

UNDER ANTI-TRUST LAW

SUITS BEGUN AGAINST OHIO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Ex-Attorney-General Monnett at the Head of the Movement—Three Causes of Action.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—Suits in quo warranto were brought today in the Circuit Courts of Crawford and Logan Counties, to revoke the charters of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company, the Ohio Central Railway Company, the Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company, the Buckeye Coal & Railway Company and the Sunday Creek Coal Company. The suits were brought in the names of the prosecuting attorneys of Crawford and Logan Counties. They were prepared by Frank Monnett, ex-Attorney-General and now attorney for the Anti-Trust League; David F. Pugh and E. H. Finley. The charters of the company are attacked on the ground that they are controlled and operated as one enterprise and that the state laws forbidding combinations in restraint of trade, and the consolidation of parallel lines of railroad. The properties mentioned are all popularly supposed to be controlled by the Morgan syndicate.

For a first cause of action it is claimed the corporations are operating in violation of the statute of March 18, 1882, forbidding the aid of one corporation by another through subscriptions to its capital stock, and prohibiting the lease or purchase of a railway by a parallel line. It is charged that the Hocking Valley & Ohio Central are virtually consolidated, and that their stock interests are identical.

For a second cause of action the plaintiff cites section 427 of the Ohio anti-trust law, and charges that the defendant companies are in combination, as shown by their having given joint mortgages. It is also charged that they have conspired together to limit the production of coal, while increasing the price of shipments and the cost to the consumer. It is charged that the railroads named are in a combination in restraint of trade, as to freight and passenger rates covering all forms of traffic. The companies are charged with shutting off the supply of coal to manufacturers and other common standard for all their operations.

For a third cause of action, evasion of taxation and falsified returns are charged. It is alleged that the companies have filed for filing the taxable property of the Hocking Valley Railway, mailed to the proper officers by the Auditor of the state April 1, 1901, were returned with schedules showing property taxable for taxation aggregating \$4,600,000, whereas the company's taxable property at the time was in reality \$4,600,000. Mr. Monnett, who filed the complaint, said that Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, was back of them, but said that Johnson was interested in the prosecution of the case.

GATHERING FOR CONFERENCE.

Governors and Attorneys-General on Way to Helena.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 23.—Governor Van Sant and Attorney-General Douglas leave at 10:30 tonight over the Northern Pacific for Helena to attend the conference of the Northwest States on the so-called merger of railroad interests. A telegram received by Governor Van Sant yesterday announced that Governor Herreid, of South Dakota, with the Attorney-General of that state, had started, and would be present at the conference. This makes complete representation from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana and Idaho. Attorney-General Stratton, of Washington, has signified his intention to be present, and a telegram was sent by Governor Van Sant to Governor Rogers, of Idaho, asking him if the former arrangements of the late Governor Rogers and official business permitted him to attend also in person.

Governor Van Sant has no plans to announce, feeling that the object of the conference is rather to consider what may be done than for any one person to map out a method of procedure. He is consulting with the representatives of the other states.

CANT AGREE ON SOLDIERS' RATES.

Southern Pacific to Withdraw From Present Agreement Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—After a four days' meeting officials of Western roads today announced that there had been impossible to agree to a settlement of the military traffic question raised by the Southern Pacific. The latter road's notice that it would withdraw from the other agreement December 31, the day after the expiration of effect, and railroad men fear a demoralization of rates all along the line in consequence.

Railroad Stockholders Sue.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—Suits were filed today by Austin B. Fletcher, of New York, on behalf of the creditors and stockholders of the Ann Arbor Railroad, against Wellington R. Burt, president of the road, asking judgment for \$2,000,000. The petition avers that Burt, as receiver for the road, mismanaged the property, concealing the amounts of money that he paid for the road, and that he was guilty of depreciating the price of the property in the market, in order that he and his associates might buy in the same at a low price. In consequence of the mismanagement, it is alleged Burt and his associates bought it in for \$1,827,000. They immediately issued \$1,000,000 of bonds against it, and \$750,000 of stock. It is alleged that the \$1,250,000 is in fact some thing like the true value of the property, which was well known to Burt and his associates.

Clark's Route Through Mountains.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., Dec. 28.—News reached here today that the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake road has filed application for leave to build its line across the Sierra Nevada mountains near Pass, a few miles above this place. The application was recorded some days ago, together with maps showing the proposed route. From these maps it is seen that the Clark survey crosses the mountains at Santa Fe several times between the mouth of the pass and the summit, which, it is said, indicates that the two roads may result in a line over a better grade than the Santa Fe now has.

The Noble Macedonian Bandit.

The bandit is the Macedonian hero. The admiration of him is inbred. Greek independence was won by bandits inured to fighting and marches, not to townships. The Greek national costume today—the resplendent uniform worn by the King's crack regiments of "Euzones"—is that of the Albanian brigand. Macedonia spasmodically hopes to be redeemed from Islam as was Greece. In a country where poverty is the sole safeguard against plunder, the brigand is the only hero, and he is the only dandy. He comes into the semi-weekly market where the women chatter over their wares or stridles through a railroad car, known by every body, with his snow-white fustianella standing out about him like a ballet dancer's skirt, his heavily tasseled cap, his embroidered tunic stiff with gleaming metal, twirling his fierce mustaches. The romantic young envy him; their elders at least recognize in him a familiar burden. He is popular.

The world hears nothing of the brigands unless they disturb Europeans. With natives their methods are drastic. The famous Niko once took from Larissa two children, of different families, whom he held for ransom, at 300 and 400 liras, respectively. The wealthier parents redeemed their children. In a country where poverty is the sole safeguard against plunder, the brigand is the only hero, and he is the only dandy. He comes into the semi-weekly market where the women chatter over their wares or stridles through a railroad car, known by every body, with his snow-white fustianella standing out about him like a ballet dancer's skirt, his heavily tasseled cap, his embroidered tunic stiff with gleaming metal, twirling his fierce mustaches. The romantic young envy him; their elders at least recognize in him a familiar burden. He is popular.

CRACK ELEVENS IN TRAINING

Michigan and Stanford Prepare for New Year's Game.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 28.—The University of Michigan football team, which arrived in this city on Thursday, has been going through hard practice each afternoon, and the Wolverine players will be in good shape to tackle Stanford on New Year's day. The Michigan team is considered by many football experts to be the strongest in America this year, and it is the general belief that the Ann Arbor giants are superior even to the famous Harvard eleven that won over Yale by a score of 49 to 0.

Michigan has played 10 games this season, running up a score of 201 points, while their opponents never got even within striking distance of the Wolverine goal line. The Michigan team has scored points against its rival teams of this season as follows: The University of Buffalo 125, Beloit College 50, University of Indiana 33, Albion College 50, Case College 57, Northwestern University 25, Carlisle Indians 25, Ohio State University 21, Chicago University 20, University 20.

The team averages 176 pounds per man, and the players are representative students. Most of them are track athletes and baseball players of marked ability, while several are members of prominent fraternities.

F. H. Yost, Michigan's wonderful coach, is with the team. Yost coached the Stanford eleven last year, and is well known, in fact, in football circles throughout the country. The Stanford men have been in the city for several days, and are hard at work, under the direction of Captain Zeller and a number of ex-Stanford players. Although Stanford has little chance of winning, experts predict a close game, and say that Stanford will make a good showing against the famous Michigan team than any other eleven has done this season.

People are coming from all over the Coast to witness the big game, which will be the greatest athletic event that Southern California has ever seen.

Races at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The Peralta handicap at a mile and a sixteenth was the feature of the racing at Oakland today. It resulted in an upset, Position, a 15 to 1 shot, winning by a neck from Watercure, the favorite, who did not have a good race.

Six furlongs, selling—Alghan won, Hercules second, Seal of Tarsus third; time 1:34.

One mile and a half hurdle handicap—Favorite won, Sam Green second, Phil Archibald third; time 1:54.

One mile and a quarter, selling—Sunello won, Artilla second, Compaes third; time 2:24.

Peralta handicap, one mile and a sixteenth—Position won, Watercure second, Varro third; time 1:46.

One mile handicap—Homestead won, Lapidus second, Royalty third; time 1:40.

Futurity course, purse—Byron Rose won, School for Scandal second, Autolight third; time 1:11.

Races at New Orleans.

SIX furlongs—If You Dare won, Imp. Al second, Summary third; time 1:18.

One mile, selling—Pirates Queen won, Little Henry second, Isa Penzance third; time 1:34.

Six furlongs—Amigari won, Kalomá second, Pyrho third; time, 1:15.

New Orleans handicap, seven furlongs—Lennep won, Master Mariner second, Handicapper third; time, 1:24.

One mile, selling—Fabe won, Doughty second, Menace third; time, 1:45.

One mile and a half, selling—Little Elkin won, Judge Steadman second, Major Mansie third; time, 2:41.

Races at Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Dec. 28.—The second day of the Winter race meeting on the Vineland track showed a greater attendance than yesterday. Three close races were run, the first of which was a half mile length. The third day of the meet will be given Monday. Summary: Three-eighths of a mile—Lime Long won, with Rosebud, Timbuctoo and Democrat as named; no time taken.

Four and a half furlongs—Esperanza won, with Junota, Jim Roseman and George Palmer as named; time, 1:54.

Three and a half furlongs—Miss Miller won, Populist and Tommy Tucker as named; time, 1:42.

Bought the Tanorran Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—It was rumored today that the new California Jockey Club had purchased the site of the Tanorran track for \$2,000,000, at the rate of \$750 an acre. The improvements were bought last Spring from the San Francisco Jockey Club, and the race track is to be completed in the present time. Racing will be continued at Oakland for some time.

A Fiji Girl's Companion.

To the important question of bridal trousseau the Fiji belle of three decades ago gave little thought. A fringe of hibiscus fiber about the loins supplemented by a band of bright-headed feathers about the head, neck and arms fulfilled all the requirements of Polynesian fashion. Then came a day when this primitive simplicity was succeeded on festive occasions by an oppressive weight of magnificence. Bride and bridegroom alike were literally swathed from head to foot. The material used was the "tapa," or native cloth made from the inner bark of the paper mulberry tree. As in those days certain colors and decorative designs were reserved for the aristocracy, an educated bride could, by a slight glance, determine the social status of the matrimonial candidates. The tapa, besides being rolled about the body in so many folds that the victim was simply a walking bale of stuff, was also arranged that a huge pannier was formed of the various loops and folds at the back. To all this was added a train, frequently eight or 10 yards long, carried by attendants. To these two extremes has succeeded the "sulu" costume of today.

Meanings of Words and Children.

One of my children was reading to me in her English history how the Mayor killed Wat Tyler. "I suppose it kicked him," she remarked. "I explained that the Mayor was a man," "Oh," she said, "I thought a mare was an old gray horse." My mother told me that the word "surely," which she heard in church in the exhortation, puzzled her much. It she decided in her own mind it referred to the hot, arid land of Palestine where the Bible was written—a sun dry place.

ECONOMISTS IN SESSION

THEORIES ADVANCED AT THE WASHINGTON MEETING.

Justification for Commercial and Even Military Warfare to Maintain Trade Supremacy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The American Economic Association devoted its morning session today to a discussion of trade and this afternoon's session to economic theories. Brooks Adams, of Quincy, Mass., in interpreting the recent expansion of the foreign trade of the United States, entered a plea of justification for commercial and even military warfare to maintain the commercial supremacy of a country. He reviewed the economic conditions of the United States and surveyed the rise and fall of governments in the past.

Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Department of Statistics, Boston Public Library, said that the value of the products of the United States in 1900 was \$2,475,000, or

increased in a partly manufactured form was \$1,101,500. The difference, \$1,373,500, is the net or true value of products, and represents the increase in the value of raw materials resulting from the various processes of manufacture.

Industrial conditions in Hawaii are very different from those which exist in other parts of the United States. Sugar manufacturing constitutes 77 per cent of the manufacturing of the territory, as measured by the value of products, the other manufacturing industries being chiefly the hand trades. Moreover, only raw sugar and molasses manufacture being carried on in the territory.

The manufacturing industries of the territory are confined to the four largest islands—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai—which comprise about 90 per cent of the territorial area, and had, at the census of 1900, a population of 151,225, or 94.3 per cent of the total.

Of the 458 establishments of all classes, 247, or 53.8 per cent, were small shops, included in the groups of "hand trades" and "establishments with a product of less than \$500." The value of the products of these establishments, consisting principally of the sums received for custom work and repairing, amounted to \$1,675,000, or

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED.

A Sample Bottle Sent FREE by Mail.

Dr. Klinger's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or had effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The taste and extraordinary potency of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver, bladder or uric acid trouble you will find it just the remedy you need. You need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50-cent and \$1.50 sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, and a booklet that tells all about it and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Klinger & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing, mention that you read this generous offer in The Portland Sunday Oregonian.

began about 45 years ago. The crude machinery and primitive methods were not greatly improved upon for many years, and the output was small until 1875, when the manufacture received great impetus. New mills of better equipped with modern machinery, have since been built.

Some of the other industries in Hawaii are worthy of mention, although none of them approach in importance the sugar industry. The manufacture of fertilizer, which ranks second in the value of products is the manufacture of fertilizers. There were three establishments in this industry in 1900 with 125 wage-earners, and products valued at \$1,150,625.

The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products ranks third. There were four establishments in this industry in 1900, with 363 wage-earners, and products valued at \$1,107,930.

There were 41 establishments in the cleaning and polishing of rice in 1900, with 173 wage-earners, and products valued at \$954,300.

Urban Manufactures. The only city in the territory of sufficient importance to justify a separate presentation of statistics is Honolulu. With a population of 20,300, or 25.5 per cent of that territory, at the census of 1900, the city had 119, or 50.1 per cent, of the 236 establishments in the territory, and 25.7 per cent of their total capital.

Of the total number of wage-earners, 37.2 per cent were employed in the city, to which was added 15.1 per cent of the total wages. Notwithstanding these large proportions, the value of products amounted to only 18.5 per cent of the total for the territory. This is due to the large proportion of sugar manufacturing in the suburban establishments. The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products is the most important industry of the city.

It is almost wholly based on the constant demands of the sugar-producing establishments for mill work and machinery.

A table attached to the report shows that the total capital invested in sugar in the islands was \$1,000,000, and that 15,200 acres of land are devoted to its manufacture. The buildings devoted to this purpose are valued at \$1,118,477, and the machinery, \$8,305,315. There are 385 salaried officials and clerks connected with these factories, whose annual salaries amount to \$383,410. The wage-earners, 2389 in number, are paid \$248,715 per annum. The total cost of material used in the manufacture of sugar in Hawaii last year was \$9,771,322.

HOG-RIPENED WHISKY.

An Old Tavern-keeper Who Knew How to Advertise.

Philadelphia Record. Doylestown, Pa.—There are but few people who can be induced to believe that there ever was such a drink as "hog-ripened whisky," but among the older generation it would be no trouble at all to secure affidavits that such a beverage was well known in this immediate vicinity. There was in the days gone by, in a village only four miles from here, a man who kept a tavern that soon became famous through its proprietor's unique notions and his extraordinary success in attracting attention to his hostelry. Then, as now, to succeed meant the necessity of being well advertised. In his effort to do something new "Uncle Billy," as he was called, conceived an invention that was potent in making his tavern the most talked about one for miles around.

The result, as known to the patrons of the inn, was a new kind of whisky, of some age, that had been continuously agitated while within the oaken casks within which the drinks were kept for "ripening."

What the curious ones discovered about the invention was this: When they went to see the ripening of the whisky they found a hogpen with a plank floor, so balanced as to swing like a big barn scale. There was an open side farthest from the feeding trough, and the sides were fenced.

The way the thing operated was simple enough. The hogs were out in the yard nosing around when they heard the splash of the feed as it was put in the trough. Naturally, as the weight came first on the side farthest from the trough, that side of the floor tilted down under the swine's weight. When they all got over to the trough that side, in turn, went down. And so the plank floor was rocked back and forth every time a hog went in or out.

Connected with this swing platform was another one which received equivalent motion, of course, through the medium of a long lever. On this second platform were set the casks of whisky which were to undergo the ripening process. Of course, every time the lower floor rocked so did the upper likewise, and the whisky was shaken around with every motion.

Naturally, Uncle Billy's hogs were fatter than anybody else's, because they were fed so long. Part of the ripening depended on feeding the hogs, so as to make them rush in through the open door and thus shake the platform.

Rocamadour—Its Sanctuaries.

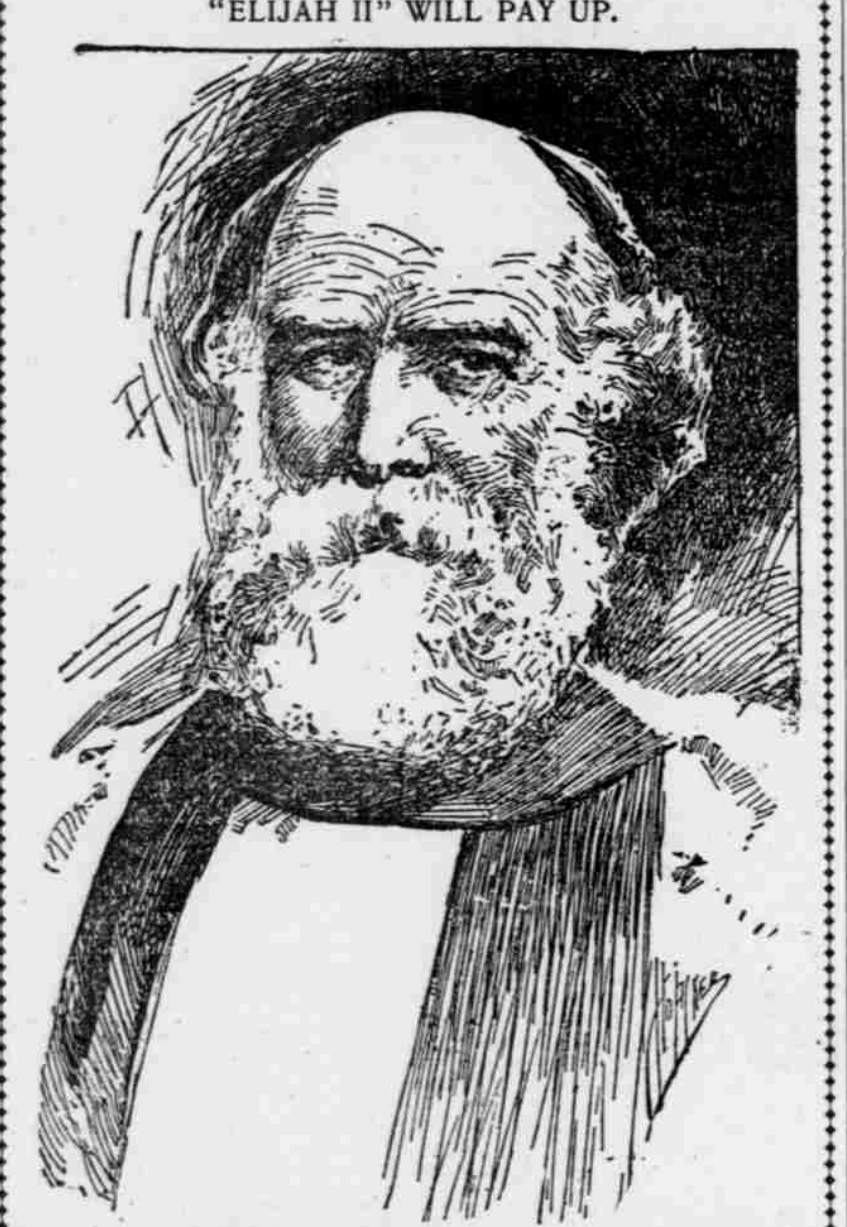
A long, winding road gradually descends and brings us down from the level of the upper plateau to the village, which hugs the great rocks under the very foundations of the sanctuaries. This road ends under a huge avensome, whose base is encircled by a broad stone seat and whose spreading branches shelter a mossy stone crucifix. Here, in this little place, overlooking the valley, the peasants gather in the cool of the afternoon, and the frowning mountains cast their long shadows far down over the valley. Here, too, is the blacksmith, and here we may see the patient oxen shod. We enter the town through a fortified gate—one of the four which still span the road—day, and once we see its means of defense—and then find ourselves in the single village street, narrow, that two men could not pass, though such a necessity never arises in Rocamadour! A few little shops, a so-called cafe, a couple of comfortable houses, contribute all the life there is in the little town.

Midway between the two outer gates rises a broad stone staircase, which leads to the sanctuaries above. Many penitents climb all these 200 steps on their knees, repeating an "Ave" at each genuflection. We saw a party of six, five women and a man, doing this pious duty; the women were dressed in the most stiff and stiff to bend the knee, could but stand and join in the responses.

Cured of Piles Where Knife Failed.

Amos Crocker, of Worcester, writes: "After going through a frightful surgical operation and after trying a number of remedies, I was cured of my piles by the use of the great medicine, Pyramid Pile Cure. It gave speedy relief and it quickly cured me." All druggists sell it. Little box, "Piles. Causes and Cures of the Great Free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

"ELIJAH II" WILL PAY UP.



ALEXANDER DOWIE WILL SETTLE CLAIMS OF BROTHER-IN-LAW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—John Alexander Dowie has decided that he will settle the claim of his brother-in-law, Samuel Stevenson, the English lacemaker, before next Thursday, the time set by Judge Tuley for handing down a decision in the case. Edwin Logan Reeves, Stevenson's attorney, today received a letter from Samuel W. Packard, Dowie's lawyer, to the effect that Dowie was ready to make a reasonable settlement.

At the close of the trial, Judge Tuley held a private conference with Stevenson and Dowie and their attorneys, in which he is reported to have intimated that unless the case was settled out of court he would appoint a receiver for the Zion Lace Industries. Stevenson alleged that Dowie defrauded him out of \$150,000, and his attorney declares that no amount less than that will be considered in settlement.

brary, gave a succinct review of the commercial policy of Europe, in which he contended that free trade will be the outcome of a threatened break-down of the "superstructure of the general tariff condition" of Europe. The greatest question facing Europe today, according to his view, is food supply. All European countries, he said, are desirous of being self-supporting, which he pictured as an impossibility. In the tariff policies of Europe, he said, the most favored nation clause has been practically eliminated.

Charles A. Tuttle, of Crawfordsville, Ind., described the workingman's position in the light of economic progress and contended that trades unionism and collective bargaining, profit-sharing and industrial arbitration all signify that the workingman has a quasi property right in the business in which he is employed.

At the afternoon session, a paper by Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard University, discussed the workingman's possibilities of a Protective Tariff, and sought to show that a tariff duty is not necessarily paid by the home consumer; also that a protective tariff may be so framed as to raise wages as well as to attract labor and capital from the less productive into the more productive industries—judging from the standpoint of the community rather than from that of the individual business man.

The third session of the day was held this evening and two papers, "The Negro in the Yazo-Mississippi Delta," by Alfred H. Stone, of Greenville, Miss., and "Conciliation and Arbitration Among Miners," by Herman Justin, Commissioner of Illinois Coal Operators' Association, were listened to with much interest.

MANUFACTURES OF HAWAII

Census Bulletin on Industries of the Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Census Office has prepared a brief bulletin on the manufactures of Hawaii, setting forth many interesting facts with regard to the several industries of the islands in the year 1900. This is the first census of Hawaii taken by the United States, hence the figures given cannot well be compared with those of the past. The following extracts, however, will give a fair idea of the proportion of the Hawaiian manufactures to the gross value of the products of the territory as they were found last year.

The reports show a capital of \$11,541,633 invested in manufactures and mechanical industries, in 1900, and a total value of \$2,475,000 for the territory. This sum represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, and the live capital utilized, but does not include the value of the stock of any of the manufacturing corporations of the Territory of Hawaii. The value of the products is returned at \$4,962,000, to produce which involved an outlay of \$22,254 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc., \$1,888,756 for wages, \$873,300 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and \$12,848,923 for materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel.

The value of the products for the Territory of Hawaii, \$2,475,000, is the gross value, and not the net or true value. The difference between these two should be carefully noted.

The schedule asked for the value of the materials in two classes, those purchased in the crude state and those purchased in the partly manufactured form. For Hawaii the gross value of products for 1900 was \$2,475,000. The value of materials

The People Know And Believe Them

The Splendid Record of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery for Years in This Community Gives Confidence and Faith to the People as They Read the Wonderful Results of Their Treatment.

For 10 years Drs. Copeland and Montgomery have conducted in this city the largest practice ever known in the history of the Northwest. The people know them. Their name is known in the streets of all cities of intimacy and permanency. Medical pretenders and bogus healers of every variety have come and gone, passed in the night, unable to endure the daytime acquaintance. But with time and intimacy the fame of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery has grown stronger.

The testimony supporting their practice has come from reputable citizens, neighbors, dwellers in this city and residents in this vicinity, and whose reputation and movements are well known or may be known to all who care to inquire. Such testimony is enduring proof that Drs. Copeland and Montgomery are really curing, not merely helping or relieving, not merely improving and benefiting alone, but curing the disease.

Read in these cures that are given here a part of the record of that skill, it can cure disease. It is doing it every day. It is making the sick well and strong. It is curing the cough that racks the chest with distress. It is relieving that cramping, shooting pain of body and limb. It is driving out poisons in the blood. It is curing that nervous fear and trembling. It is restoring the sense of hearing to ears that are deaf.

Health Completely Broken. Effects of Catarrh of Stomach. A Complete Cure.

Mr. J. E. Von Carnap, No. 7 North Grand Avenue, Portland, Ore. Von Carnap is temporarily located at Cathlamet and has a host of acquaintances in that vicinity, as well as Portland. In speaking of his restoration to health by Copeland treatment he said: "When I began treatment at the Copeland Institute I was in a wretched state of health, the result of catarrh, which had affected my stomach to such an extent that I was in."

Constant Misery.

"I was so reduced in weight and strength, and suffered so severely, that I was able to do only the lightest kind of work. My head and throat were in bad shape for a long time; also my ears, the hearing being impaired and a constant ringing and

Lump in the Stomach

and again the stomach and bowels would fill with gas, which would cause me to feel so nervous that I could not rest. My appetite was changeable. "At times I would be ravenous, with a weak, all-gone feeling in the stomach, but could eat but little on account of the pain. I could not sleep, and this, together with my suffering, told terribly on my nervous system. I was

Blue and Irritable

and lost a great deal in the papers about the cures being made at the Copeland Institute, and one day came across a case that seemed just like my own. This decided me, and I immediately placed myself under treatment. I had been under treatment but a short time when I found it was

Helping Me

and in a few months I quit the treatment and again the stomach and bowels would fill with gas, which would cause me to feel so nervous that I could not rest. My appetite was changeable. "At times I would be ravenous, with a weak, all-gone feeling in the stomach, but could eat but little on account of the pain. I could not sleep, and this, together with my suffering, told terribly on my nervous system. I was

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SPECIAL NOTICE—Office Hours New Year's From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

a well man. It is now some months since I finished my course, and I feel as if I were a well man. It is now some months since I finished my course, and I feel as if I were a well man. It is now some months since I finished my course, and I feel as if I were a well man. It is now some months since I finished my course, and I feel as if I were a well man.

Well Now

as I did then, and am doing the same work I was before my health gave out. "I have been so greatly benefited by the treatment that I feel it is a duty I owe to the Doctors, as well as other sufferers from that terrible disease catarrh, to give the public the facts of my cure. I will gladly answer any letters or inquiries."



Mr. D. P. Mitchell, 151 Seventeenth Street, Portland, cured of catarrh of head, throat and stomach. Hearing Restored.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS

Mr. T. J. McClure, Mosier, Wasco County, Ore. I have already recommended the Copeland treatment to many friends and feel that I can conscientiously recommend it to the public at large, because of the great benefit I myself have derived from it.

For several years I had a severe catarrh trouble of the nose and throat, which had extended to the ears and almost destroyed my hearing. I was greatly annoyed by noises in my head, which at times seemed to close out all other sound.

Upon the advice of an acquaintance I began treatment at the Copeland Institute, resulting in the restoration of my hearing and a cure of the catarrh.

HOME TREATMENT.

If you cannot visit the office, mark the following list of symptoms, mail them to Dr. Copeland and he will give you a full and complete diagnosis of your case free