippling water which may become a roaring torrent while they sleep, sweeping them to destruction before they know that danger is near. It was from neglect of this precaution that many lives were lost in a cloudburst near Morrison, Colorado, in the Spring of 1897. Some of people were camping along the borders of the stream, and, as it was just after dark, and had been raining heavily, they had sought the shelter of their tents. Suddenly they heard the awful and peculiar roar of the approaching cloudburst. It grew louder every second. Realizing what had happened, the unfortunate campers—men, women and children—rushed from their tents and tried to reach the higher ground. In the confusion and darkness, some turned in the wrong way, and were soon struggling in mad torrents, battling with tree trunks and wrecks of cabins and immense masses of moving stone in the bosom of the flood. Thirteen lives went out in that dire night. The bodies found later showed the marks of buffeting with the debris in the flood of waters, and it is believed that few, if any, of the unfortunates lost their lives by actual drowning.

Occasionally the sudden downpour of rain will be precipitated on a soft, yielding soil, and instead of taking the form of a cloudburst, with a wave of water carrying everything before it, the whole surface of the ground will take on the consistency of molasses and roll slowly but irresistibly down the water courses. This happened in Chalk Canyon near Mount Princeton, in Colorado, three years ago. Chalk cliffs are a peculiar formation at the head of the canyon, the so-called 'chalk' being of a lime nature, which after being dissolved in water, quickly hardens again like cement. A cloudburst began high up on the sides of the mountains, washed away tons of material from the cliffs, and rolled the mass slowly over the railroad tracks like the pour of lava from Vesuvius. The tracks were covered to a depth of six feet. A gang of workmen was put to work on the deposit, but it oozed in on the tracks as fast as the men shoveled it out. Finally all work was suspended, and the overflow hardened so quickly that a track was built over it. Within six hours of the breaking of the storm trains were running over the deposit. So hard did the 'chalk' become that the railroad has never penetrated to the old tracks, and in the excavating that was done in relaying the tracks permanently, dynamite had to be used.

Japan's Anti-Smoking Law.

In Japan a new law just put into operation forbids smoking by persons under 20 years old, and also forbids the selling of tobacco or other smoking material to youths of this age. Fines are provided for the smoker and for whoever sells to him the stuff. The law provides also for fining the parents of such youthful smokers, because they did not teach their offspring better habits.

Battle-Ships Return to Port.

CAPE HENRY, Va., June 9. — The United States battle-ships Indiana and Massachusetts passed in at 5:10 A. M.

Grand opening excursion to Bonneville will be made Sunday, June 10, train leaving Union Station 9 A. M.

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