COLONIAL CONFERENCE

BITTER SURPRISE AWAITS SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN.

Premiers Will Refuse to Make Any Suggestion in Regard to Preferential Trade.

LONDON, June 21. — A bitter surprise awaits the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, in connection with his approaching conference with the Colonial Premiers, who are now in London for the purpose of attending the coronation of King Edward. For months the Government has been urging Parliament not to express any kind of opinion upon the feasibility of preferential trade with the colonies, and when introducing measures tending to such an end it has warned off discussion on the ground that it would not be fair to do or say anything until the Colonial Premiers had had a chance to announce their views on the subject. Unfortunately for the Government, the Premiers had already come to a decision that they would refuse to make any suggestions until the Imperial Government pute forward its own intentions. That is exactly what the Cabinet not only does not want to do, but cannot do. Hence a perfectly tame and futile ending may be safely prophesied for the much-advertised conference with the Colonial Premiers. One of the latter said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"We have no voice in the fiscal policy of Great Britain, and have not always complete control of our own. Obviously, it is the duty of the mother and governing country to make propositions to us, instead of our making propositions to it. We might sit for months and arrive at no conclusion satisfactory to all of the colonies, and in the end find that the results of our deliberations were filed away in some pigeon-hole in Downing street. Lord Salisbury has publicly stated his disbelief in the practicability of colonial preference, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has openly declared his hostility to the idea. So, what is the good of our having a mock debate for the sake of holding up Mr. Chamberlain's hands into the empty air?"

The only end likely to be achieved at this really notable meeting is one which is particularly interesting to the United States and Canada. The Associated Press learns that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier; Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, and Mr. Chamberlain intend to thresh out their long-standing differences of opinion, and on all sides there is hopefulness that a conclusion will be reached regarding the Bond-Blaine convention. Newfoundland is determined to have the matter settled, and while her attitude will bring up almost every question now pending between the United States and Canada, the prospect of a satisfactory agreement appears bright, though such matters as the Alaskan boundary and the remaking of the joint high commission are involved.

Another noteworthy item in connection with the conference is that a proposition will be brought forward for the confederation of Newfoundland and Canada. This, while doubtless causing some stir and the usual crop of incorrect rumors, has been abortive. Newfoundland will not consent to losing her individuality as the oldest colony, especially in view of her present satisfactory financial condition, though Canada's offer to include the island in the Dominion would mean a reduction by 20 per cent of the taxation now necessarily imposed on the Newfoundlanders. Sir Robert Bond believes that the same end can be better achieved through reciprocity with the United States, which is much more important to Newfoundland than imperial trade preference.

CORONATION GAMBLE.

Three Per Cent Premium on the Risk of the King Living.

LONDON, June 21.—A brisk business was done this week at Lloyd's, in the coronation gamble. The odds given were 100 to 3 against the event occurring, or, to use the technical expression, the rates on the risk of the King living until June 26 ruled at 3 per cent premium. Many thousands of pounds sterling were underwritten on this basis. This shows to what extent public nervousness has grown in certain circles. Careful investigation reveals that there is no ground for believing that the King's health is any worse than official reports indicated. His nerves were upset by the illness at Aldershot, and every precaution is taken to prevent a recurrence of such a sudden indisposition.

In the meantime, preparations for the crowning move on apace. Such illuminations, festooning and befagging as will mark coronation day, Thursday next, have never before been seen in London. Some of the most elaborate displays of the metropolis will be by American firms doing business here.

From the colonial contingents, angry protests are being registered. It appears that the War Office arranged that all troops specially sent to the coronation shall, with the exception of the cavalry, be utilized to line the route of the procession, instead of actually partaking in it. As the major parts of the visiting contingents consist of infantry, the arrangement has created bitter disappointment. The Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Minto, the High Commissioner of Canada, Lord Strathcona, and Lord Pellat, in command of the Canadians, are doing their utmost to induce the War Office to allow the colonial troops to take part in the procession as units, regardless of the arm of the service to which they may belong.

Alexandra Park, where the colonials are camped, is now a perfect morass, thanks to the heavy rains. The accommodations for the troops are inadequate, and many of the officers, refusing to stay in the tents, have taken rooms near by.

Album for Staats Zeitung.

BERLIN, June 21.—The United States Embassy here made inquiries through the Foreign Office recently as to whether Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia would write something in an album which is being gotten up by newspaper men for presentation to the Staats Zeitung, of New York, commemorating the banquet given to the press of the United States by that paper in honor of Prince Henry. They both replied that they would be pleased to do so.

King Albert's Remains at Dresden.

DRESDEN, June 21.—The body of King Albert arrived here on the royal funeral train from Castle Sybellemort, accompanied by King George, the widow of the King and many royal personages.

Woodmen of America Picnic.

The 2000 local representatives of the Modern Woodmen of America are arranging an elaborate picnic to be held at Canemah Park, Oregon City, on Saturday, June 28.

A full programme of athletic sports, including a baseball game and a tug-of-war, have been provided. Brown's military band will discourse concert music in the grove and a first-class orchestra will furnish music for dancing in the spacious pavilion. One of the finest electrical displays ever witnessed in the West will be put on at 9:30 P. M., when the great Willamette Falls can be seen by the aid of hundreds of electric lights of various colors.

Northwestern Saengerfest.

PEORIA, Ill., June 21.—The third day of the Saengerfest was attended by a greater crowd than on any previous day. The concert last night was attended by 6000 people, and this afternoon the Coliseum could not accommodate the crowds.

Child's Fatal Fall.

HELENA, Mont., June 21.—Alice Thompson, the 5-year-old great-granddaughter of the late James G. Blaine, was fatally injured by falling down the elevator shaft of the Monticello apartment-house. Her father, Randolph Thompson, who was private secretary to Governor Toole, died about a year ago.

SIXTH WEEK OF STRIKE.

President Mitchell Preparing Statement for the Public.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 21.—The anthracite mineworkers' strike rounded out its sixth week today without serious incident. The strike of 1900, when the men won a 10-per-cent increase, lasted exactly six weeks. In that struggle, the lives of several persons were sacrificed, but in this strike the worst that has happened was the shooting, two weeks ago, of a boy, who is now recovering.

President Mitchell held a conference with District Presidents Nichols, Duffy and Casey this morning. District matters were discussed. Among the business considered was the public statement which Mr. Mitchell will issue tomorrow evening. The National president declines to say anything regarding this statement, but it is understood to be a reply to the operators' letters published 10 days ago. It will be a complete review of the miners' side of the controversy. The statement will probably show the alleged relationship between the hard-coal carrying roads and large coal companies, and will try to show that while coal has been advanced, the rate of wages paid to miners has not kept pace with the increase. It will also call attention to the prosperous condition of the country and will contain a plea that the mineworkers should enjoy a share of it.

Nothing developed at strike headquarters today bearing on the question of involving the bituminous men in the anthracite strike. Daniel J. Keefe, of Detroit, National president of the Longshoremen's Union, arrived here this afternoon and called on Mr. Mitchell. Both said it was a social call. Mr. Keefe said the miners' strike had made work slack among the 7000 longshoremen who handle anthracite coal. When asked what his organization would do in case the mines asked for aid, he said:

"Nearly all of our men are working under agreements and they never have been broken. I do not know what our organization will do if the miners ask us to aid, but I think they will not break agreements to help out another organization."

READ THE RIOT ACT.

Exciting Demonstration at a Lost Creek Colliery.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., June 21.—There was an exciting demonstration in the vicinity of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's four collieries, two miles from Lost Creek, this state. This morning about 800 men and boys gathered at this place, threw stones and roughly handled several non-union men and clubbed a coal and iron policeman. The Sheriff of Schuylkill County finally dispersed the crowd. The crowd was attracted to the collieries by the importation of new men to take the places of strikers. Deputy Sheriffs were hurried to the place from Pottsville, and, after the riot act had been read, the crowd was persuaded to disperse. Shortly after 6 o'clock the mob gathered again, and several men were attacked as they came out of the place. They were badly used up. A coal and iron policeman, who came to their rescue, was stoned and clubbed, but was not seriously hurt. The superintendent of the colliery would not allow his men to make any move nor to use their revolvers, and in a short time the crowd also scattered.

In the meantime word was sent to Wilkesbarre and 25 coal and iron policemen were sent down, and arrived there shortly after 7 o'clock. They were hooted, but were not attacked. Everything is now quiet about the collieries.

"Mother" Jones in Jail.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 21.—"Mother" Jones, Thomas Haggerty, William Morgan, Bernard Rice, George Baron, Andrew Lazevash and William Blakely, of the United Mineworkers, who were arrested last night, were taken to Parkersburg and placed in jail. The arrest was made under the injunction issued a few days ago. The amount of their bail has not been fixed. This is the first time that "Mother" Jones has been arrested.

Feels by the Lips.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

John Porter Reilley, an Akron negro boy, 13 years of age, astonished his physicians and nurses during his stay at the Huron-street hospital by a phenomenal development of sense perception through the touch of his lips. The boy has been blind several years. He can identify an article after he has once handled it by merely touching it to his lips. He can tell the denomination of money in this manner. His nurses provided him with a number of playthings, among them two tops, exactly alike. He called them "Tom and Jerry," and could tell which was Tom and which Jerry as soon as his lips came into contact with them, although nobody else could tell them apart.

Another interesting faculty possessed by this strange boy is the sense of perception through the hands. He told who his nurses were by placing his hands on their heads. Physicians were puzzled over the boy's strange power of identification through his lips. They have never known of a similar case.

Dietrich's Irrigation Dinner.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A dinner was given tonight by Senator Dietrich to the Senators and Representatives of far Western states, the affair being in celebration of the passage of the irrigation bill. Secretary Root and Senator Hanna were present as specially invited guests, and both congratulated the Senators and members who assisted in framing the bill, and in pushing it through Congress. A touching feature of the dinner was the reference of Senator Fairbanks to the interest which the late President McKinley took in the project to irrigate the arid lands of the West.

Trying to Disrupt Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.—W. H. Watkins, manager of the Indianapolis club, says the National Association of Minor Leagues is endeavoring to disrupt the American Association. Agents of the minor association, he says, have been endeavoring to induce players in nearly every team in the association to jump contracts. Watkins charges that the manager of the San Francisco club, of the Western League, has been sending telegrams to First Baseman Kihm, trying to induce him to join the San Francisco team.

SALE MONDAY

And all the week, for the benefit of those who failed on account of the rush to get near the corset, glove, hosiery, underwear or wrapper departments. Prices are never changed. Warner's rust-proof Summer corsets, values up to $1, reduced to 15c and 25c. Great values in wrappers and Summer underwear. McAllen & McDonnell, cor. Third and Morrison.

MAKING IT PLAIN.

A wise man takes advantage of a bargain. He gets all the good he can from what he spends. For $1 00 per month we call for, clean, press and deliver four suits of your clothing each month, and give you a ticket on our bootblack stand, in the Chamber of Commerce building, for eight shines a month. That is something no man ought to be without. We refer you to over a thousand pleased members of ours. Unique Tailoring Company, 347 Washington street.

PORTLAND-CHICAGO.

Seventy hours and thirty minutes (70½) is the time of the "Chicago-Portland Special" from Portland to Chicago. Leaves Portland every day at 9 A. M. Ticket office Third and Washington, O. R. & N. Co.

STOCKS ARE MOVING UP

CAMPAIGN TO ADVANCE PRICES GAINS FORCE AND VOLUME.

Outlook in the Money Market Is Not Clear—Bank Statement Has Depressed Trading.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Today's dull and professional stock market calls for little comment. An advancement of over a point in United States Steel was a sustaining force in the opening dealings. The demonstration buying of the brokers usually employed by the syndicate helped this movement. The Southwestern railroads have made some show of strength. St. Louis-Southwestern preferred rising 1½. The effect of these movements extended far. The whole list turned heavy upon the appearance of the bank statement, and the closing was easy, with prices slightly below last night for the most part. The bank statement showed a gain in cash of less than $1,000,000, while the estimates had been for nearly $3,000,000. The deposit liabilities were increased by a loan expansion of nearly $8,000,000. The net result was an encroachment upon the surplus reserve of $1,144,100. On the eve of preparation for the July settlements, the showing was considered disquieting, especially in view of the continued firmness of foreign exchange.

The market for bonds has been quite active, but rather spotty and irregular. United States 2s advanced ½; the 3s and old 4s regular, ¼, and the old 4s, coupon, ⅜ per cent. The new 4s declined ¼ per cent, as compared with last week's closing.

Review of the Week.

The organized campaign to advance prices of stocks, which has been in evidence for some time past, gathered volume and force this week, and carried prices up with a general sweep on Wednesday, with the largest dealings for one day since the early part of May. On Thursday there was a movement to take profits by the bulls, and an aggressive attack by the bears, which caused a sharp reaction and a pause. The unexpected increase in the stock of the Illinois Central, and the granting of rights to stockholders to subscribe at par, gave the whole market its fill-up on Wednesday, and helped the bulls to take their profits with the first appearance of general outside market that has been aroused. The manner in which unfavorable news was ignored on the rise is shown by the prominent position taken by the Reading stocks in advance, in spite of the miners' strike and the continued paralysis of the anthracite trade.

Professions of confidence in the success of crops, and suggestions of probable increases of dividend on railroad stocks, were the ostensible motives of the buying of the grangers, which were prominent in the upward movement. The Gould stocks, as a group, led by Missouri Pacific, were also conspicuously strong because of an appreciation of the improved strategic position of these properties in the railroad world by reason of recent acquisitions and extensions, and the belief that a financial plan of consolidation of operation is being worked out. There were rumors of a contest for the control of Reading on the part of Pennsylvania and its subsidiary company, Baltimore & Ohio. The making perpetual of an injunction against the conversion of $200,000,000 of United States Steel, preferred stock, into bonds has had a depressing effect on the securities of that corporation, and upon the general financial sentiment. With the Northern Securities project already contested in the courts, the shadow of judicial disapproval is thus thrown over two most important financial projects of the recent era of expansion.

Money Outlook Not Clear.

In the money market call loans have been easily negotiated, but the outlook for the future is not felt to be clear. The demand for time loans has been a feature, as it was the week before. The advancing tendency of sterling exchange here, and its decline in Paris, has called renewed attention to the large obligations of this market to foreign lenders and the coming effect upon our money market of the maturing of these obligations. The discount rate has advanced at Paris, and that center had withdrawn funds from London, which, in turn, has sold securities here, creating a demand for exchange to pay for them.

The foreign trade statement for May issued this week by the Bureau of Statistics shows the smallest trade balance in our favor for any May since 1894, owing principally to the heavy falling off in the volume of exports of all classes of agricultural exports. The exhibit is disquieting, on account of the expanded condition of our foreign credits. Of domestic requirements, the week has seen the announcement of various new bond and capital issues, including the opening of subscriptions to ship company and Metropolitan Street-Railway bonds, and various other projects. The July settlement requirements are yet to be met. The July disbursements, and the repeal of the war taxes are looked to for relief, both here and abroad.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Most Striking Feature Is a Good Increase in Loans.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Financier says:

The official statement of the associated banks for last week showed, as the most striking feature, an increase of $7,744,700 in loans. This was not altogether unexpected, for the speculation on the Stock Exchange was active during the week at generally advancing prices, thus calling for increased bank accommodation. Moreover, there was the beginning of the accumulations of money preparatory to the July disbursements. The specie increased $819,000, while the legal tenders fell off $42,100, making the net decrease in cash reserves $176,900. The estimated gain was $2,588,800. The inter-bank movement was quite uniform throughout the week, as also were the sub-Treasury operations, and the difference between the official and the estimated gain in the previous week was slight, so that it is altogether improbable that the actual changes in that week could have been reflected in the return last week.

Possibly the discrepancy between the actual and the estimated gain in cash in last week's statement was partly due to foreign exchange operations, which were important. Another explanation is that the trust companies during the week probably drew considerable amounts of cash from the banks in order to strengthen their reserves preparatory to the making up of their semiannual statements to the state banking department. The deposits were $8,084,000, or $787,600 less than the amount called for by the increase in loans and the net gain in cash; therefore, the statement was not entirely harmonious. The required reserve was increased $2,021,000, deducting therefrom in surplus reserve, making this item $12,158,250, against $6,611,150 at the corresponding date a year ago.

The weekly statement of the average of the associated banks show:

Loans, $889,015,100; increase, $7,994,700.
Deposits, $950,952,600; increase, $8,048,000.
Circulation, $31,315,300; decrease, $60,700.
Legal tender, $76,693,700; decrease, $42,100.
Specie, $173,292,700; increase, $819,000.
Reserve, $249,986,400; increase, $876,900.
Reserve required, $237,738,150; increase, $2,021,000.
Surplus, $12,158,250; decrease, $1,144,100.

BIG PLANS OF DEALERS IN BEEF.

Propose to Plant Many Acres to Cassava Root for Raising Stock.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Plans that were first taken into consideration about a year ago have been developed in the last few months to a point where some of the great packing establishments in Chicago have begun experiments on what may prove a revolution in the cattle industry of the country, says the Inter Ocean. The project involves the settlement of several hundred thousand acres of what is at present nearly valueless land in Northern and Northwestern Florida and Southern Alabama, the cultivation on a large scale of the cassava root, and its use in feeding cattle and hogs. If the plan develops as it is now in the minds of the leading packers, the Southern States will become the center of the cattle-raising industry.

It is stated that arrangements are being made for the accommodation of a considerable number of cattle to be shipped from the stockyards here to Northern Florida to be fed on cassava root. The results of the fattening process will be compared with similar work in the West, regarding which the conditions and cost are already definitely known. The result obtained will determine the future of the cassava experiment.

Foreign Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says:

The settlement occupied attention on the Exchange today. The account proved to be small, but money was scarce. The markets were idle and dull on fresh rumors regarding the King's health.

Americans were hard. Union Pacific and and Atchison were in request. The general contangoes began at 5¾ and rose to 6¼. On United States Steel it was 7, and on St. Paul 4. Rio Tintos sold at 44¾.

The weakness in Paris exchange suggests that France will soon demand gold, but that country is expected to try New York before London. There is Indian buying of silver.

Cudahy Denies Formation of Trust.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Specific denial was made today by Arthur Meeker, manager for Armour & Co.'s packing plant, and by Michael Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Company, that the companies had joined with others to form a trust under the New Jersey laws. "I give my word," said Mr. Cudahy, "that if the packers contemplate such action I know nothing of it."

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Today's Treasury statement shows:

Available cash balances	$202,048,221
Gold	9,918,160

For the American Man.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

At last the American man has found a champion. She is the Countess de Rochambeau, and she has said:

"I could not say whether there are more beautiful women here than in France. Your men, however, are handsomer and stronger than our men."

There! The American man has waited patiently through many a weary year for some such recognition as this—patiently and confidently, conscious of the justice of his claims upon the consideration of discriminating woman, yet fearing to assert them in the presence of those who should have been first to grant him this recognition.

It is a sad commentary upon human generosity, to say nothing of human gratitude, that it has remained for a French woman to take him up and make something of him. The Countess de Rochambeau was under no obligations to him whatever. Nothing but a fine sense of the eternal fitness of things could have impelled her to defy the prejudices of the American woman, to invite her scorn, perhaps, by saying a kindly word for the modest, unassuming, silent, too often crushed, and never properly appreciated American man.

That she has his wishes for a safe and happy voyage across the Atlantic, and that he will welcome her with open arms when she comes again in 1904, goes without saying.

Now he may forget, for a time at least, the neglect which he is compelled to suffer at home. Though he is excluded from the Woman's Club, though he is not a Daughter of the American Revolution, though he cannot be a Colonial Dame, he knows at least that the Countess de Rochambeau recognizes his graces of mind and manners, and estimates him at his true worth.

This will give him courage to continue to bear his lot patiently and to go on paying the bills without a murmur, while the American woman is harvesting the golden opinions and gathering all the compliments of the season.

PAYS FOR THE PRIVILEGE.

A New Orleans Sailor Enjoys $15 Worth of Profanity.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Fifteen dollars a month for the privilege of swearing is a pretty good price to pay for it, and yet this is what a man of my acquaintance did, and there is a rather singular story connected with the fact. In the upper portion of the Sixth District there is an old seafaring man who has a penchant for using bad language. He is at this time engaged in a profitable business and ordinarily would pass current as a good fellow. When he is in the city he is at home and he manages to keep loaded all the time. When he is at work he does not drink, and is noted for attending strictly to his own business.

There is a cottage next door to where he lives, but the owner has experienced trouble in getting a tenant who would remain for any length of time in the house. This has been true for the reason that as soon as the old seafaring man would return home for a short stay he begins to use such foul language that the next-door neighbor, in the cottage, cannot stand it, and he simply moves out. Some time ago the owner, who was very much annoyed by the condition, sought legal advice. He was told that the only thing he could do was to make the swearing man pay him the amount the cottage rented for. He was getting $15 a month for it. He would simply have to make the swearer pay this amount as damages for driving the tenants out.

The swearer evidently thought the proposition was a good one, for he accepted it and is paying the money like a man. But the indications are that he will quit paying this amount when the month is up, and exactly here is the point of this story. There is a minister of the gospel who resides in the rear. He wrote to the man who uses bad language and asked him to desist and told him that if he did not he would at once take steps to make him bridle his tongue and quit blaspheming. As soon as the swearing man got the note he walked out into the back yard of his home and began to deliver an address which cannot be produced in polite type. The preacher was horrified.

Then he walked back into his house and went to the bathroom. He slipped, fell and broke his leg in two places near the ankle. He has been in bed since that time and the pretty part of the story is the fact that his good wife, whom he had often abused in unmentionable language, is constantly by his side, and he will allow no other person to attend to his wants. And, strangely enough, he has not sworn an oath since he cursed the preacher and broke his leg. I suppose he will not be paying $15 a month for the privilege of swearing after this.

Passing of the Dominie President.

Chicago Tribune.

Professor Woodrow Wilson is a layman. He has been a historian and a litterateur. The disappearance of Dr. Patton means that the ranks of the ministerial presidents will be sadly depleted. There is now Hadley of Yale, who is a political economist; there is Eliot of Harvard, who used to be a mathematician and a chemist before he took to administering a university; there is Butler of Columbia, who was a student of philosophy and pedagogy; there is James of Northwestern, another political economist; there is Angell of Michigan, whose academic specialty was modern European literature; there is Northrop of Minnesota, a lawyer; there is Jordan of Leland Stanford, a zoologist; there is Wheeler of California, a Grecian; there is Schurman of Cornell, a philosopher; there is Remsen of Johns Hopkins, a chemist; there is Hall of Clark, a psychologist; and so on.

All over the country the tendency toward lay presidents is unmistakable. Faunce of Brown is a minister and Harper of Chicago used to be a professor of Hebrew in a theological seminary. These men are at present the most notable exceptions to a general rule. Dr. Patton was a college president of the old type. His theology was his forte. His career was watched closely by Chicago people since he was at one time a professor in what is now the McCormick Theological Seminary and afterwards pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. But Dr. Patton is gone and in his place comes Woodrow Wilson, author of "The State," "Congressional Government," and "Mere Literature," but ignorant, except in the general way, of the science of theology. The conduct of a university has come to be almost as serious a business enterprise as the conduct of a railway corporation. What is needed is executive ability, tact. In search of these qualities trustees seem to have preferrd to choose laymen.

PIANOS AND ECONOMY

Solving the Problem---A Little History and What Is Being Done---How Eilers Piano House Can Afford to Sell Fine Pianos Cheap.

If you have a piano—have an old one that you would like to exchange for a new one, or anything of that kind—you will be interested in what we have to say here. If you may need a piano this will interest you. If you don't care for music, quit reading now.

We want to have a word with the man or woman who is on the lookout for a first-class piano, and who does not want to pay more for it than it is really worth.

We know a few things about buying and selling pianos. We have made it our business for years to find them out. We know that the piano business has been run in an old-fogyish sort of way—pianos selling for twice and nearly three times what they were worth, simply because dealers bought pianos as if they were white elephants. They were afraid. Now right from the start we concluded that the piano business could be run as any other modern business is. That meant up-to-date methods—a revolution in the business. Instead of buying a piano here and one there, we ordered pianos in carload lots, and we made this end of the business in the way of selling facilities correspond to our extensive orders. We reduced prices so much that "old school" dealers gasped, and we adopted such an easy payment plan that anyone in very moderate circumstances can get a first-class piano from us and not be in the least inconvenienced financially.

LET US HAVE IT UNDERSTOOD

But the fact that we wish you to thoroughly understand is this: We can sell better pianos for less money than any other house on the Pacific Coast can afford to do. We are demonstrating it every day. We demonstrated it in April and May, when we sold more pianos and organs than any other piano house in the United States did, during the same time. If we could not sell pianos—better pianos—for less money than other houses do, we could not have attained this remarkable record. You know that. It is simply common sense.

We are here to do business—to sell pianos—and we can afford to meet any reasonable proposition half way; we take used pianos, used organs in exchange, or we let you rent a brand new piano—your pick of our establishment—for a small sum per month, and at the end of a week or a month or a year, you can purchase that piano if it is entirely satisfactory, and we allow you as part payment on it what you have paid us for its rent, less simple interest.

If we can't convince you that it will pay you, and pay you well, to do business with Eilers Piano House, it must be because you prefer to disregard every law of economy and sound business sense—which is almost unthinkable.

Eilers Piano House

351 Washington Street Opposite Cordray's Theater

FOUR FINE BUSY STORES: Portland, San Francisco, Spokane and Sacramento.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.

Established 1893.

WHEAT AND STOCK BROKERS

Room 4, Ground Floor Chamber of Commerce

THE POISE

Of a woman in perfect health attracts the eye at once. Such a woman is all too rarely seen. The most of women bear scars of suffering on their faces which no smiles can hide, and often in their very carriage betray the womanly weakness which oppresses them.

There can be no perfect health for the woman who suffers from disease of the delicate womanly organism. Her general health is so intimately related to the local health of the womanly organs that these must be cured before the general health can be established.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It cures womanly disorders and diseases; brightens the dull eye, rounds out the hollow cheek and gives strength for wifely duties and maternal cares.

"My health is the best now that it has been for four years," writes Mrs. Phebe Morris, of Ira, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Box 52. "I have taken but two bottles of your medicine, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' These medicines have done me more good than all that I have ever taken before. I couldn't do my work only about half the time, and now I can work all the time for a family of four. Before I took your medicines I was sick in bed nearly half the time. My advice to all who are troubled with female weakness is to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery'—the most wonderful medicines in the world."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Summer the Time to Cure

If Dr. Copeland were asked what medical teaching would accomplish the greatest good he would unhesitatingly say:

The lesson to those with enfeebled constitutions, weak lungs, or a tendency to Bronchial Trouble or Consumption, of the vital opportunities that summer offers them.

The best teaching is the teaching that will save the most lives.

And this lesson to those with the slightest predisposition to Consumption will save more lives than any other that could be taught.

In the Summer Catarrh may be more speedily cured; with nature helping the work, the result is more certain; after the cure, the constitution resumes its normal condition more quickly; those so feeble that they should not even expose themselves to the weather during the Winter may visit the offices, and are helped in the progress of treatment, rather than injured, by exposure to outdoor air.

This is what the opportunity of the Summer months means.

Indeed, with many of the more serious cases—where long-neglected Catarrhal disease invading the Bronchial Tubes, which convey the air to the lungs, has taken its final advance into the tissues of the lungs themselves, has reached the end of the road lined with the mucous membrane, upon which it lives and feeds, and, finding no new tissue, settles down to feed upon the lung cells—with many of these serious cases treatment during the Summer months is the only hope. Little, if any, help can be promised them during the Winter.

It is then during the Summer that Catarrh in its early stages, involving maybe the nasal passages and throat and vocal cords and windpipe, may be most speedily cured, and the danger of its extension into the deeper parts of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs averted.

It is then only during the Summer months that those more desperate cases involving the Lungs themselves, may be treated with any hope.

So there is abundant reason for dwelling upon this matter.

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?"

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?"

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 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 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?"

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 flashes?"
"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 in 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?"

The cost of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute for any chronic ailment or malady is at the rate of $5 per month. This fee includes all medicines and the constant and watchful care of all patients to a final cure.

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