WORKING FOR SETTLEMENT

BOTH SIDES TRYING TO END THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Difficulty Is in Finding Common Ground Where Justice Will Be Done Men and Operators.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Late developments show that the efforts to bring about a hurried settlement of the big coal miners' strike are still in a chaotic condition. While there is every surface evidence of honest intention on the part of the mineowners and operators to grant the more important demands of the mineworkers, the difficulties in detail in reaching the basis of a settlement grow more confusing. In a conference tonight at Wilkesbarre, an important residential point of mining railroad superintendents and big individual mine operators, mine foremen were called in to take part in the discussion. The foremen were questioned relative to the charge for powder, dockage, etc., indicating that the owners were endeavoring to reach a common ground where justice would be found for each side. So far as can be learned, no definite conclusion was reached.

The general opinion among those in a position to comprehend the differences is that the settlement of the strike is yet remote. All interests involved, however, seem to be willing to reach an early settlement, and concessions, it is understood, would be readily accorded by both sides in the controversy. The strike leaders are cautious in their movements, but so far as can be learned have not taken the ground that trickery was being played, a cautionary notice on which point they had previously sent to all the strikers. It has now apparently settled itself down to a common-sence discussion of the differences.

The strikers made big gains today in bringing out men who have heretofore continued to work. The Markle employes tonight sent word to the firm that arbitration was not to be further considered. So many of the employes of that firm in its five mines near Hazleton have joined the strikers that they concluded there was no further advantage to be obtained by their other agreement that the men would continue at work pending arbitration of their grievances, which had been presented to the firm wholly apart from the general grievances of the United Mineworkers. This was their escape from the conditions of the agreement, and they concluded to declare all previous agreements ended.

The entire region was tranquil today, and General Gobin, in command of the three regiments of state troops in Schuylkill County, concluded that the soldiers were only wasting their time, and he informed the Sheriff that he would send one of the regiments home Monday. The strike leaders continued their campaigning by mass meetings today, and many who have been working joined their ranks. There were today more idle mineworkers than at any time since the strike began.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

No Change in the Strike Situation at Hazleton.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 29.—"We are closing the mines and awaiting developments," was all that President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, would say tonight when asked whether he had received any information from New York or elsewhere as to what the operators are doing in their efforts to settle the coal strike. Although he diplomatically evaded the question, there is a strong belief here that Mr. Mitchell is kept fully advised of the progress of events in the metropolis.

If the reported advance of 10 per cent has been finally agreed upon, it has not, so far as can be learned, been offered to any of the mineworkers in the anthracite region. Taking Mr. Mitchell's statement that a 10 per cent advance would not be satisfactory as an indication that it would not be accepted by the miners' organization, it is thought in some quarters here that there would be a break in the ranks of the strikers which it would be difficult to stop, should the offer to their employes be made by the operators. On the other hand, President Mitchell and his colleagues are positive in asserting their belief that the men now idle will not waver, and that they would stand together until the joint convention of the three anthracite districts calls the strike off.

The entire Lehigh Valley was about as quiet today as it could possibly be. Rain is falling here tonight. The same number of collieries were working as were in operation yesterday. Both sides to the contest claim accessions to their ranks in the Hazleton district. President Mitchell said to a reporter of the Associated Press today that his telegram to the soft coal region of Central Pennsylvania, requesting mineworkers there not to load coal-cars which are destined for the anthracite coal market, has had the desired effect.

COAL PRICES LOWER.

Taken as an Indication That the End Is Near.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Anthracite coal was quoted $1 a ton cheaper today than it was two days ago. This was taken as an indication that the railroads and others with stocks of coal on hand regard an early settlement of the miners' strike as probable. The railroad officials, however, refused to say to what point the negotiations to this end had progressed, but it was learned that the operators have practically agreed not entirely to ignore the union in making a settlement. The present plan is believed to be to place concessions before the men at the different collieries and ask them to return to work pending the settlement of remaining differences by arbitration.

The extent to which the miners' organization is to be recognized is said to be that the men will have the operators' terms placed before them at meetings of the local unions.

The Evening Post says today:

"While no final announcement of the coal strike settlement is yet forthcoming there was today reliable authority for the statement that the matters still under discussion are of detail merely, and that a satisfactory conclusion will be reached in a short time.

"It is conceded everywhere in the coal trade that the price of coal after the strike will never settle down to the sams level as before. More than 10 per cent increase in wages is believed generally to be the concession the miners will demand, and this will mean, according to reliable estimates, an increase of fully 25 cents in the cost of every ton mined. This will make the cost at the collieries about $2.75 a ton. The consumer, of course, will pay the difference. Moreover, there will undoubtedly be a great demand for coal as soon as the strike is over, and, perhaps, a week or 10 days' delay in supplying it."

TALK OF IMPORTED LABOR.

Rumor That Negroes Will Take the Place of Strikers.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The conviction is growing that it will be next to impossible to settle the strike on any basis not including a recognition of the United Mineworkers. The strike was ordered and subsequently managed by the leaders of this organization, the strikers are following almost unanimously the advice and mandates of these leaders, and it is generally believed here that the men will not go back to the mines until they get word to do so from Mitchell.

In the vicinity of Shamokin a number of men representing the operators have been making efforts to have the men promise to return to work on October 1. Few if any such promises were secured, and most of the miners approached looked upon the offers of the mineowners to make certain concessions as a sign of weakening.

In the lower section of the Schuylkill the recent story that negroes were to be imported from Virginia to take the places of the strikers has been received and considerably discussed. A rumor was current that some of the operators had actually arranged with agents of men in Virginia who make a business of supplying negro labor, to import a large number of colored men here to work in the mines.

Mineowners and strike leaders pronounce the story ridiculous. In the first place they say inexperienced negroes, or white men, for that matter, would be almost worthless in the mines, and it would require a long time to make any large body of such men useful in cutting coal. In the next place, even the mineowners admit that such a move would precipitate almost a revolution which would involve not only the negroes and strikers, but all the workingmen of this state.

In the Lackawanna Region.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 29.—The miners' strike in the Lackawanna region closes the second week without any noticeable change in the condition. The strike officers at district headquarters have instructed the men, in view of a possible settlement proposition from the operators, to remain away from the mines and take no action toward going back to work until advised to do so through their local unions, which will get the word from President Mitchell and the general executive board.

TRADING IN "PARAMOUNT" ISSUES.

—Cleveland Leader.

More Men at Work.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 29.—The operators in this vicinity were pleased this morning because a larger number of men than usual reported for work at Midvale colliery. The strike leaders are not discouraged by the circumstance, claiming that those who went underground did so for the purpose of cleaning up and to remove or bury their tools until the strike is over.

BRITISH AMERICAN UNION.

Movement to Organize a Branch in Portland.

The organization of a local branch of the British-American Union is being agitated much of late. During the past week a large number of circulars have been mailed to local British-born residents and sympathizers of the union, by officers of the California organization. Letters accompanying these ask that an effort be made to form a branch in Portland. No meeting has been called for the purpose, but many Britishers here favor the idea and are discussing it. Some of them apprehend that the union has political significance, and are averse to joining anything that will array the citizens of this country to the land of their nativity. In the circulars being received, the nonpolitical aspect is emphasized in the following paragraph:

"The union is nonpolitical, and is, as its constitution says, simply for making one the best intercets of the American and British people."

Discussing the situation yesterday, a well-known British-born citizen of Portland said:

"Britishers are not disposed to stick closely together when they become citizens of America. While they retain their love of native land, they adapt themselves to the conditions of their new home. They merge into the community, leaving no lines between them and their fellow citizens. While they are not ashamed of the adjective 'British,' they are not so eager to perpetuate it in connection with their names as to array them as a class against any other class. They are content to be Americans when they adopt America for their home. But latterly Britishers seem to be thrown on their defense. The people of one or two other nationalities who should be Americans before anything else have combined on no other lines than birth, and oppose and assail everything that is British. It is but natural that the British should fight back. They have nothing to be ashamed of in their ancestry or birthplace. And because this seeming anti-British sentiment is organized and aggressive, there are certain persons in America who begin assiduously to cater to it. Of course we do not think for a moment that in free America this disposition can accomplish much, but it does us some harm. If there is an organized anti-British sentient, why should there not be an organized British sentiment? That would simply be self-defense on our part. If all Britishers and their close friends should organize thus, there would be a force too numerous to be slighted."

Rare Metal Used for Coloring.

Saturday Evening Post.

Rutile is an ore of titanium, another of the rare metals. It is dark gray in color and is found in small quantities in many minerals. Rutile occurs in very pretty crystals, varying in hue from yellow to brown and often twinned. The substance has only one commercial use, as has been ascertained recently by special Government inquiry, and that is in the manufacture of artificial teeth. It is utilized to color the porcelain of which such teeth are made, its differing tints having the requisite variations of hue, such as occur in natural teeth. The cost of rutile is about $5 a pound, and most of it is obtained from the neighborhood of Lancaster, Pa., and along the Susquehanna River.

Fare High, Time Slow.

Philadelphia Record.

One of the most remarkable railroads in the United States is that which runs from Fabyan, at the foot of Mount Washington, to the summit—a distance of 3.38 miles. The time required in making the ascent is one and one-half hours, which is at the rate of a mile in 27 minutes. The descent is made in the same time. The fare is $4 for the round trip, or at the rate of 60 cents a mile. No other road in the world charges quite so much, and few run trains at a speed quite so slow. About 6000 passengers are carried annually.

One Minute Toothache Drops. Cure instantly; 10 and 25 cents. All druggists.

HE TALKED AS A FARMER

BRYAN IN THE VALLEY OF THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

Some One Carried Off His Hat to Prevent Him From Talking Through It.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Sept. 29.—Mr. Bryan today explored the valley of the Red River of the North, traversing this rich agricultural section from Wahpeton to Grafton, and turning back from Grafton to Grand Forks, then started eastward and reached this place at 7:12 o'clock tonight. He made nine speeches again today, and several of them were again more than an hour in length.

The first stop of today was made at the little town of Hankinson, and from that point on there was speaking at intervals throughout the entire day and till almost 10 o'clock tonight. All the speeches were made in North Dakota, except that of tonight in this place. The speeches were generally addressed to farmers, and Mr. Bryan spoke to them as a farmer. The weather was again good, but at places was somewhat too breezy for comfortable outdoor speaking. Between Grand Forks and Grafton some one carried off Mr. Bryan's hat, supposedly as a souvenir.

Mr. Bryan was received at Grand Forks by a crowd which filled the Athletic Park grounds. He spoke there for more than one hour, and the crowd which heard him was so enthusiastic that at the close of his speech a number of young men unhitched the horses from his carriage and themselves drew the vehicle back to the train. Mr. Bryan said:

"A government, to be good, must be good not for a few, but for all, and when I protest against injustice, when I protest against the plundering of the many for the benefit of the few, I do not want you to answer me by saying I am arraying one class against another. I am not, if I know my own heart. My ambition is to draw people together, not to separate them, and my philosophy teaches me that you cannot make people love each other when injustice reigns between them."

"I had intended to speak at several places in this state," said Mr. Bryan, in introducing his speech at this place tonight, "but I don't see any use in doing so, since all the people are here."

The meeting was held in the city school grounds, and Governor Lind was among those on the stand. Mr. Bryan began speaking a few minutes before 8 o'clock, and continued for about an hour.

At Hankinson.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 29.—Mr. Bryan changed trains at Aberdeen during the night, and Hankinson was the first stop today. The Bryan party had been augmented at Aberdeen by a delegation of Democratic leaders from North Dakota who are escorting him across this state. Included in the party are: J. B. Eaton, National Committeeman from North Dakota; Max Wipperman, nominee for Governor on the fusion ticket; Lieutenant Hildreth, nominee for Congress, and Messrs. Kleinogel and Carruth, chairman and secretary respectively of the state committee.

There was a large crowd assembled at Hankinson. Mr. Bryan talked to the assemblage for five minutes, dealing freely with the questions of the increase of the standing army and imperialism. He told them that the one was dependent upon the other, and he said that in our purchase of the Philippines we had only secured an option on a right to the islands.

At Wahpeton.

The next stop was at Wahpeton. Here a stand had been erected in the center of the town, and from it Mr. Bryan spoke for 15 minutes. He said in part:

"Under the Republican Administration the trusts have increased. If you like the trusts you ought to vote the Republican ticket. If you have not enough of them now you will get enough if the Republican party stays in. But when I remember how the people have learned in the past four years what the trust is, when they ought to have known in advance, I am reminded of one of Solomon's adages. He said: 'The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished.'

"Sometimes I find a Republican who cannot remember long sentences, so I have condensed this so that they can remember it. Solomon's proverb condensed reads this way: 'The wise man gets an idea into his head; the foolish man gets it in the neck.'"

Discussing the Philippines question, he said:

"'You will search history in vain for a more dishonorable part than the Republican party has taken in turning a war for humanity into a war for conquest.'"

He referred to the fact that a company of soldiers for the Philippines had been organized in Wahpeton, and asked how much of the Oriental trade should be required in exchange for the life of one of them. He wanted expansion of trade as much as any one, he said, but he was "not willing to put one American boy on the block and auction him off for all the trade of the East."

At Fargo.

This point was reached at 10 o'clock and a stop of an hour and a half was made. More than a third of the time was spent, however, in escorting Mr. Bryan across the city to a park and back to the train. Mr. Bryan spoke to a large assembly, dwelling especially upon what he designated a tendency in this country to imitate England.

"My attention has been called to another imitation of English methods," said he. "It will be remembered that the Republican party, in order to meet the President's views with the Porto Rico bill, offered to give back to the people the taxes which had been collected from them. This was paraded before the people as an act of great benevolence, and yet it was an imitation of the action of the English Government in dealing with the American colonists. On page 2604 of volume VIII of the 'World's Great Orations,' will be found a protest read in the American Congress in 1774 by Mr. Jay, who had been appointed to prepare an address to the people of Great Britain. It was approved by Congress on the 21st day of October of that year. From this it will be seen that the English Government, in order to silence complaint, decided that revenue collected in America should be expended in America for its protection and defence. The Republicans who have never, by their votes, indorsed imperialism or the colonial idea, should be alarmed at the constant tendency of the Republican party to abandon American doctrines and substitute European ideas."

Mr. Bryan said it was not his intention to discuss the money question at this time.

"You never had occasion to doubt my position on the money question, but when the Republicans tell you that the money question is more important than others, they stamp their own policy as a dollar-mark policy and confess themselves unable to see around a dollar, no matter if human rights stand beyond. But if the money question was paramount, the Republican party would not be able to defend its position.

"Whenever my Republican friend comes to you and tries to answer your anti-trust argument by telling you there is an ice trust in New York, I want you to tell him that the Nek York ice trust is a state affair and not an interstate affair. The people of New York are the only people who suffer, and the Governor of the state is a Republican, and, instead of staying at home and destroying the ice trust, he travels through the West making speeches.

"If you think that the Filipinos are fighting against our authority over there merely because I am a candidate for President, I answer that the Cubans struggled for 30 years when I was not a candidate. The colonists fought for independence over 100 years ago, and my name had not been even heard of. No, no, it was not Democracy nor my candidacy that placed in the heart of the Filipino the hatred for foreign domination."

While he was discussing the status of the Filipinos, some one in the crowd asked, "How about the negroes?"

Mr. Bryan answered warmly: "I am glad you spoke of the negroes. If you will look at the Sulu treaty you will not have a chance to talk about the negroes during the campaign. I do not know of a purer piece of hypocrisy than the hypocrisy of the Republican who defends the Sulu treaty and condemns the amendments in the Southern States. Under the Sulu treaty the flag floats over the Sulu Sultan's palace, and under section 10 it is provided that the slaves can buy their liberty at the market-place when they earn enough to do so, working at nothing a day. If you find there is a race question in this country that will require all the patriotism and the intelligence of people, North and South, to solve, is it a reason why you should drag in another race question? Is it a reason why you should bring into this country 8,000,000 brown people, not to share in the destiny of this country? There is not a Republican in a position to defend the negro question. The Republican party has taken the negro for 30 years to an office door and then tied him on the outside. The negro has bestowed Presidents on the Republican party and the Republican party has given to the negro janitorships in return."

At Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, N. D., Sept. 29.—Mr. Bryan stopped half an hour at this place, the county seat of Traill County, a Norwegian settlement and the Republican stronghold of the state. Mr. Bryan's speech was, therefore, addressed freely to the Republican farmers, and was an appeal to them to vote the Democratic ticket. He said the Republican farmer was in the habit of looking after the protection of everybody's interest except his own, while nobody was looking after his interest. While the Republican farmer was guarding the interests of the trust magnates, they were also busy in that direction, and as a consequence there was not a fair exchange.

HOW TO KEEP STRENGTH.

Fitzsimmons Advises Boys Against Liquors and Cigarettes.

New York Journal.

Mr. Fitzsimmons is the oldest as well as the greatest fighting man on earth at present. His profession we cannot admire, although he is only doing for a smaller reward what Duguesclin did in the old days when France needed saving. He is whipping every man in sight.

At an age when other fighters have lost their voices telling of the past, he is still ready and able. His muscles and brain work together with precision. In his blows reside the fire of youth and the annoying precision of the old professional—a rare combination.

Ask Mr. Fitzsimmons why he is great in spite of his years. His heavy hand pensively rubs the freckles of his brow, concealing that brow, but leaving visible two small, piercing blue eyes and a face which is bright and rosy wherever the freckles give it a chance. With an interesting accent he says:

"It's just living right. You don't have to get old early if you don't want to.

"Fighters are usually past their prime at 25, and old men at 35. So foolish people think that physical condition cannot outlast those few years.

"It's not time, it's foolishness that makes men old.

"Drink, late hours, cigarettes in youth and the idea some men have that the way to have fun is to ruin your health—those things make young men old.

"I live quietly, sleep regularly, drink moderately, a little ale or beer, never spirits.

"I would as soon learn to crochet as to smoke a cigarette. In fact, I'd rather crochet. If a man criticised me for doing that I could give him some kind of an answer, or at least give him a punch for criticising. But if he caught me smoking a cigarette I'd have to confess that I had gone wrong.

"I keep young because I live the way we were intended to live."

Millions of men and boys who cannot be reached by the pious parson, the earnest editor or the weeping woman will listen eagerly to Fitzsimmons and believe him. Boys especially will listen to his earnest denunciation of cigarettes. A pale-faced, narrow-chested editor, an anaemic, soulful clergyman and a good woman with delicate soul and body may all say at once: "Little boy, you should not smoke cigarettes. If you want to be a big, strong man, you must not smoke cigarettes." The little boy will look at the parson, the editor and the lady and laugh derisively. He will say: "You don't smoke cigarettes and you are not much to look at. I don't want to grow up to be like any of you, so I guess I'll smoke."

But let Fitzsimmons say:

"Little boy, my name is Fitzsimmons.

"I licked Corbett.

"I licked Ruhlin.

"I licked Sharkey.

"I licked so many that it's all my wife can do to remember their names.

"I licked over a hundred with bare fists in Australia."

There you have your little boy, with his eyes bursting out of his head and his brain ready to take for gospel truth and forever remember whatever may come next. Then let Fitzsimmons say:

"Little boy, never mind what anybody else tells you, you listen to me. I tell you cigarettes are poison. If you smoke them your muscles can't grow. If you smoke cigarettes, it's ten to one you will go through life and never lick anybody."

No boy will disregard a threat of that kind. The boy who would shiver with shame at admitting that he let cigarettes alone to please his mother would be proud to say:

"I don't smoke cigarettes, and neither does Fitzsimmons. I took his advice about it."

Many grown men as well as boys will be impressed by Fitzsimmons' advice.

An Opening for Bryan.

New York Tribune.

If "Farmer" Bryan would sell his oats crop and turn his attention to broomcorn he might become prosperous. A dispatch from Arcola, Ill., dated September 18, says:

"The broomcorn market jumped from $80 to $100 today, and brush has sold quite freely at the latter figure. The firm stand of the farmers to hold their brush for an advance above $80 had the effect of bringing buyers to terms today, and the market price was fixed in order that the foreign buyers, who have been in the field for a week past, might secure their supply and return to their homes."

But, on second thoughts, Bryan could not countenance such proceedings as those. It would be more in his line to denounce the "Broomcorn Trust" of the Illinois farmers.

When the Hair Falls Out

accompanied by mucous patches in the mouth, eruptions on the skin, sore throat, copper colored splotches, swollen glands, aching muscles and bones, the disease is making rapid headway, and far worse symptoms will follow unless the blood is promptly and effectually cleansed of this violent destructive poison.

S. S. S. is the only safe and infallible cure for this disease, the only antidote for this specific poison. It cures the worst cases thoroughly and permanently.

My Condition Could Have Been No Worse.

In the fall of 1897 I contracted Blood Poison. I tried three doctors, but their treatment did me no good; I was getting worse all the time; my hair came out, ulcers appeared in my throat and mouth, my body was almost covered with copper colored splotches and offensive sores. I suffered severely from rheumatic pains in my shoulders and arms. My condition could have been no worse; only those afflicted as I was can understand my sufferings. I had about lost all hope of ever being well again when I decided to try S. S. S., but must confess I had little faith left in any medicine. After taking the third bottle I noticed a change in my condition. This was truly encouraging, and I determined to give S. S. S. a thorough trial. From that time on the improvement was rapid; S. S. S. seemed to have the disease completely under control; the sores and ulcers healed and I was soon free from all signs of the disorder; I have been strong and healthy ever since.

L. W. SMITH, Lock Box 671, Noblesville, Ind.

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. $1,000 is offered for proof that it contains a particle of mercury, potash or other mineral poison.

Send for our free book on Blood Poison; it contains valuable information about this disease, with full directions for self treatment. We charge nothing for medical advice; cure yourself at home.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

"77" For Fall COLDS

A cold taken in the Fall of the year is a dangerous cold; it may "hang on" all Winter long. Yet it is an easy cold to get rid of before bad weather sets in, and the cold settles into grip.

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific, "77," restores the checked circulation, indicated by a chill or shiver, the first sign of taking cold, starts the blood coursing through the veins, and "breaks up" the cold.

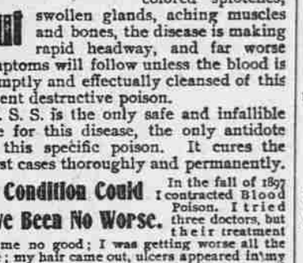
"Seventy-seven" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets; fits the vest pocket.

At druggists, 25c.

Doctor book mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

32 Rue Etienne-Marcel, 32, Paris.



PAUL CROMWELL

The Colored Specialist

Has opened up his office at 347 Front, and will sell his medicine as usual. Medicines for all kinds of chronic diseases.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Mention this paper.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

The Diagnosis Made Easy by the Famous Symptom Questions; the Cure Made Certain by the Wonderful Medication Which Reaches Every Part Subject to Catarrh—How the Treatment Acts on the Nose, Throat, Vocal Cords, Bronchial Tubes, and, by Removing the Obstruction in the Ear Tubes, Cures Deafness.

The Treatment That Cures.

Doctor Copeland's new treatment that has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "incurable" from hundreds of thousands of cases of Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Ear Tubes, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, works its curative action for two reasons:

(1) It reaches every diseased spot, from the orifice of the nose to the deepest part of th lungs and the innermost recesses of the middle ear.

(2) Instead of irritating, inflaming and feeding the fires of the disease, it soothes, quiets, heals and cures.

What is the treatment that cures these conditions once regarded as incurable? By what process does it restore the diseased membrane, remove the poison and relieve the soreness of disease? Let the experience of persons cured and being cured tell.

The Proper Course For Sufferers.

The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to the Copeland office. If you live away from the city send by mail and ask for information of new home treatment.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

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

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

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

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

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

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

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

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

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

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

CATARRH OF THE LIVER

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

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Do you have hot flushes?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Can't you explain where?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your flesh soft and flabby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there a bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling bowels?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have a palpitating of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

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