MESSAGE OF LABOR

American Federation Sends Word to the World

IN CELEBRATION OF 21ST YEAR

Resolutions Against the Ship Subsidy Bill and Demand for Repeal of Law Requiring Engineers to Give Notice Before Quitting.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—"Resolved, That we declare our unfaltering fealty to the trade labor movement of our country, devoting our best efforts to the uplifting of the wage-earners of our country, giving them hope and encouragement and appealing to them to unite with organized workers, so that the fraternity of man of the world may be achieved at the earliest possible date."

This is the message sent out by the American Federation of Labor on the 21st anniversary of its birth to the workingmen throughout the world.

The last session of the day was within a few minutes of its close, when President Gompers announced that he desired to recognize Delegate Andrew Furuseth for a particular purpose. The latter declared that November 15, 1902, was the 21st birthday of the American Federation of Labor, and gave a short sketch of its history and its aims. President Gompers made a brief address, saying that of all the delegates present at the formation of the organization in Pittsburg in 1881, Mr. Furuseth was the only delegate present. Upon motion of Mr. Driscoll, of Massachusetts, he was appointed a committee of one to frame an appropriate resolution and the message given is the result.

The committee on resolutions reported favorably on the motion declaring against the subsidy bill and the convention was about to adopt the report when William J. Gilthorpe, of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, took the floor to speak in its favor. He declared that its enactment into a law would result in the increased employment of skilled labor and enable this country to construct ships as cheaply as they could be built in foreign countries. He declared that the American marine required protection and this could be secured through the passage of the subsidy bill, and he urged that the report of the resolutions committee be not concurred in.

When he took his seat delegates were on their feet clamoring for recognition. President Gompers gave the floor to James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, who delivered a vehement address, declaring that no greater combination existed in the United States than that of the great shipyards and that union labor had no more relentless foe. They were opposed to the eight-hour day, he said, and had discharged union men because they were union men.

Andrew Furuseth, delegate of the Seamen's Union, and framer of the resolution, spoke at great length against Mr. Gilthorpe's attitude. He declared that steel and iron vessels could be built in this country for as little money as anywhere in the world, saying that a member of the firm of Cramp & Sons had so testified before a Congressional committee. On the final vote the committee's resolution was adopted. Mr. Gilthorpe cast the sole negative vote.

The resolution declaring against the Nicaragua or Panama canal came next and in this the resolutions committee reported adversely. A motion to adopt the report was made at once. Delegate Furuseth, who introduced the resolution, rising to speak in its defense, declared that he knew he stood almost alone. He insisted that the American Navy was inferior and not strong enough to protect the canal and that in time of war an army would be necessary. This army could only march through Mexico and Central America and permission to do this would be refused by the Latin-American countries and then the United States would be compelled to conquer them in order to protect its own interests on the isthmus. He was in favor of the construction of the canal by the country through which it passed or by private enterprise.

D. A. Hayes, president of the Glass Blowers Union, declared the Federation was meddling with too much extraneous matter. "If we are going outside," he declared, "let's free Ireland. If we can't do that, why bother with the Latin-American races?" This speech was greeted with cheers and laughter throughout.

Numerous other speakers devoted oratory to the subject and then came the fizzling finish. Delegate Lewis, a small man with a pleasing manner and a modest voice, rose after a particularly thunderous speech had been delivered and gently remarked:

"I move the whole thing be laid on the table."

President Gompers put the motion instantly and it was carried at once.

Other resolutions reported by the committee and on which action was taken are as follows:

For the enactment of mining laws in the Indian Territory, providing for the licensing of mining engineers and hoisting engineers; adopted.

Protesting against the forcible return of seamen deserting from or violating a contract to labor on a private vessel. Protesting against and asking the repeal of section 4449 of the United States statutes, depriving officers in our merchant marine of their right to leave employment which for reasons of their own they decide to discontinue; adopted.

Instructing the Legislative Council to appeal to the President of the United States for the pardon of E. W. Clark, confined in Thomaston yard for crime committed on the high seas.

When the convention opened today, the committee on credentials recommended that John R. O'Leary, of the Coremakers of Denver, and E. A. Bassette, of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, be seated. The report was adopted.

The auditing committee reported the following financial condition of the organization: Balance on hand at the opening of the last fiscal year, $8184; total receipts, $144,498; total cash received during the year, $153,312; expenditure, $119,186; balance on hand, $34,226.

The president announced that inasmuch as many delegates were unable to prepare their resolutions on time for presentation yesterday they would be allowed to submit them today. The most important submitted today were as follows:

That the good offices of the incoming Legislative Council be asked to secure the enactment of National laws for disabled working people and to provide a system of National insurance for their assistance during enforced idleness.

That the American Federation of Labor apply to Congress to submit to the Legislatures of the several states a proposition for an amendment to the general constitution which shall prohibit money fines in court, and "put the administration of justice to rich and poor upon the same footing."

For the sending of a fraternal delegate to Germany.

For the calling of a convention comprising delegates from the central bodies in all cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to consider the conditions and evils peculiar to large cities which may be oppressive to the laboring people.

For the raising of all necessary money to defeat the passage of an injunction law now pending before Congress.

This comprises the work of the afternoon and adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

ONE QUESTION ANSWERED

Mr. Wood's View of Certain Constitutional Points.

PORTLAND, Nov. 15.—(To the Editor.)—I am very grateful to you for the fair presentation of the claim of the Indian War Veterans against the State of Oregon.

The position, however, in the first paragraph, in my mind, is not correctly stated. The issuance of $300,000 in bonds to pay the Indian War Veterans does not create a debt. The debt was created 47 years ago, and the issuance of the bonds is simply a liquidation of the debt. It is not the creation of an obligation, and I am not aware that it is unconstitutional for the state to pay its debts.

The United States requires that the National bank hold a reserve of 25 per cent, but no one would think it was illegal for the bank to pay its debts, even if it took the last farthing in the bank. In the liquidation of debts, it is not creating a new obligation, even though payment be made in notes or bonds.

Section 36 of article 1 of the Constitution is not applicable to the case in hand. No one asked the state to loan its credit or in any manner to create a debt or liability of $50 or of any other sum. As I said before, the debt has been created and the liability was made years ago. This is simply a proposition to meet the liability (which is not in question by the constitution). I can readily understand that the above section would properly apply to the creation of a new obligation, but it can in no wise interfere with the meeting the obligations of the state.

The State of Oregon cannot now play the baby act. She can repudiate her debts, if disposed to be dishonest; she can possibly claim the statute of limitation, and yet I doubt whether higher courts would sustain it in doing so. If it did it would be an unconscionable act, if not to say dishonest. The simple fact that the Territory of Oregon shook off its swaddling clothes and assumed the name of the State of Oregon instead does not lessen its moral or legal obligations.

The State or Territory of Oregon made this mistake: They should have audited these accounts independent of the general Government. The commission that was appointed by the general Government consisted of two prominent Army officers and Governor Grover (a civilian); they found this claim a just one—not only this, but other claims that had not been so positively authorized by the territory as had been the services of these veterans.

The Third Auditor of the United States ignored the actions of the Legislature or the obligation of our state, and paid these men about $16 per month, instead of $90, as the territory had agreed, and the failure on the part of the United States properly to appreciate the moral obligation of the territory does not lessen the legal and moral responsibility of the state to correct this wrong.

One thing is quite certain, that the State of Oregon has no right to be generous until she is just. She has no right to create a debt, if not honest enough to pay obligations already created.

T. A. WOOD.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS

Marriage Licenses.

Daniel Malser, 27; Pauline Schuettel, 19.
F. A. Knox, 26; Helen A. Armstrong, 21.
John H. Morrison, 25; Sophronia L. Robinson, 26.
Frank L. Lichty, 22, Washington County; Alma A. Keehn, 19.
Henry Nelger, 30; Karoline Sinn, 21.
Charles H. Hellyer, 24; Harriet A. Sprague, 20.
Gottlieb Weigonitt, 25; Mary Holzmann, 19.
Bernard Gescher, 27; Amanda Becker, 25.
Amanda Young, 24; Florence E. Free, 24.

Births.

November 13, girl to the wife of Edward A. Ginty, 345 Flanders street.
November 11, girl to the wife of Harry A. Thompson, 600 East Main street.
November 11, girl to the wife of W. E. Smith, Portsmouth.

Contagious Diseases.

William Mason, Marquam Hill; membranous croup.
Arthur Pehrsen, 660 Gantenbein avenue; scarlatina.

Building Permits.

S. Silverfield, three-story double flats, northeast corner of Twelfth and Columbia; $18,000.
N. A. Day and wife, one-story dwelling, East Fourteenth, between Ellsworth and Taggart; $500.
Joseph Dolp, one-story dwelling, Factory, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third; $400.
John Green, two-story dwelling, Union avenue, between East Davis and East Everett; $1500.

Real Estate Transfers.

R. A. Osfield to A. G. Short, 10 acres, in N. ½ of S. ½ of SE. ¼ of NE. ¼, section 20, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.	$ 2,000
E. L. Stone, administratrix, to N. H. Gorden, lots 14 and 15, block 2, Madeline	285
Edna C. Dalton to Frank Howard, 5 lots, section 14, T. 1 N., R. 3 E.	1,000
J. H. Lambert to Charles F. Treichel and wife, lot 7, block 2, Slee's Addition	200
S. C. Spencer and wife to H. Kubek, 1 acre in section 11, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.	250
William Robertson et al. to B. and L. Jagger, lot 3, park block 2, city	18,000
John Marshall and wife to A. Moore, W. ½ of lots 6 and 7, block 151, Couch's Addition	6500
The Title Guarantee & Trust Company to W. L. Buckman, lots 22, 33, block 11, Northern Hill	150
E. A. Earhart to the Oregon Water Power Railway Company, SE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of section 21, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.	150
Etta L. Stone to W. H. Gordon, lots 14, 15, block 27, Madeline	165
Portland Trust Company of Oregon to Carl Schieve, lot 13, block 11, Williams-Avenue Addition	560
The Title Guarantee & Trust Company to C. N. Terrell, lot 25, block 10, Tilton's Addition	700
Daniel Kunkel and wife to T. M. Tilford, NE. part of block Q, city	17,000
Carrie M. West and husband to Otto J. Hirsch, S. ½ of lot 9, Park View Annex	250
Green C. Love and wife to A. and G. Cereghino, lot 7, block 111, city	2,800
D. S. Murphy and wife to Ida M. Johnson, lots 12, 14, block 13, subdivision Riverview Addition to Albina	1
H. G. Platt, trustee, to Mary Mader, parcel land, section 4, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.	1
C. G. and F. F. J. Witter to J. B. Wiltse, N. ½ of S. ½ of SW. ¼ of section 5, T. 1 S., R. 4 E.	878
L. E. Palmer to R. W. Parker, part of NW. ¼ of block 9, Wheeler's Addition	2,800
J. A. Higgins to P. and M. Zedalk, lots 12 to 14, block 1, Kinzel Park	335
F. and M. B. Schlegel to Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, lot 30, De Lashmutt & Oatman's Little Homes, subdivision No. 2	100
J. G. and M. Houston to J. T. Buskirk, 3.11 acres in William and Nancy Caples' D. L. C.	1,050
A. B. and Dollie A. Ferrera to Joseph Day, lot 4, block 137, city	1
R. I. Eckerson and wife to James B. Hunter, lot 8, block 5, Tabasco Addition	1

For Guaranteed Titles
See Pacific Coast Abstract, Guaranty & Trust Co., 304-5-6-7 Failing building.

Tried to Sell Carpenter's Tools.

While trying to sell a quantity of carpenter's tools on the East Side yesterday, James O'Donnell, 40 years old, was arrested by Policeman Reising, and taken to the police station because he could not satisfactorily account for the manner in which the tools came into his possession. The tools, which were wrapped up in a horse-blanket, consisted of: Jack-plain, Mount Hood saw, two squares, three chisels, two auger bits, vice, key hand-saw, monkey-wrench, claw-hammer and pair of pliers. The police are trying to find the owner of the tools.

Several Acres in Coal Sink.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 15.—A lake of several acres used at the Cliff mine was swallowed up today in a cave-in on the Granby land. The mine still stands, but it has been abandoned. Many of the miners refused to work in it and it has settled a foot and is liable to sink at any moment. Great cracks in the earth can be seen in the vicinity of the mine.

"So Ambishious has achieved fame, has he?" asked the Philosopher. "He has," replied the Cheerful Chap. "Brilliant things said by other men are now credited to him."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

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

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

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

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand 24 hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take, and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. 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.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, 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.

TO CHANGE LICENSE LAW

COUNCIL COMMITTEE WILL CONSIDER AMENDMENTS.

Saloons May Be Divided Into Classes According to Gross Receipts or Number of Bars.

Some radical changes in the liquor license law will be proposed at the meeting of the liquor license committee of the Common Council tomorrow afternoon. The principal one will be the division of saloons into classes and the fixing of a tax upon each class, either according to the amount of the gross receipts or the number of bars maintained. A provision will be made for restaurants, some of which, a Councilman said yesterday, sell more liquor than any saloon in the city. Hotel bars will come in for a rating, for, another Councilman says, the gross receipts of one of them for the past year have exceeded $40,000.

The classification movement is due to a greater or less extent to the Merrill all-night saloon ordinance, which was introduced in the Council on November 5, and which was referred to the committee on liquor licenses. When the ordinance was disposed of it was stated in a general way that the saloons would be divided into two classes—one of which should be permitted to keep open doors all night and pay an annual license of $500, and the other to close at the established hour of 1 A. M. and to pay a license of $400 per year. As many saloons are kept open all night under the present closing law, an estimate was made of the amount the city would receive if the ordinance was passed and the classification made. Several of the Councilmen agreed that at least 50 saloons would keep open after the hour of 1 o'clock, and if they had to pay the extra $100 fee the city would be the richer by $5000 each year.

A closer inquiry by three Councilmen showed that by a further classification the city would receive an addition of several thousand dollars more to its income. The later proposition is to divide the saloons into five classes—Classes A, B, C, D, and E. Class A, which consists of the principal hotel bars, is to be rated at $1000; class B, saloons having more than one bar, at $800; class C, one bar and side entrances, $600; class D, all-night saloons, $500; class E, saloons open during the present established hours, $400. The license for restaurants retailing liquor has not been agreed upon, but a Councilman said it would probably not be less than $400 a year.

In speaking of the proposed classifications a Councilman said yesterday that they would be taken up by the committee, but the figures given might not be agreed upon. He believed they should be accepted, and he had no fear that the city would lose any revenue by their adoption. Asked if some of the all-night saloon men might not move outside of the city limits and secure the benefit of the state license law—requiring an annual payment of $400 a year, the present city tax—he said that not more than three or four would be numbered in the exodus. Nearly all the saloons were situated in the city proper, and only a few were near the county line.

Driving Loose Stock in City.

EUGENE, Or., Nov. 13.—(To the Editor.)—There has been some discussion in regard to the power of a City Council passing an ordinance prohibiting loose stock being driven through the city, except on certain streets. Is there such an ordinance in Portland, and how does it read?

CITIZEN.

Section 32 of ordinance 3983, concerning offenses and disorderly conduct in the City of Portland is as follows:

"That no person or persons shall drive or cause to be driven, any cattle, except milch cows, through any public streets north of Hall street, east of Ninth street and North Tenth street, and south of F street, except Jefferson street and Front and North Front streets, between the hours of 6 in the morning and 12 at night. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Police Judge shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50, or by imprisonment in the city jail not less than three nor more than 25 days.

"Approved October 13, 1883."

Our President's Name.

London Chronicle.

The Americans appear to have considerable difficulty in pronouncing the name of their President. According to one paper they have at least 14 different ways, including Rosa-felt, Rooze-velt, Ruzy-felt, Ruzy-veld, Rooze-veli and Ruza-felt. We cannot very well laugh at the Americans, as we have had our own difficulties with a certain ex-president whom some people to this day persist in calling "Krooger." It is a libel upon English people, however, to suggest, as is done in the paper referred to, that a few million of them think the President of the United States is a Boer. The Germans, we are told, think of him as a Jew, while the French regard him as a German, especially since he talked fluently in that language with Prince Henry. President Roosevelt must be satisfied with the reflection that there are other names quite as often mispronounced as his own, such, for instance, as Goethe and Pepys and even Sophocles, whom but today we heard rhyming with "monocles."

President Loubet to Be Invited.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—At a banquet yesterday evening of the Industrial, Commercial and Economical Society, Deputy Deloncle said that, as an outcome of his recent visit to St. Louis, he had received information that the Exposition Commission had decided to invite President Loubet to visit America.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

A CURE FOR ALL.

Not a Patent Cure-all, nor a Modern Miracle, but Simply a Rational Cure for Dyspepsia.

In these days of humbuggery and deception, the manufacturers of patent medicines, as a rule, seem to think their medicines will not sell unless they claim that it will cure every disease under the sun. And they never think of leaving out dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They are sure to claim that their nostrum is absolutely certain to cure every dyspeptic and he need look no further.

In the face of these absurd claims it is refreshing to note that the proprietors of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have carefully refrained from making any undue claims or false representations regarding the merits of this most excellent remedy for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They make but one claim for it, and that is, that for indigestion and various stomach troubles Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a radical cure. They go no farther than this and any man or woman suffering from indigestion, chronic or nervous dyspepsia, who will give the remedy a trial will find that nothing is claimed for it, that the facts will not fully sustain.

It is a modern discovery, composed of harmless vegetable ingredients, acceptable to the weakest or most delicate stomach. Its great success in curing stomach troubles is due to the fact that the medical properties are such that it will digest whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach, no matter whether the stomach is in good working order or not. It rests the overworked organ and replenishes the body, the blood, the nerves, creating a healthy appetite, gives refreshing sleep and the blessings which always accompany a good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

In using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets no dieting is required. Simply eat plenty of wholesome food and take these Tablets at each meal, thus assisting and resting the stomach which rapidly regains its proper digestive power, when the Tablets will be no longer required.

Nervous Dyspepsia is simply a condition in which some portion or portions of the nervous system are not properly nourished. Good digestion invigorates the nervous system and every organ in the body.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

DR. COPELAND'S QUESTIONS

Which Have Been Extensively Copied by "Would-Be" Specialists All Over the United States.

THE PROPER COURSE FOR SUFFERERS

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

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

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

Figures showing those parts most frequently attacked by Catarrh. The picture represents a part of the head sawed open, the letter A indicating the folds of mucous membrane in the nose. The letter B indicates the seat of Catarrh in the Throat.

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

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

The publication of the symptoms of Catarrh by Dr. Copeland illustrates to what perfection the diagnosis of disease has been developed, and how intelligently patients can be treated at a distance. If sufferers will mark their symptoms and answer questions in symptom blank, they can be cured at home. Consultation by mail free.

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.

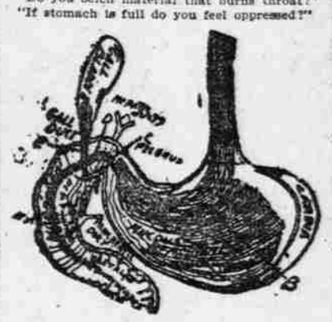
"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Is the wax dry in the ears?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are you gradually getting deaf?"
"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?"

This figure shows a section of the ear made by sawing through the bones of the head; it shows the outer ear, the canal leading from the outer ear to the ear drum, the ear drum, the bones of the ear, the internal parts of the ear, together with the tube leading from the throat up behind the ear drum.

CATARRH OF 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?"



This figure shows the stomach opened up, showing the folds of the membrane lining of this organ, which are the seat of catarrhal disease.

OUR SPECIALTIES

Deafness, Catarrh of the Head, Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs and Stomach, Disease of the Liver and Kidneys, Blood and Skin Diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE.
Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.

The Copeland Medical Institute

The Dekum, Third and Washington

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays.
SUNDAY—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

BISHOP OF FAR NORTH

HEAD OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ALASKA HERE.

He Travels Thousands of Miles to Minister to Natives and Miners Along the Yukon.

Bronzed by exposure to the 24-hour sun of the Arctic region during his 7000 miles of journeyings in the interior of Alaska, the Right Rev. Bishop P. T. Rowe, of the Episcopal diocese of Alaska, is spending a few days in the city, on his way from San Francisco back to his Northern home. As one looks at his stalwart frame, one can realize that he is quite capable of paddling a canoe 700 miles along the great rivers of the North, as he did last Summer. He is at the Portland, accompanied by Mrs. Rowe.

"I find the work of the church more or less satisfactory," said he to The Oregonian, in speaking of the success he has met with in the far North, "though not of course what I would like it to be. Men who go to Alaska go for no other purpose than to get rich. They are a fine lot of men, but are not interested in our work, though we do have their sympathy. Whether because of the climate or the food, or because of the removal from home to the wilderness, some of them run down and become degenerate very quickly. That statement is made by many of them to me. But I don't think they are different in that respect from the men in other frontier settlements. We have a church at Nome, and a successful mission there, which last year raised and spent over $2000 to help the white men who were in need or suffering from frostbite. The missions gave great satisfaction. There was one at the mouth of the Yukon River, where we had 500 natives camped. Those people would surprise the people in the States. Nearly all the younger ones speak English, and there is no lingering shamanism among them—that is, they do not follow the tenets of the medicine men. They are clothed better and in my opinion they are in their right minds, for they display industry and intelligence. We have charge of practically all the Indians on the Yukon River above the point to which the Catholic missions reach, and on the Tanana River. In type and character they are much like the Western Indian.

"Wherever the natives lie around a white community, they become demoralized to a sad extent. The great difficulty is to protect them, for we have no help from the courts. They regard the white man as a superior being, and never question his word or acts. He enters their tents without question. We try to instill into them the idea that their tents are their own, and that no white man has a right to enter without their consent; in general, we try to instill the proper spirit into them, so that they will protect themselves against the evil influence of the degenerate whites.

"In all the regions covered by the scattered bands of Indians, we have trained seven persons to teach and lead their own people, which is rather extraordinary, because I believe ours is the only church which has trained and educated Indians in that way. The only exception is Mr. Duncan, of Metlakahtla, who sent one Indian to Carlisle.

"My headquarters are at Sitka, but in the last three years I have only been there four weeks and six hours, for I have been constantly traveling to visit the places where the missionaries are at work, and looking up places where there are no missionaries. I also visit all the camps. Last Summer I traveled 7000 miles, all on river steamers, except about 600 miles, which I paddled in a canoe. I cut across the country from the Chandelar River to the Koyukuk, where I visited the mining camp. We are the only church, as far as I know, which aims strictly not to conflict with the work being done among the natives by other denominations; we do not go where the Roman Catholics, the Russian Church, the Presbyterians, Methodists or other churches are at work. The diocese has 31 clergy, women, laymen and native teachers at work, including the bishop. The diocese is supported entirely from outside.

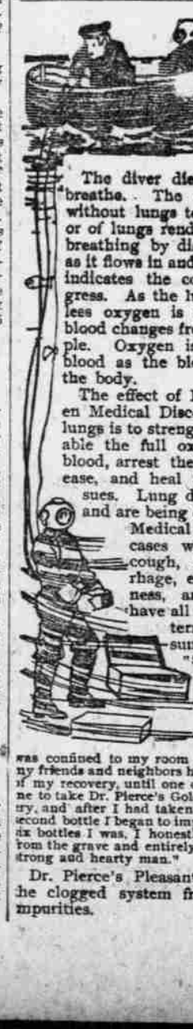
"I am now on my way back, and am going through Southeastern Alaska and Valdes, looking possibly to a journey about the 1st of March through the Copper River country."

Meteor Fell in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 15.—A meteor of great brilliancy fell here at 6:48 o'clock tonight. The light produced was intense for several seconds and considerable excitement was caused.

Sent to Prison for Life.

PERRY, Okla., Nov. 15.—Edward Martin was today convicted of the murder of C. A. Fulton in Garfield County, four years ago, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.



The diver dies without air to breathe. The consumptive dies without lungs to breathe the air, or of lungs rendered incapable of breathing by disease. The blood as it flows in and out of the lungs indicates the consumptive's progress. As the lungs grow weaker less oxygen is inhaled and the blood changes from scarlet to purple. Oxygen is the life of the blood as the blood is the life of the body.

The effect of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery upon weak lungs is to strengthen them, to enable the full oxygenation of the blood, arrest the progress of disease, and heal the inflamed tissues. Lung diseases have been and are being cured by "Golden Medical Discovery," in cases where deep-seated cough, frequent hemorrhage, emaciation, weakness, and night-sweats have all pointed to a fatal termination by consumption.

"Some years ago I was almost a helpless victim of that dread disease—consumption," writes Mr. Chas. Pross, P. M., of Sitka, White Co., Ind. "I was confined to my room for several months; my friends and neighbors had given up all hope of my recovery, until one day a friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and after I had taken the contents of the second bottle I began to improve. After taking six bottles I was, I honestly believe, delivered from the grave and entirely cured. I am now a strong and hearty man."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

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