UNDER THE CRIMES ACT

THE FIRST TWO PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

Proprietress and Editor of Waterford Star Sentenced to Sixty Days' Imprisonment.

DUBLIN, April 26.—The first prosecutions under the proclamation issued recently by Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, putting in force sections of the crimes act in many districts of the country, resulted this afternoon in the sentence of Mrs. O'Mahoney, proprietress of the Waterford Star, and H. Lynham, the editor of that paper, to 60 days' imprisonment each. They were convicted upon a charge of intimidation in preventing tenants from using their farms. Mrs. O'Mahoney was admitted to bail.

Royal Engagement Broken Off.

VIENNA, April 26.—Inquiries made today elicited the statement that the engagement of Countess Henrietta Chotek, sister-in-law of the heir presumptive, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, to Prince Stanislaus Radziwill, was broken off over a week ago; that this was in no way connected with the Prince's debts, and, therefore, there is no foundation for the report published by a news agency in the United States that their marriage ceremony was broken off in church at Prague, Bohemia, yesterday.

Irving Revives "Faust."

LONDON, April 26.—Sir Henry Irving's revival of "Faust" at the Lyceum Theater tonight attracted an unusual overflowing audience of distinguished persons. United States Ambassador Choate occupied a box, and the usual first-nighters were scattered about the house. The chief event of the evening centered in the debut of Cecilia Loftus in the character of Marguerite, created by Ellen Terry. The effort of Miss Loftus was most successful.

Immigration From Ireland.

LONDON, April 26.—Emigration from the west of Ireland to America is assuming what is called "alarming proportions." During the last fortnight hundreds of immigrants have passed through Limerick on their way to Cork. Two special trains from Port Arlington carried nearly 1800 young persons of both sexes, while more lots of 200 or more had gone on board the steamer.

American Sailors Arrested at Venice.

VENICE, April 26.—Five members of the crew of the United States steamship Chicago, which arrived here April 24, were arrested last night by the police. The men were taken into custody because of an allegation that disorder had been caused and a number of windows smashed by drunken American sailors.

Coronation Will Cost Too Much.

MADRID, April 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies here today, Senor Lotiano, Republican, protesting against the expenditure involved in the coronation of Alfonso XIII, said the municipalities of Valencia and Corunna, following the example of Barcelona, had decided not to send representatives to the coronation.

Wilhelmina's Condition.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—In their morning bulletin from Castle Loo, Queen Wilhelmina's physicians say the rise in the patient's temperature yesterday was of shorter duration than before. Consequently the Queen had a fairly quiet night, resulting beneficially to her present condition.

Danish Dock Strike.

COPENHAGEN, April 26.—At a meeting of the labor unions held here today, it was decided to order the extension of the dock laborers' strike to all Danish ports. The unions are also preparing to call out the dock draymen and further embarrass the shipping interests.

Corrigan to Be a Cardinal.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A dispatch to the World from Rome, says:

It is believed in Vatican circles that Archbishop Corrigan is to be created a cardinal at the May consistory, together with Archbishop Begin of Quebec.

Cattle Plague in Buluwayo.

BULUWAYO, Matabeleland, April 26.—A virulent outbreak of the cattle plague has occurred here. It threatens totally to paralyze the gold output by stopping the transportation of supplies to the miners.

Morgan Refuses to Be Interviewed.

PARIS, April 26.—J. P. Morgan is still in Paris, but refuses to see all interviewers.

ALASKA FUEL SUPPLY.

Timber, Petroleum and Peat Constitute the Possible Sources.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In closing his discussion of the coal resources of Alaska, in part 3 of the 22d annual report of the United States Geological Survey, now in press, Alfred H. Brooks adds some brief comments on the other sources of fuel. In addition to coal, he says, there are three possible sources of fuel supply in Alaska, namely, timber, petroleum and peat, and of these, timber alone has been utilized. Southeastern Alaska is heavily forested and affords ample wood for fuel. Certain species of trees are found as far west as Kadiak Island. Beyond Kadiak, to the west and north, the coast region of Alaska is practically treeless. Some willows, and occasionally spruce, are found in the sheltered regions; but for the most part the coastal belt is covered simply with moss, grass and low shrubs. This type of vegetation extends northward to Point Barrow and thence eastward. The moss and grass-covered plains and the rolling plains are called tundras, and are found on the northern continental margins encircling the globe.

The interior of Alaska has usually a sufficient supply of wood for ordinary purposes of building and mining and for fuel. The larger river valleys are often heavily forested with spruce and other trees. On the Yukon, near the international boundary, the timber line is at about 3000 feet; northward it decreases in elevation, and on the Koyukuk it is about 2500 feet. Still further to the north and west it further decreases in altitude, and on the Upper Kobuk the timber is said to be limited to the floor of the largest river valleys. In the northern Arctic drainage reports state that there is no timber except the willows, which, however, grow to considerable size. The Kuskokwim, Sushitna and Copper Rivers all have timbered basins. During the great influx of population of the last three years, much timber has been destroyed by fire in the dry Summer months.

In the northwestern and northern parts of the territory, from Norton Bay around to the mouth of the McKenzie, the shore was once abundantly supplied with driftwood. The Eskimos, who have been using this wood for generations, are very economical in the matter of fuel, and, until the coming of the white man, the probabilities are that the driftwood was accumulated faster than it was used. This driftwood is brought down from the interior by the larger rivers, whose banks are wooded. The cutting of the wood along the banks of the Yukon has already decreased the annual contribution of driftwood to Northern Behring Sea. This, together with the rapid exhaustion by the white man of the supply which had accumulated in the past, will soon cause the Eskimo as well as the white man to be dependent on other sources for fuel. The North Arctic Coast eastward from Point Barrow, which is but thinly populated by natives and seldom visited by whites, has some driftwood.

The possibilities of using for fuel the thick growth of vegetable matter which covers most of the treeless regions of Alaska, have been suggested, but have never been put to practical test. During the months of June and July, 1900 extensive fires swept through much of the treeless region of Nome and other portions of the Seward Peninsula. The moss and grass, when dry, were found to burn rapidly, with considerable flame, and fires ran over nearly the entire region visited by prospectors during the dry months. This fact makes it evident that the surface growth of the tundra could be used for fuel, provided it were properly dried. This material has in many cases been accumulated to considerable thickness in peat bogs. With regard to the third source of fuel supply, petroleum, we have no definite knowledge of its existence in commercial quantities. It is reported to have been found in Southeastern Alaska, between Yakutat and Controller Bays, south of Mount St. Elias, and also on the east side of Cook Inlet, near Kachemak Bay.

FAMOUS BISHOP HONORED

Statue Erected in Memory of Matthew Simpson, LL. D.

On April 2 there was unveiled at the head of Fairmount Park, in the City of Philadelphia, with impressive ceremonies, a statue of Matthew Simpson, D. D., LL. D. The statue was modeled by that great sculptor, Clark Mills, under the following circumstances:

In 1864 it was determined to erect a massive monument commemorating the War of the Rebellion, to consist of statues of a number of representative men grouped about President Lincoln. Among the figures was Bishop Matthew Simpson.

Clark Mills, the famous sculptor, was employed to model the figures in clay. He finished that of Bishop Simpson and one other, for each of which the Government paid him $1500, when the assassination of the President put an end to the project. These models were kept on exhibition by Mr. Mills during his lifetime. In settling the estate after his death, it became necessary to sell them, and Robert T. Lincoln, then Secretary of War, notified Mrs. Simpson of this fact. She purchased the model of her husband and had it removed to Philadelphia under the direct supervision of a son of Mr. Mills.

From this model a bronze statue nine feet high was cast, standing upon a pedestal of equal height. The unveiling of the memorial was attended by a throng of citizens, who delighted to honor the memory of one of the most distinguished prelates this country has ever known.

The following tribute paid by Bishop C. D. Foss, D. D., LL. D., his successor as resident Bishop at Philadelphia, and who presided on the occasion, will afford a just estimate of the man:

Bishop Simpson seemed to me to combine in a very marvelous degree the qualities (generally supposed to be incompatible) which are necessary to constitute a superb pulpit orator and a very sagacious and successful administrator. If preaching is to be judged by the strength of the impression it makes upon the minds and hearts of all classes of hearers, I think Matthew Simpson must be reckoned the foremost preacher of the world in the 19th century. Probably no other man so deeply moved the thoughts and sensibilities of so many persons on so many occasions. It was my good fortune to hear him preach several times in the full strength of his middle life. I heard two of his most famous sermons on these texts: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith," and "The steps of a good man are ordered of the Lord, and he delighteth in his way." They were by far the most pathetic and thrillingly eloquent public addresses I have ever listened to. After the first few minutes, in one case, almost the whole audience was in tears, and throughout the entire hour every mind and heart was melted, thrilled, inspired, transported and overwhelmed. I was prepared to believe the wonderful statements made as to the startling effects of the orator's appeals at camp meetings in Indiana and before the British conference in Burslem. No man ever excelled him in the exceedingly rare gift of lightning flashes of eloquence which can in an instant set a whole audience on fire. Such a scene occurred in a throng of cool-headed Englishmen at the Garfield Memorial meeting in London. A single sentence in the midst of a quiet, melting address threw the whole audience into the wildest excitement; they sprang to their feet with a common impulse and broke forth in an uproar of cheers. Bishop Simpson was then 70 years of age, and that was the last so vivid flash from the battery which had electrified unnumbered thousands for 50 years.

That such a peerless orator should have become a notably excellent executive officer and administrator was hardly expected by his most admiring friends. These two kinds of talent seem incongruous, but he certainly exhibited both. Very few men have ever discharged the unique and very delicate duties of a Methodist Bishop with so little criticism and such uniform and high success. Late in his life I heard him say, with pardonable pride, what I presume was true to the last, that no successful appeal had ever been taken from any decision he had made in any General or Annual Conference. His diary shows that his appointments were not always satisfactory to ministers or churches; but his methods in this most important function of his official administration were exceedingly careful, conscientious and thorough, and very few anxious ministers or laymen ever left his presence without feeling that their requests were sure of fair and sympathetic consideration by a wise, noble, consecrated and brotherly man.

His humble estimate of his own attainments in grace and of his usefulness reminds one of John Wesley's words in the midst of his astonishing labors and success: "I am ashamed of my indolence and inactivity. What have I been doing these thirty years?" Fortunately God and the church know how to estimate such self-depreciating saints and heroes.

Accurate Focus on Richardson.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, has got himself, not his country, "into disgrace in the eyes of every foreign court in the world." He stands revealed to the world today as either the most reckless slanderer, or the most imbecile party leader of his time. His alleged "secret report," which was to "bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American," is repudiated even by its author, Captain Christmas, and is scoffed at as a pack of silly lies by everybody else. Neither the Government nor the State Department, nor anybody else implicated in its assertions will pay serious heed to it. The only body to do this will be the Congressional investigating committee that the Speaker, in response to Richardson's request, has appointed. The members of this committee owe it to the House and to the country to make thorough work of Richardson, in order that he may stand in his true light before the world, whose attention he has invited. Nothing more extraordinary in the shape of a party leader has ever appeared in this country. Whether the trouble with him is intellectual or moral, is not clear, but that it is fundamental no man can doubt.

Her Son's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"A neighbor ran in with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when my son was suffering with severe cramps and was given up as beyond hope by my regular physician, who stands high in his profession. After administering three doses of it my son regained consciousness and recovered entirely within 24 hours," says Mrs. Mary Hallier, of Mt. Crawford, Va. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

WAS ODD FELLOWS' DAY

(Continued from First Page.)

coffee, which were served after the ceremonies.

On every hand there were expressions of admiration over the furniture of the rooms, and the general verdict of the visitors from abroad and from home was that the board of trustees had performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner. From a window in the second story a handsome flag floated out on the breeze.

STORY OF THE CEREMONIES.

Fitting Addresses by the Grand Master and President of Assembly.

The dedicatory ceremony was held from the porch, fronting the west side. Here the crowd gathered under umbrellas, while the rooms inside were filled with people as well. W. T. Williamson and the grand officers, Grand Marshal Laurey, President Gustin, of the assembly, came forward, while the opening ode was sung. Owing to the rain the orchestra, under the leadership of Professor Boyer, had to remain inside under cover.

The grand master opened the exercises after the singing of the ode, by saying:

"Brothers and Sisters: Today, as members of the noble order of Odd Fellowship, we have met to dedicate the Odd Fellows' Home of the jurisdiction of Oregon to its splendid purpose—to consecrate it as a crystallized sentiment evolved from the sovereign mandate of our order, to 'visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan.' This grand and glorious enterprise calls for

Mrs. Nellie L. Gustin, President of Rebekahs.

warm hearts and willing hands, for continued efforts and patient industry, and with these assured, the fragrant incense of its labors will rise in grateful clouds to the throne of grace, from which source was borne the divine command to love one another."

After an eloquent invocation by A. Le Roy, G. C., the grand master further said:

"The jurisdiction of Oregon in consecrating the Home today stands in touch with the Biblical injunction to 'owe no man anything.' The Home is properly officered and equipped, and its conduct has been successfully begun; and, lastly, by the fraternal spirit of some of the subordinate and Rebekah lodges and encampments, it has been comfortably and handsomely furnished in all its parts."

After music the grand master introduced President Nellie F. Gustin, of the Rebekah Assembly, who said:

"In the bright realization of the ardent hope of the Rebekahs to aid in the relief

Grand Master J. H. Nelson.

of the distressed, and in educating the orphans, we all do tenderly rejoice. The soft glow of this beneficent enterprise thrills the true disciple of Odd Fellowship with joy; because itself extols the sublime and holy grandeur of our creed, just as the unfelt touch of angels thrills the one who needs a more celestial stimulus to tread the paths of rectitude and practical purpose. With such inspiration we are assembled in the shadow of the brightest and most stupendous monument our jurisdiction has ever reared, to attest the practical worth and purpose of our beloved order. This Home is dedicated at the noblest dictates of fraternal love; it is filled by the charming light and warmth of a magnificent and kindly humanity; and its very atmosphere will be surcharged by the sweet and kindly sympathy of noble women and men. From the open doors of this splendidly equipped Home, like the winged messenger of angelic peace, comes the grateful assurance that suit-

W. T. Williamson, Chairman Board of Trustees of I. O. O. F. Home.

able protection for the helpless, old or young, is now provided by the splendid endeavor of the brothers and sisters of this expanding jurisdiction. Our work is one of magnificent fidelity to our unfortunate brother and sister, and they can now know that when stilled in death, their orphan child can, if need be, nestle softly in the loving and protecting arms of Odd Fellowship."

Following a song, Grand Master Nelson introduced T. F. Ryan, the grand patriarch of the encampment, who spoke for that branch of the order in fitting words. He strongly commended the enterprise as exemplifying faith, hope and charity, closing with the words, "Much of this Home we owe to the noble-hearted, energetic and self-sacrificing sisters of the Rebekah degree."

After singing an ode the grand master made the following declaration: "Hear all men! In the name of the grand lodge of the Independent Odd Fellows of the State of Oregon I dedicate this Home to the noble purpose of Odd Fellowship; to the dissemination of the principles of faith, love and truth, and the diffusion of benevolence and charity; to the inoculation of faith, hope and charity, in the practice of hospitality and toleration."

Grand Marshal Laurey then made the appropriate proclamation by command of the grand master. After a solo by Miss Bertie Monroe, a short address by O. D. Doane, P. G. M., and the doxology, the benediction was pronounced, and the master of ceremonies pronounced the dedication complete.

MERCHANTS AS PREACHERS

They May Talk Wittily and Wisely, but Cannot Preach.

Evangelist.

In preaching there must be a practical element, or abstract theorizing will still curse theology; there must be a parochial element, or the shepherd and the sheep will not be in touch; but into preaching there must go a time element, or it will be crude. There must be time for thought. No man can improvise truth, and no man can improvise art. It sometimes seems as though our age may be making an ancient mistake. It is putting a time limit on the sermon in more senses than one. The time element, so essential to true and powerful preaching, is the one element denied to the modern preacher. No longer a prophet and a seer, he has become a busy, fussy man of affairs, and manager of countless ecclesiastical, social and philanthropic institutions and enterprises.

Probably it is the demand of the people that the church has so largely abandoned her teaching function and set out upon the path of active and material progress. And probably the minister is but hearing the church in becoming so largely a business man. But after the minister has forgotten his apostleship, and after he has become so busy a man, one is moved to ask the question, Can a business man preach? The impression that one gets from extended observation is that he cannot. This is not an era of great preaching. There is an abundant ministration of questions, and they are ably discussed. Terse, epigrammatic treatments of ethical truth and businesslike presentations of practical subjects are everywhere heard. But one misses the high notes and marks the narrowness and barrenness of the speaker's art. It is borne in upon those who listen to modern preachments that very often the preacher is "not prepared." Greatness of subject and thought, depth of treatment, easy command, are sufficiently rare to disappoint and provoke questioning. The business man can talk, but he cannot preach. The church is spoiling good preachers and making poor business men. It is not possible for one man to comprise and combine in himself the functions of the whole church; she is a body with many members. It would not be good to have a one-man church if it were possible. It is not needful; at least the burden can be rested more squarely upon the shoulders of church officers.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It

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

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

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

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

14 West 117th St., New York City.
October 15, 1900.

Dear Sir: "I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am 70 years and 4 months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results." With many thanks to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

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

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—50 cents and $1. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Portland Sunday Oregonian.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA

ALLISON SAYS SOME FORM WILL BE GRANTED TO THE ISLAND.

Army Reorganization Bill, According to the Iowa Senator, Will Not Be Passed This Session.

CHICAGO, April 26.—"Reciprocity in some form will be granted to Cuba," was the statement made today by Senator Allison, who stopped in Chicago a few hours and left the city tonight for Washington. He was in doubt as to the exact form which the legislation for the islands would finally assume. Senator Allison said:

"Some form of reciprocity will undoubtedly be granted to the island at this session of Congress, but what that form will be no man knows at this juncture. I should not care to forecast."

"Do you think it will take the recent form of the House amendment?" was asked.

"No."

"Will the beet-sugar interests of the West be looked after at all?"

"The amendment as passed by the House will not be repealed by the Senate. That does not mean, however, that the beet-sugar interests will not be cared for."

"Will the Army reorganization bill be disposed of at this session of Congress?"

"No, I can state positively that it will not be acted upon at this session."

"Is that because the discussion is to be cut short?"

"No. Congress will not adjourn until the last of June. I do not wish to say why the bill will not be taken up."

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Confirmations by the Senate:

Postmasters—O. H. Drake, at Choteau, Mont.; J. R. White, at Kalispell, Mont.

Rear-Admiral H. C. Taylor to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and other minor naval and revenue cutter service promotions.

Democratic Governors.

Is a Democratic Governor to greet President Roosevelt when he comes to Oregon in 1903? Is a Democratic Governor to be at the head of Oregon's state government throughout the Lewis and Clark Centennial?—Oregonian.

Why not? Did not a Democratic Governor greet President Roosevelt at the Charleston exposition the other day? Nobody has said that he did not do it in a proper manner. The President has not complained. Why could not a Democratic Governor greet the President as heartily and as courteously as a Republican Governor?—Lebanon Express.

Yes, but a Democratic Oregon Governor is not usually built like the Governor of South Carolina. The Democratic Governor of Oregon declined to meet the President of the United States at the state line, and not only refused to join the reception committee, but insulted him by saying it was the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation to call and pay his respects to him. We only judge the future by the past, and having the centennial in view the people will not take any chances and will elect Mr. Furnish.—Junction City Times.

The Tammany Man.

Harper's Weekly.

The Tammany man is as good as the ideals of the community permit, and the attacks made upon his personal character are often intolerant and unjust, although, of course, these attacks are necessary, and do good in just the way that is needed—that is, in raising the ideals of the community, in educating the public to demand greater sensitiveness in matters of business and political morality. Good-natured Tammany men are more apt to feel the personal injustice than the public necessity of the periodic reform movements. After the last election a Tammany captain of an election district pointed out, with tears in his eyes, what seemed to him the enormity of the situation.

"They've hounded us like h——," he said, "and what for? Because we do a lot of dirty work for the city, work you couldn't get the reformers to do more than once in 20 years. They stick to their own business, where their graft is bigger, and let the common people rule the town, and when the common people try to get a little graft, these rich reformers holler."

Tammany Hall has no moral right to rule; it does untold evil to the community; but it does, too, an immense amount of charity work, and fosters an immense amount of geniality and relative comfort among the poor. For that reason Tammany Hall, or similar organizations, in spite of the great wholesale evil for which they are responsible, will continue to be powerful, until a time when the reformers who represent the "sweetness and light" of the community will be as unwearied in an effort to do good in detail, as they are now occasionally vigorous in trying to stamp out a wholesale evil.

Prominent Woodman to Lecture.

Hon. J. O. Davis, of Rock Island, Ill., will be in Portland Wednesday, April 30, to lecture to Modern Woodmen of America on new rates. The meeting will be held in the Abington building. Mr. Davis will be on the Coast two or three months. He lectured at Ashland, Albany, and Eugene, and goes to Astoria, La Grande, Baker City and Pendleton from here. He is a prominent man in the Modern Woodmen of America. J. W. Summers, state deputy, goes to Albany to meet him.

ALL DISEASES $5 A MONTH

A VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE THAT SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED.

The Copeland Medical Institute Does Not Confine Its Practice to Catarrhal Affections, but Treats All Chronic Diseases at a Uniform Rate of $5 a Month, Medicines Included.

The Copeland physicians are in daily receipt of letters from all points inquiring as to the application of their system of treatment to chronic maladies other than those of a catarrhal nature. For the information of those inquiring and the public generally, it is again stated that the provision made by the Copeland Medical Institute is for the treatment and cure of all persons suffering from any form of chronic disease or infirmity whatever at the uniform fee of $5—including all medicines and appliances—for one month's continuous and watchful treatment. The same measure of skill, the same degree of care, the same intelligent exercise of professional energy and effort, and the same certainty of cure, are afforded to sufferers from other chronic maladies as to those suffering from catarrhal troubles of any nature.

The Proper Course for Sufferers.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, the throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and bladder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. 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 Drs. Copeland and Montgomery. If you live away from the city, send them by mail, and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to medical science.

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 your voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"
"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you 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 mornings?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

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?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"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?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

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

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?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your flesh soft and flabby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there 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 palpitation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Catarrh of the kidneys and bladder results in two ways, first by taking cold; second, by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh, which affects all organs.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Is the skin dry and harsh?"
"Do the legs feel too heavy?"
"Is there nausea after eating?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"
"Are the eyes dull and staring?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Have you pain in top of head?"
"Has the perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Is there a bad taste in the mouth?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"

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