## BREAKS ALL RECORDS

HAINOIS SUFFERS FROM UNSEA-SONABLE WEATHER.

Snow Reported From Some Sections, Cloudbursts and High Winds From Others.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 28.-All weather records in Central Illinois are being broken this year. Rain has fallen steadily for 36 hours approaching a cloud-burst in extent at times. At intervals last night snow fell, while the temperature dropped to 45 degrees. But for the rain there would have been frost. Excess of moisture this Summer has given all classes of grons a serious backset.

Damaged by a Cloudburst.

EDWARDSVILLE, III., June 28 .- A terrifle cloudburst swept the greater portion of Madison County today, doing incalculable damage to crops and washing away bridges and railroad tracks. The Illinois Central east-bound passenger train from Alton to Edwardsville had just passed Pour then struck by the storm, and was cornelled to stop, the track being washed out. In the bottoms whole fields of wheat stacks were swept away. Farmers from Wanda and Posg drove through the floto Edwardsville, and are offering high prices to teamsters who will assist them in carrying the grain to high ground. The heavy rain, on the other hand, was of great value to corn.

Gale From Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 28.-For 24 hours Chicago has been in the grasp of one of the heaviest storms of the year. The rain has fallen unceasingly, and the wind has blown a gale off Lake Michigan, the force of the blow rising at times to 40 miles an hour. Much damage has been done to truck farms near the city, and the contin-ped wet has caused heavy loss to florists, many of whom will be compelled to plant their flowers over again. The flower beds in the majority of the parks have been ruined. It is believed, according to the Weather Bureau, that the severe weather will continue for at least 30 hours more.

ANOTHER INDIANA TORNADO.

Three Persons Killed and Several Injured Near Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 18.-Three persons were killed and several badly injured in a tornade that passed near the city tonight. The fatalities occurred at St. Wendell, about 10 miles from this city The dend are: CLARENCE GOEDDE, aged 80.

ANDREW GOEDDE, aged 70.

CHRIS LAUGEL.
The most seriously injured are: Frank Goedde, Jacob Reisender, George Under-

head and Peter Wolf, The path of the storm was about two miles wide and had a fearful velocity Many buildings were demolished. Th less to property will amount to about

Struck a Bohemian Settlement.

WALLIS, Tex., June 28.-Late yesterday a tornado struck a Bohemian settlement near here, killing several persons and inpring many others. The known dead are: FRANCIS VIACLESKY. MRS. HERINCKY.

The seriously injured are: John Via-clesky, Mrs. John Viaclesky-Kohnvedetka,

Ignace Herincky.

Hall Storm at Denver. DENVER, June 28 .- A severe hall storm occurred in this city and vicinity shortly after noon today. Considerable damage was done to strawberries and vegetables. Several thousand dollars' worth of giass in greenhouses in this city was destroyed. Many stones ranged from a half to three quarters of an inch in diameter. The rains of yesterday and today have had a good effect in subduing forest fires on the eastern slope of the mountains.

Sweiner Lambs Browned. GREELEY, Colo., June 28.-This section was visited today by a cloudburst which did a great amount of camage to crops Six hundred Spring lambs on the ranch of Gill & Becker, seven miles northeast of Greeley, were driven by the storm into

## BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

No Evidence That It Would Be Ruined by Concessions to Cuba.

New York Journal of Commerce. The beet sugar industry is governing the United States. Trade concessions to Cuba are demanded by our obligations of honor to an island whose connection with Spain and its markets we severed, and by the interests of our export trade, which might get \$50,000,000 a year of Cuban ney if Cuba would give us preferential tariff rates. The concession on sugar could be made without harm to our own sugar interests; our cane producers are saying very little about the matter; the beet producers would probably get as much for their beets under the reciprocity arrangement as now, for they are now getting not much more than the German beet producers; but we know about what the profit on beet culture is, and it could be much reduced and still be far more profitable than raising cereals and cotton. The fight against Cuban reciprocity is being made almost wholly by the manufacturers of beet sugar and the manufacturers of sugar machinery, who have secured the co-operation of the raisers of the beets, whose net profits are from \$25 to \$35 per acre. We know something about the cost of manufacturing beet sugar, and it supports the manufacturers who sold shares in their corporation on the assurance that the prosperity of the business was independent of politics; it would be profitable without tariff protec-tion. The Dingley tariff law contemplated as much of a concession on Cuban ized the negotiation of reciprocity treaties with concessions on such commodities as sugar of 20 per cent. This tariff law was enucted five years ago, while Cuba was Spanish and there was every prospect of her remaining Spanish indefinitely. The present duty on sugar was fixed with the present duty on sugar was fixed with the case of Cuban sugar, for Cuba was the call No. 1 were severely injured. Severally country with which our reciprocity country with which our reciprocity hands being cut by broken glass, and the most smoky seen by the decrease of the McKinley tariff was of mand for a renewal of reciprocity with

How large is the interest which is potent in Congress and demands, though to it is admittedly independent of protection, that we disregard our obligations to Cuba, a ignore the interests of our export trade, and treat the President's recommendations and even the reciprocity sections of the of smoke hindered the efforts of the firetariff, as matters of no congreat an interest is, The following figures show the leading items in the state-ment of the beet sugar industry in 1900: 

for sugar beets were over a million and a for sugar beets were over a million and a half in California, nearly a million in Michigan and nearly a million in all the rest of the country. The total payment for beets was \$3,485,200 for 794,555 net tona. The average price was \$4.25. The state-ments of cost and production given by experienced beetraisers show it to be a little over \$2 a ton including interest on the investment. The profit is over \$2 a ton and the production is usually from 19 to 15 tons to the acre, though it was less in 1859.

less in 1899. In August last Mr. Alfred Musy, super-intendent of the Rochester, Micn., eugar factory, published in the Beet Sugar Gazette an article describing the possi-bilities of a great sugar factory in Chicago, which could work up half a million tons of beets in a season, paying \$5 a ton for them, meet all the expenses of opera-tion and sell the produce of 110,000,000 pounds of sugar at 4½ cents, and clear \$1,550,000 on an investment of \$2,560,000. In the September number of the same paper he noticed that this paper had reprinted and commented on this article, and he

and commented on this article, and he said. No sugar expert would deny that it a modern, well-managed factory 11 per cent, or 250 pounds, of granulated sugar can be extracted from one ton of beets, containing as an average 18½ per cent of ugar, or that the working expenses per ton of beets in a 5000 tons daily capacity plant established in Chicago would be re-duced to \$1.50, not including, of course, theinterest on the invested capital and the wear and tear on the machinery and the uliding." The gross profits that Mr. Musy

## HISTORY IN OUR SCHOOLS

PAPER READ AT TEACHERS' CON-VENTION AT EUGENE.

H. S. Lyman Suggests That State Supply Schools With Records of Lewis and Clark Exploration.

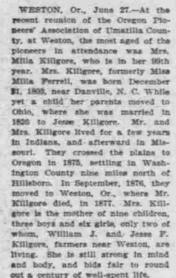
The following excellent paper on "Discovery and History," by H. S. Lyman, was read at the State Teachers' convention at Eugene, June 26:

Upon the general feature of history as a branch in our school work, we are all agreed. It is there and it is indispens-able. Without it even the grammar school course would be decapitated. "History is everything"-to use the sentence of Frederick Harrison.

History is to culture what perspective is to the picture; it makes all else comprehensible. It is also what sunshine is to the landscape—the agency by which all becomes visible. If, indeed, educators are agreed with Froebel's principle, that there is no normal development of the dividual except as each repeats in his own life the evolution of the race, and the main aim of education is to provide figured would be 47 per cent. This is the the mental environment in which the

UMATILLA COUNTY PIONEER IN HER 99TH YEAR

Mrs. Milla Killgore.



sort of industry that constitutes almost | successive phases may be represented to the sole obstacle to Cuban reciprocity,

WANTS HIS NAME CLEARED Rathbone Petitions for a Congressional investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- E. G. Rathbone, who was formerly Director-General of Posts of Cuba, and who was convicted in Cuba on charges involving maladministration of his office, today petitioned Congress to order a Congressional investigation of all his acts in Cubs. The pe-tition was presented by Senator Teller. The petitioner, after a reference to his service in Cuba, his conviction and sen-tence, and his subsequent release under a general amnesty act to all American citizens by the Cuban Congress, says:
"Your petitioner respectfully requests
the United States Congress to direct that

a thorough investigation be made by a committee of its members or otherwise into all his acts and doings in Cuba in connection with the postal service, to the end that all the facts may be made known and the truth established. Your petitioner bases this petition upon the ground that whenever the Government of the United States assigned one of the citizens to public service in a foreign the mind of the adult lives, that of the land, and in the course of the performance of his official duties in that foreign the faculties brought into a harmony of service, he is accused of high crimes and misdemeanors, it is the duty of the Government of the United States to see that he has fair and impartial trial under the deed, is the point of most emotion. he has fair and impartial trial under usual and regular rules of judicial procedure. He should not be subjected to trial by arbitrary and unusual methods or procedure, contrary alike to the laws of that country and the fundamental principles of justice. He should not be sen-tenced to severe and unusual penalties without the right of appeal to the Gov-ernment of his own country for relief and

"Your petitioner further represents that he was improperly tried, unjustly convicted, sentenced to unusual and severe penalties, and, as a new trial cannot now be had because of the amnesty by the Cuban Government, which new trial under uninfluenced conditions would bring out all the facts, your petitioner submits that, as a citizen of the United States, he is justly entitled to a full fair and im-partial investigation by the Congress of his own country."

As reasons for the application, the pe-titioner declares that the proceedings which led to his conviction were not judicial proceedings, but were special proceedings, directed and controlled by a person, or persons, who so influenced and dominated the tribunals as to thwart the purposes of justice; that ex parte evidence was admitted in the trial; that the court refused to summon witnesses in his behalf; that his attorneys were not given proper time to prepare the defense, and that evidence vital and material to his defense was withheld, and that the principal witnesses for the state and practically the sole witness against him was not sworn upon the trial.

TWO FIREMEN INJURED. Povey Bros.' Glass Works Damaged by a \$2000 Blaze.

The drying department of the Povey Brothers' glass works, Sixth and Davis streets, was damaged by a \$2000 fire about fire was the most smoky seen by the de-partment for a long time. The building where the blaze raged was formerly used as an armory, and the fire was difficult to reach. The place is hemmed between a a two-story frame building, and a brick building to the eastward. For 10 minutes the flames brilliantly illuminated the neighborhood, and then dense clouds of smooth birdered the effects of the dense clouds. men, who were sent up on high ladders to fight the blaze. Driver Castle was working on the second floor, along with two or three others, when the ceiling gave way, and Castle fell to the floor below.

the thought and realized in the feeling the growing child and youth, then truly historical study becomes a prime ob-ject. Myth, legend, story, adventure, mance, narrative, civies, economics, ciology, religion, morality, and finally philosophy and theology, are the items of the series which reach the individual con-sciousness through an historical development. History is the final appeal of all; neither truth nor utility can be satisfied with any of the items except in its light. In our public schools we do not expect to advance the student beyond narrative with a little of civics and economics; yet every intelligent teacher will bear out my testimony to the thirst of the infant or youthful mind, for historical information, under the form best adapted to his age. Children wish that the teachers were made of stories; and the wise teacher

furnishes stories as a compensation for

study of abstractions.

The reason for the delight felt by children in history-when told in the form suited to their age-comes from the exercise it affords to all the faculties, Imagination, memory, comparison, hope, fear, pride, love and aversion, and joy History, told under a form apprehensible to the age and mind of the listener, sweeps the sympathies. It is not our own life that is here encountered; it is other life; not the single life, but the multiple life. In the rapt hour with history, whether in the story of Gautama, or David, or Socrates, or the Christian Apostles; of William Tell, or Alfred, or Washington; whether of history in the transparent page of Xenophon or St. Mark, or refracted into its subjective coloring by Scott, or Hawthorne, or Mrs. Stowe, the transition from the egoistic to the altruistic life is begun. It is in this that the boy or girl becomes no longer preponderatingly the little animal, to be loved chiefly in its possibilities; but takes on the characteristics of the human type. Without this culture we should undoubt-edly all speedily revert to brutes.

But with general observations we need not delay. The history to teach, and how to get at it, is the inquiry of the worker in the public schools. There is no great dissent from the teaching of the masters that the place to begin teaching history is where we are, and the scene local. Sound-er and more truthful views of life are gained from the stories of our fathers and grandfathers, and the making of our settlements and communities, than from the stories of Roman and Grecian demi-This is so from two reasons: One, that in local and recent history the ac-cident of manners and speech does not ocour to discolor the spirit of the events. A child's conception of what his father or grandfather did. or the actions of their friends and neighbors, will be found much clearer and more exact than of persons who lived thousands of years ago. It is of classic history are, judged by present models and standards, morally aborted. Not until the boys have a tolerably cor-Alexander. To recur to the principle that the individual, in order to be well developed, must repeat in his own life the experience of the race, it is evident that as the race progresses and forms higher ideas and better characters, the earlier types of development, the periods of violence, must be, in the experience of intergenerations, greatly shortened. The Alexander or Caesar stags in a boy's development should not be an increasingly long one. The destructive, or combative age of the boys' history and thinking becomes vicious if allowed to keep the faculties too long in commotion or rebellion. The constructive forces and sympathies must assume control speedily if there is to be any time left for re-enacting the later and better experiences and bringing the youth up to date as a useful actor in life as it now is. I should say that before the boy enters the high school he ought to have an intelligent understanding of the many young people who now only follow the form of enough of the later history to have formed his guiding principles and chief sympathies with the discoverers and possibly with the discoverers and possibly such that have are intelligent to have an intelligent to make the records of other states, and of universal history will be not to restrict but to enlarge all historical interest, and possibly to struct to recitals of fact many young people who now only follow the form of any united the discoverers and possibly to the discover

anachronism. So far from becoming able under such a spirit to reach the centers of power, he is more likely to be hunted down, if a person of force, as a desperado

The practical good sense that has placed the study of United States history in the course before the study of European or classical history, demands also that the study of state and community history should precede the study of United States history. As the history of the world is best understood in the spirit and light of the history of the world is the history of our country, and knowledge of its ideals, so the history of our coun-try is best understood in the spirit and irposes of our state history, which em-aces in a brief period and under few and simple characters, all the stages of na-tional history. When this is understood then the more complicated and distant National history, in its progress and pur-pose, may be understood correctly; as from that the vast world history, with some approximation, to a true con of its progress and purpose, may be con-

My plea then would be to start our children with the local stories and histories. Let them know thoroughly how it happened that their lot was cast here; who it was that opened the farms, built the houses, started the stores, mills and established schools and the churches; who built ships and railroads and opened mines; and the adventures and hardships and work upon the way. Tell them how the rivers and mountains and hills; the towns and counties and institutions got their names. Every name embodies a story. Every story tells an adventure; each adventure leads to a life-of some who planned and thought, and worked, and brought his purpose to a close, and left his ripple mark of toll. Every life leads to the union of a number of lives in association of friendship, and the life

of each took form and dignity as it was merged in the greater aggregation.

I am perfectly aware of the difficulty to which I am bringing you, and I lead you to this difficulty purposely, but in order that I may suggest a way to supply the need. The difficulty is that the history of our own state, whose story excels all in its educational value and embraces more of educational interest than has yet been dreamed of, has still been but very imperfectly gathered; and what is on record is not easily accessible. I am not ignorant that there have been published a number of valuable histories of Oregon. I need not name them; but only a stu-dent finds them readily; to the school boy or girl, or to the teacher, they are out of reach. We all know, too, that the stories of Oregon published by Mrs. Dye have placed much that was before out of reach within the hands of pupils and teachers, and with great advantage. The forthcoming book is eagerly awaited. Balch's novel, "The Bridge of the Gods," will be given. has occurred to me, however, that apart from these delineations under the form of story or novel, which leaves the reader in uncertainty as to the boundary between fact and fancy, it would be a gift worthy of the centennial year, fast approaching if Oregon herself could place in every schoolhouse the story of her formation;

or, to state it more exactly, to place be-fore the children and youth of this state the story of exploration and settlement. and discovery, as told by those who per-formed the task.

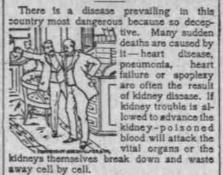
We are not lacking in the records; we have in clear language what the first white men saw and found as they came within the confines of old Oregon. In quaint style still preserved the facts and funcies of Jonathan Carver, of the

colonial age, and the Yankee folk onnecticut, who gave us the name itself of our commonwealth, which was picked up by Jefferson, and finally wrought into American literature by Bryant. We have the far better and more picturesque de-scriptions of John Ledyard, also of Connecticut, who first of Americans set foot upon the Northwest Coast. The records of Captain James Cook, who all but gave the empire of the Pacific Ocean to the British crown; also the records and ptotures of George Vancouver, to whose loy-alty to his King may be traced the names of our most famous bays and mountains, To the end, indeed, the story is told on the spot and in the language of the disolumbia's River forever upon the most majestic of American waters; John Ja-cob Astor, with his clerks, Franchere and Ross, who gave the name to the first ermanent settlement of the Pacific Coast orth of California; Dr. McLoughlin, the father of Oregon; the American traders and adventurers; the American and French missionaries; and lastly, but by no means least, the Oregon ploneers and state-builders, all have left records of their impressions and purposes as the for a decline."
events that they brought to pass were "Yes?" she urged.

consummated I am permitted to make the suggestion making loyal and intelligent citizens of the boye and girls, to place in the schools, in a suitable form, the words and narratives of these fathers of the common-wealth. It would be a worthy gift to the children themselves, whose bent towards patriotism is started in the schools, to be brought face to face with the men who gave them, under the ban-ner of the great Republic, the land of

their nativity. It is not pretended that these accounts, written often in haste and weariness, will afford studies in fine language; yet they are like the Greek of the evangelists; if not classical, yet having the excellence which is, above all, written to tell some-thing. Possibly some of our boys and girls study fine writing too much and need to learn that language is not admir-able so much for its beauty as for its directness and truthfulness. Properly edited, condensed so as to form with the others a connected narrative, the records will be found those of plain, blunt men, who speak right on. It is not to be supposed that any one pupil, unless of the very few among the older and more imagina-tive, will find interest in all the series. worth while to train the historic imagina-tion first along demonstrated lines. For the second reason, the leading characters all, will be interested in those volumes that tell of their local scenery and institu-tions. Many teachers, who will catch the Not until the boys have a tournary to tones and reatures and the mental type rect idea of a true historical character of the men who formed our state, will relia it best to allow them to form strong produce these to the children until they tones and features and the mental type sympathies with a Caesar or Hannibal or also form the images from the text. It is not supposed, again, that history and the individual, in order to be well developed must repeat in his own life the confined to these records.

The Cause of Many



Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scald-

ing pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar

sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both Home of Swam sent free by mail, Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention

reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

tributors being chiefly the participants and eye-witnesses of the events. I am content here simply to make the suggestion. I am not seeking, at this time, any indorsement of the plan or desiring to take out a patent. But if the idea is thought practicable and wise by the educators of the state, and if the teachers desire for their schools the records that are now found in completeness only in the locked cases of public or pri

WHAT BROKE HIM.

An Unexpected Occurrence That Dispelled Love's Young Dream.

Chicago Record-Herald. "Try to bear up, dear," she said when ne went to her and confessed that he had lost all; "It may be for the best."

In one cruel day the work of years had been swept away. He had hoped to be able to give her a splendid home, to sur-round her with luxuries such as she had never known before. But the aplendid dream was ended, He was almost penni-less, and had gone to her frankly to let her break the engagement if the loss of his money made any difference to her.

The brave girl did not turn from him.

She put her beautiful face against his own and leaned fondly upon his breast. "Though you have lost your money, she said, "you are still my brave, noble hero. You are the only man in the work for me. I would rather be yours and pen niless than the wife of the greatest king that ever sat upon a throne. Do not sigh, love. Your money is gone, but we have each other and can we be poor while love remains for us to have?"

"Ab, my darling," he exclaimed, press-ing her close to his heart and passionate-ly kissing her again and again. "I cannot understand what I have ever done to deserve to win you! My love-my life-my ell! What is money while I may have you and know that you are glad to be mine? What I have lost today is but and sorrow, are all thus brought within coverers and possessors of this land. Robthe field of consciousness. In this, as
the mind of the adult lives, that of the
Stripes around the world, and who left
poor payment for the happiness you have given me in this proof of your love. My angel! It is as you say. My loss was for the best, for without that loss I could not have known the depth of your love!" Their lips met again, and for awhile they stood lost in a thick, moist fog of ecstasy. At last she asked in the low sweet tones that were to him as the most

"How did your misfortune occur, dear-est?" "I had a tip on July oats and sold short

"But Hammond Bunkley, the man who is to marry your friend, Miss Merryman, here that it would be a worthy gift of the State of Oregon to its tenchers, who more than all others have the task of a corner. The result was a sudden rise

"And who got the money you lost?" she asked, drawing back in sudden fear, "He, All that was mine is his."

"What!" she yelled, jumping over a chair to be out of his reach; "you ask me to share your poverty while Mand Merryman is to live in luxury! No, no, no! Leave me! Leave me! It can never be. If you were fool enough to lose up alone. She shall never look down with pity on me!" A moment later be shuffled down the

front steps and passed out of her exist-

AT THE HOTELS. ' THE PORTLAND.

B McMurphy, Eugene
E J Frasier, do
J J Dampsoy, Mich
S E Wyneker, S F
J Corrignand & wf.
Clevekand
H L Carison, Mains
C Steinback, N Y
C C Page, Los Ang
W I Crano, Dayton,
J F Olsen & wf. city
Miss Arilina Bler, do
F W Vaille, city
W H Tobin, U S A
Miss Eva McKee, St
Stevens
Chas E Ulm, Cinti
S R Harcourt, Conn
J E Pamplin, Chgo
Robt Colvin, K C
Kate B Graham, city
W H Coates, Saginaw
Geo Buberstein, N Y
Sam Jocalbson, N I
A N Laird, N I
J T Bradley, St Louis
S J Springer, N I
G Abbott, S F
D A Tahinso, Scattie
E S Cox.
do
J J La Due, Minn
J E Ryan, Salt Lake
F S Pierson, N Y
E H Fowle, S F
Leo Well, N Y
D A Tahinso, Scattie
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Sudden Deaths. SUMMER THE TIME

## TO TREAT AND CURE CATARRH

Climatic Conditions Are Then Most Favorable. and the Liability to Take Cold Reduced to the Minimum.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic haladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affiction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that alis them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose,

CATARRH OF **HEAD AND THROAT** 

The head and throat become dis-eased from neglected colds, caus-ing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this con-

dition.

"Is your voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you shore all over?"
"Do you shore at night?"
"Do you home at night?"
"Does your hose stopped up?"
"Does your nesse discharge?"
"Does your nesse bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the yee?"
"Is there pain across the yee?"
"Is there pain across the yee?"
"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.

the lungs.

"Nave you a cough?"

"Are you losing desh?"

"Do you cough at night?"

"Have you pain in side?"

"Do you cough at night?"

"Is your appetite variable?"

"Is your appetite variable?"

"Do you cough until you gag?"

"Are you blive spirited at times?"

"Do you cough until you gag?"

"Are you low-spirited at times?"

"Do you capt up yalow matter?"

"Do you cough en going to bed?"

"Do you cough in the mornings?"

"Do you cough in the mornings?"

"Do you cough short and backing?"

"Do you spit up little cheony lumps?"

"Have you a disquat for fatty foods?"

"Is there tickling bebind the palate?"

"Be you feet you are growing weaker?"

"Do you cough worse night and mornings?"

"Do you cough worse night and mornings?"

"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

SYMPTOMS OF

EAR TROUBLES Denfness and ear troubles result from entarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?" "Do your ears discharge? "By your hearing laining?"
"Do your cars cincharge?"
"Do your cars itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there a bussing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are these crackling sounds heard?" "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 burt when you blowtees?"

"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 erack?" "Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is rearing 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 vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Ha'e you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your longue coated?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is there pain after cating?"
"Is there pain after cating?"
"Is there pain after cating?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after cating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Is your throat filled with sime?"
"Is your throat filled with sime?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you disgy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"Do you beloh 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 dizay?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you feet miserable?"
"Do you feet miserable?"
"Do you feet miserable?"
"Do you seet tired sasily?"
"Do you aget tired sasily?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your self belief alaby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there bioating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurging in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?" "Are you irritable?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

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

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Is the skin ar waxy look?"
"Is the hair dry and brittle?"
"Is the skin dry and brittle?"
"Is the skin dry and brash?"
"Do the legs feel too neavy?"
"Is there nauses after eating?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Is there nauses after eating?"
"Is there nature after dough?"
"Are the eyes dull and storing?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet owell?"
"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 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?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while askep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"

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