THE BOOK CORNER

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. A study of the Conditions of the Production and Distribution of Literature From the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Close of the Seventeenth Century. By George Haven Putnam, A. M. Vol. II. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In the second volume of his work upon "Books and Their Makers," Mr. George Haven Putnam reviews the work done by the earliest printer publishers on the continent and in England, and gives a scholarly and appreciative estimate of the influence of Luther and Erasmus upon the book making of their time. As Mr. Putnam intended his book for reference, rather than for consecutive reading, he has made as complete as possible the lists of books issued by the more important publishers during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. When there were but few authors, and a limited reading public, it is evident that a publisher's work was somewhat different from what it is at the present time.

The lists of these earlier publishers were devoted to editions of the complete Bible, and of the different groups of the Biblical books, editions of the classics and of works of the church fathers, treatises on jurisprudence and books by contemporary writers. With an occasional exception these earlier publishers took the ground that if the work was entitled to the honor of being put into print, it was worthy of the most dignified form that the presses were capable of producing; there being a strong feeling that printing a work of literature in a sixteenmo or twelve-mo volume showed lack of respect for the author as well as for the public and for the literature itself.

"In the middle ages," says Mr. Putnam in his preface, "the responsibility for the selection of the books to be printed, with the exception of the controversial writings of the reformation period, rested with the publishers of the time." And he concludes, therefore, "that the publishers of this period must have exerted a larger measure of influence over the direction of scholarly investigation and in the shaping of the literary opinions of their age, than has been possible for publishers in subsequent centuries, after the production of books had been enormously increased and when all classes of the community had become readers."

All the machinery of book making had to be invented by these men, a reading public discovered and educated, executive ability was requisite, as well as judgment and scholarship. There were no precedents to follow, there was no "copyright," nor "royal" privileges, and protections were most uncertain supports.

No one who reads Mr. Putnam's account of such men as Robert Estienne, Froben, the Kobergers and the Elzevirs will dispute his right to call them men of achievement. In France the Estiennes were such a family of great publishers, great scholars and high minded men that their publishing house continued in existence for a century and a half.

Francis I. and his sister, the famous Marguerite de Valois, were patrons of Robert Estienne, the second of the name to stand at the head of the great house. Francis was the only ruler of the time in Europe, who gave any important cooperation to the encouragement of literature and to the development of the new art of printing and book making. The interest and assistance afforded by Francis I. to Robert Estienne gives a more lasting fame and lustre to his name than all his other achievements, whether in war or peace. It was also under the reign of this monarch that there arose a large interest in artistic bindings. The fashion of a taste for books set by the king was naturally taken up by the gentlemen of his court, many of whom began to form libraries of handsomely printed and choicely bound books. One of the most zealous of these was Grolier de Servier, Vicomte d'Aguisy, who was for some years ambassador of France at the court of Rome. His library was said to contain not less that 3,000 volumes, an enormous collection for the sixteenth century, and most of them were elaborately and tastefully bound. The name of Grolier has ever since been held in veneration by all lovers of artistic bookmaking, and the name was given to the famous Grolier club of book collectors in New York in appreciative memory of this man.

Mr. Putnam devotes a great deal of space to the literary work of Erasmus and Luther. Johann Froben, of Basel, was the publisher of the writings of Erasmus, who was the first author in Europe, after the invention of printing, to make any money by his writing.

Of Luther and the great influence his writings exerted upon the literary activity of the reformation period, Mr. Putnam says: "It would doubtless have seemed to Luther a small thing in his life's work that, while carrying on his great fight against Rome, he was also laying the foundation of the book trade of Germany and Europe, but this was a matter of no little moment if only for the lasting influence of the reformation itself. In addition to the great work done by Luther for the world at large, he rendered to Germany the essential service of initiating (or, as some German historians say, of creating) high German literature. In selecting this tongue for his own writings, and what was of more abiding importance for his version of the Bible, Luther made of it the foundation of modern German literature.

Lists are given of the publications of William Caxton, whom we are surprised to learn, only followed the occupation for fifteen years, of the Kobergers of Nuremberg, of the Plantins of Antwerp, and the Elzevirs of Leyden and Amsterdam.

The book represents much time and thought and is a valuable possession for all who are interested in literature and its history.

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PHROSO, a Romance. By Anthony Hope. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Seattle: Lowman & Hanford and the Calvert Company. $1.75.

Anthony Hope's new romance is a masterpiece of its kind. The scene, unlike its fascinating predecessors, "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Heart of Princess Dora," is not laid in Ruritanio, but the reader is transported to the fabled island of Neopalia, in the farther end of the Mediterranean. At the time the story opens, the island is under the control of the Turkish government, and inhabited by a few hundred Greeks. Phroso is the pet name by which the dwellers of the island know the lady Euphrosyne, whose family were formerly lords of this little country.

Lord Wheatly, a young Englishman, purchases Neopalia as a place of retirement from the gayeties of London society, and goes out in a small yacht, with two or three companions to visit it, leaving behind him at home Miss Beatrice Hipgrove, with whom he was engaged to be married. From the moment of landing upon this "dear capricious island," as Lord Wheatly calls it, he meets with hostility from the natives, and love and murder, escapes from the prisons, and underground traps, plots ambuscades and hand to hand encounters follow in rapid succession. The interest is so strong, the tale so thrilling, that he must indeed be a cold-blooded reader who can put the book down when once he commences it. It has all of the fascination of the "Prisoner of Zenda," and in some ways is its superior, especially in the strength and satisfactoriness of its denouement.

The plot of the story is so clever and carried out with such consummate skill, and the trying situations managed so picturesquely that one scarcely cares to question whether "Phroso" is a faithful study of life, but is content to accept Mr. Hope's delightful mythical world, in which the genius of the author makes everything seem perfectly logical and true to human nature.

We will leave the story, with all its thrilling adventure and its fascinating interest for the reader to enjoy as Lord Wheatly tells it, for it is autobiographical that most difficult position, to place a hero without making him seem egotistical and boastful. But Lord Wheatly manages to avoid even the appearance of egotism and enters into an intimate and sympathetic relation at once with his readers. The book is artistically bound, and its many excellent illustrations also add to its attractiveness. The story will lend itself to dramatization quite as well as the "Prisoner of Zenda" and in some ways might easily make a stronger play than the other.

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THE CAREER OF CANDIDA. By George Paston. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The popular idea of the "New Woman," thanks to the efforts of a number of hysterical and neurotic novelists, is a wild and weird creature, with revolutionary ideas on sexual and other questions, and with a lurking ambition to usurp the occupations and garments of the opposite sex.

So many "problems of passion" have been put before the public that it is quite refreshing to meet with a novel in which the question of woman's status in society and her striking out to make her own way in the world are treated in such a clever and wholesome manner.

Candida St. John, a strong, healthy girl, with a sound mind, the daughter of an impecunious English squire, finds herself face to face with the alternatives of a mercenary marriage or a life dependent upon relatives who have little enough for themselves. The squire has brought up Candida as a boy, rather than as a girl, saying, when his wife complained of the unusual character of their daughter's education: "We have brought a girl child into the world, therein we have done her an irreparable injury. The only compensation we can make to her is to let her be a boy as long as possible." So it came about for the first sixteen years of her life she had all the freedom of dress and manner of a happy, self-reliant boy. At this time, however, the maternal ukase went forth, and she was forced to put on long skirts and conform her costume to that of her sex. She delights in all athletic exercises, takes pride in the development of her biceps, but is withal a sweet, healthy-minded, high-spirited young woman. When she elects to go out into the world to begin her career she suggests to her father that her mission is to become an "acrobat." She makes use of her athleticism, however, and becomes a most proficient teacher of gymnastics in London, thereby supporting herself.

The plot of the story is simple, but its language is clear and forcible, and the characters are skillfully drawn. Candida herself is a charming type and is one of the best and happiest exponents of what the "New Woman" really means.

That she eventually finds her reward in a lifelong sacrifice of self, is perhaps not the result of physical training, but rather that, fom a worldly point of view, one of "woman's greatest sources of weakness lies in the nobility of her nature."

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LO-TO-KAH. By Verner Z. Reed. New York and London: Continental Publishing Company. $1.00.

Lo-to-kah is a collection of tales and legends full of the romance and adventure of Indian life. The title is taken from the name of the narrator of the stories old Lo-to-kah, a Ute chieftain, who has been a mighty warrior and hunter in his day. In addition to the stirring adventures, the supernatural and mystical feeling that permeates all Indian tradition and history is deftly introduced and a glimpse is given into the religion of the Ute Indians, wherein they cherish a belief somewhat akin to Theosophy that is most interesting. The writer says in his preface: "Some of the Utes believe in the re-incarnation of the soul, in the power to send the spirit (they do not know the term 'astral body') away from the physical body; and in the possibility of holding communion with the spirits of the dead." They also believe that they are born again upon the earth.

The book is fully and appropriately illustrated, and the bookbinder's art leaves nothing to be desired in the general makeup of the volume. It is altogether a worthy contribution to the long list of stories for which the Indian furnishes the motive.

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WITH THE TRADE WINDS, A JAUNT IN VENEZUELA AND THE WEST INDIES. By Ira Nelson Morris. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is a dainty little volume, giving the inspirations and experiences of the author during a recent tour among the West India islands, and in Venezuela. It contains facts and information given in a simple, if somewhat amateurish style. The experiences are such as the average traveler would encounter, and his descriptions of Venezuela, with its scenery, its railroads, with their marvelous feats of engineering, its beautiful cities and especially its capital, Caracas, with comment on the customs of the people, the parks, the military, churches and the press are all most timely just now, when the "Venezuelan boundary question" has attracted so much attention. The book has many beautiful photogravures, illustrations which add much to its attractiveness.

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VOICES FROM THE CASCADES. By Orrin E. Harmon.

Mr. Harmon's name for many years has been a familiar one to the readers of the Post-Intelligencer, who owe him a debt of gratitude for his monthly astronomical tables, his "The Heavens," furnishing to many readers their only knowledge of the location of planets, stars and constellations for the month. "Voices From the Cascades" prove that Mr. Harmon is a poet as well as astronomer. It is only a small volume, but its songs breathe of the beauty of mountain, forest and stream, and one plainly feels the influence that the environment of the writer has had upon his muse.

The grand and beautiful scenery by which he is surrounded has inspired many of his best efforts. Other poems convey a strong feeling of loyalty and patriotism and devotion to his Western home, the state of Washington.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Century for March is an "inauguration number." It contains several articles which will have especial interest for all loyal Americans at this time. These articles are cleverly written and are fully illustrated from sketches and photographs.

Another Washington paper is "The Nation's Library," by the librarian, A. R. Spofford. It is a comprehensive and interesting description of this magnificent new building, and has many illustrations designed to show some of the architectural designs of the building. This article is followed by a paper by William A. Coffin, the art critic, on "The Decorations in the New Congressional Library," with pictures of decorations by Kenyon Cox, E. H. Bashfield, Elihu Vedder, Walter Shirlaw and many others. Capt. Alfred T. Mahan continues his papers on Nelson. The title of this one is "Nelson at Trafalgar." Other articles are the continuation of Gen. Horace Porter's series, "Campaigning With Grant," and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's interesting story of Colonial times, "Hugh Wynne." These articles, with short stories, poems, editorials, etc., make up a remarkably interesting number of The Century.

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The North American Review for March contains a timely and elaborate paper on "The Famine in India," from the pen of Sir Edwin Arnold, whose thorough familiarity with East Indian affairs renders him a high authority upon this grave and important subject. Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, thoughtfully writes of the problem of "Prison Labor." Edmund Gosse, the eminent critic and writer, under the title of "The History of a Poem," gives some delightful reminiscences of the late Coventry Patmore and his famous work, "The Angel in the House." The second and concluding portion of Mr. Clemenceau's important paper on "The French Navy" is in this number. It is an actual representation of naval affairs as they exist in France today. Two notable articles under the caption of "The Railway Problem" discuss this momentous question from two standpoints. "The Legislative Solution" is treated by the Hon. Lloyd Bryce, who emphasizes the claims of the railways against unjust legal restrictions and unfair taxation, while Mr. James J. Wait, in "A Mercantile View," sets forth the relations existing today between the merchants and shippers and the railways. Prof. C. A. Briggs, D. D., contributes a brilliant article on "Works of Imagination in the Old Testament." It is a critical review of the books of Job, the Song of Songs, Ecclesiastes, Ruth, Jonah and Esther, all of which Dr. Briggs says "are beautiful forms of literary art—works of the imagination inspired by God to set forth the ethical and religious principles of the Old Testament."

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The Review of Reviews for March is as usual a most interesting number. Moses P. Handy contributes "A Character Sketch of Lyman J. Gage," in which are entertainingly told the intellectual, business, social, political and religious characteristics of the new secretary of the treasury. "Her Majesty Queen Victoria; a Study of the Longest Reign in British History," is in view of the approaching jubilee most timely. The article contains many portraits and pictures of her family and home life which have hitherto not been published. "The Leading Articles of the Month" and "Periodicals Reviewed" have their usual interest.

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In the Atlantic Monthly for March Prof. John Fiske, the eminent historian, has the most notable contribution that has been made to the discussion of the arbitration treaty. He shows how the progress of industry and the relations between the United States and Great Britain make such a treaty a logical event; and he explains the incalculable benefits that are sure to come from it in the future. He points out how nearly all our disputes in the past could have been adjusted under such a treaty, and traces the remarkable growth of arbitration since the Geneva award; it reviews the feeling between the United States and Great Britain, showing the underlying strength of kinship, and predicts that courts of arbitration must become a fixed institution. Mr. Woodrow Nilson writes from the point of view of a non-partisan on "Mr. Cleveland as President," reviewing Mr. Cleveland's two administrations, and undertaking to assign him his historical place among our presidents. Blanche Willis Howard, after a long silence, has a charming short story, entitled "Marigold Michel." "Venus in the Light of Recent Discoveries," by Percival Lowell, and the serials continued are T. W. Higginson's "Cheerful Yesterdays," "My Sixty Days in Greece," by Basil L. Gildersleeve; Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Juggler," and "The Story of an Untold Love," by Paul Leicester Ford.

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The March number of the Arena is the initial issue of the magazine under the new management and editorship. The number opens with the first of a series on the development and reform of city government in the United States. This first article is by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston, and is entitled "The Development of American Cities."

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Harper's Magazine for March contains an article on "Mr. Henry G. Marquand," by Mr. E. A. Alexander, who tells how this gentleman has helped on the advancement of art in New York. Charles F. Lummis gives Part II. of "The Awakening of a Nation." In this number is a notable installment of "The Martian," made so by the intervention of "Martia," an inhabitant of Mars, from whom the story takes its name. "Astronomical Progress of the Century," by Henry Smith Williams, M. D., is a paper of great interest, illustrated from drawings and photographs. Poultney Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" maintains its exceeding interest. Capt. A. T. Mahan writes of "Preparedness for Naval War." "The Decadence of the New England Deep-sea Fisheries," by Joseph William Collins, with its many illustrations, is a rather melancholy reminder of what was once the industry of the Atlantic coast. Three short stories, poems and Charles Dudley Warner's "Editor's Study," with the Drawer and literary notes makes up the remainder of the issue.

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Scribner's for March has as its frontispiece "Esmond and the Prince," and is the third illustration in "Scenes from the Great Novels." It is drawn by Howard Pyle and engraved by Florian, the leading wood engraver of France. "The Banderium of Hungary," by Richard Harding Davis, is a description of the celebration at Budapest last June of the thousandth year of Hungary as a kingdom. Mr. Davis' article is fully as entertaining as his "Coronation of the Czar," in last month's Harper's. It seems somewhat strange to think of Whistler as a lithographer, but Elizabeth Robins Pennell has in this number "The Master of the Lithograph, J. McNeill Whistler," and gives illustrations of a dozen reproductions of Mr. Whistler's lithographs. The third paper on "The Conduct of Great Businesses," is the "Business of a Factory," by Philip G. Hubert, jr. In "London, as Seen by C. D. Gibbon" this month is given us "London Audiences," in which the author remarks "that the audience is often more entertaining than the play," and his illustrations certainly support this theory. Richard Harding Davis' "Soldiers of Fortune" continues with unabated interest. W. D. Howells contributes an amusing "Story of a Play." "The Art of Travel," by Lewis Morris Iddings and the usual miscellany complete an entertaining number.

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The New England Magazine for February contains a beautiful and discerning tribute to William Hamilton Gibson, from the pen of his friend, Rev. John Coleman Adams. In the death of William Hamilton Gibson art, science and letters met with a grave loss which Mr. Adams' appreciative article impresses the more deeply. An excellent portrait, copies of various pictures of Mr. Gibson and many views of his homes, his studios and the landscapes which were dear to him illustrate the article. "The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind," by Dr. Samuel Eliot, is an important article, embellished with many pictures, among them portraits of Samuel G. Morse, to whose efforts in behalf of the blind the present institution and its teaching are an outcome. "Litchfield, Connecticut," by Mr. William L. Adams, is a charming contribution to the magazine's series on "Historic New England Towns." "A Yankee Lord," by F. E. Kery, gives an account of a unique personality whose eccentricities have been recounted even to the present generation, for "Lord Timothy Dexter" and his "castle" at Newburyport and his business speculations are almost matters of history. There are poems by Richard Barton, Minna Irving and others, interesting short stories and a picture of Yale life in the first quarter of the century, under the title of "A Yale Student of the Class of 1822."

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In the Cosmopolitan for March John Brisben Walker has a paper on "The First Essential for Prosperity," addressed to the bankers and business men of the United States. This is followed by an illustrated article on "The Methods of Banking," by Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National bank, of New York. Conan Doyle's serial "Uncle Bernac" is continued. "Facts and Fancies About Violins" is of interest to all lovers of this charming instrument. The paper is profusely illustrated by portraits of celebrated violinists, as well as pictures of some of the most famous violins. In this magazine are given "Some Examples of Recent Photographic Art" which are marvels of artistic beauty and pose. One of them, "The Cuban Patriot," is from an art-study by Curtis & Guptil, of Seattle. The model is a well-known young man of this city, whose dramatic ability is shown in the expression of his face, as well as in the pose of the figure.

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The Great Round World and What Is Going on in It. A weekly newspaper for Boys and Girls. William Beverly Harison, publisher, Nos. 3 and 5 West Eighteenth street, New York City. This is the title of a weekly newspaper for boys and girls published in magazine form. Each number contains the most important news and events of the week written in a simple, comprehensive manner that is both instructive and entertaining for the child. It must meet with great favor from its young readers—and the elders might also find it profitable to review current events, written in a way to impress themselves on the mind. It is an excellent publication, and we know of nothing better to advance the knowledge of children in events local and general, than this clever little magazine.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BRITISH INDIA. In "The Story of the Nations" Series. By R. W. Frazer, LL. B., I. C. S. (Retired). New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS. A Course of Lectures in the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin. By Helen Campbell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ARCHITECTS OF FATE, OR STEPS TO SUCCESS AND POWER. By Orison Sweet Morden. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AN AMERICAN IDYLL. By the Countess di Brazza (Cora Siocomb). Boston: The Arena Publishing Company.

TATTERLY, THE STORY OF A DEAD MAN. By T. Gallon. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ARRESTED. A Novel by Esmie Stuart. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FELLOW TRAVELERS. By Graham Travers. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN THE CRUCIBLE. By Grace Denio Litchfield. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Burlington Route.

As solid as a rock.

If there is one thing more than another the Burlington Route is proud of, it is its track.

Smooth—solidly built—free from sharp curves and heavy grades, and laid with the heaviest and most expensive steel rails, it is as near perfection as can be made.

Add to this that the Burlington is the shortest line and offers the best service to Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis and you will realize why it is the PREFERRED route to the East and South. M. P. BENTON, Puget Sound Agent, corner Yesler way and First avenue.

Cook Inlet, Alaska,

Via Portage bay. A first-class steamer will leave Seattle March 17 via inside passage. For rates and information apply at Arlington dock. Capt. Kelly, Master.

F.-B. Co. Bacon for Alaska outfitters.

NEW BOOKS
—FOR—
MARCH

Louis Napoleon and Mlle. de Montijo, by Imbert de St. Amand. 12mo, cloth.
America and the Americans, by a Frenchman. 12mo, cloth.
The Middle Period, 1817-1858, by John W. Burgess. 12mo, cloth.
A History of China, by S. Wells Williams. 8vo, cloth.
The Ambassador of Christ, by Cardinal Gibbons. 12mo, cloth.
Guesses at the Riddle of Existence, by Goldwin Smith. 12mo, cloth.
On Many Seas, by F. Benton Williams. 12mo, cloth.
The Triumph of Death, by Gabriele D'Arinunzio. 12mo, cloth.
En Route, by J. K. Huysmans. 12mo, cloth.
The Last Recruit of Clare's, by S. R. Keightley. 12mo, cloth.
Literary Landmarks of Florence, by Laurence Hutton. 12mo, cloth.
Bound in Shallows, by Eva Wilder Brodhead. 12mo, cloth.
The Old Herrick House, by Ellen Douglas Deland. 12mo, cloth.

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We have a very large stock of the latest and most reliable works on MINES, MINERALOGY AND MINING in all its several branches. Write for our list of mining works, which we will be pleased to mail to any address.

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TAKE YOUR CHOICE
Will You Be
WISE - - or - FOOLISH?
WEAK - or - VIGOROUS?
PUNY - - or POWERFUL?
MANLY - or - BASHFUL?
NERVY - or - NERVOUS?

Now, it has to be one thing or the other with you, and no one is to be blamed if you choose foolishly. Poor mortal that you are why do you keep on and on in your folly? That lassitude, that shaking—which sometimes almost amounts to paralysis; those fears of death; that bashful and weak-kneed way that you have of getting around; and that knowledge that you have that you get no joy out of life that is worth speaking about—all these things are signs that you are suffering from that dangerous disease Nervous Prostration. Get rid of it! Yes, get rid of it, and start in at once. There's life and strength and manhood and virility and vigor ahead for you if you want them.

HUDYAN

The marvelous remedio-treatment that is used at the Hudson Medical Institute, the great white building at the corner of Ellis, Market and Stockton streets, has saved thousands upon thousands from all the horrors that you are afflicted with, and your case is by no means too far gone. Go there or write and ask for circulars and testimonials about this grand remedy. Why, in thirty days you won't know yourself, and no matter whether you have got kidney, liver or bladder trouble; whether you have had a bad case of blood poisoning and have a face and a body covered with bad pimples and blotches, or whether you are run down and unable to perform the big functions of nature—it will be all the same to those wonderful physicians. You ask what they will do for you! They will cure you and make a whole man of you.

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The Treatment That Cures.

The Superb Mastery of Disease That Distinguishes the Copeland Practice From All Others—Test Cases That Prove Even Deafness Can Be Cured, as Well as Deep-Seated Diseases of Other Organs.

THE TREATMENT THAT CURES.

It is not surprising that the new treatment of Doctor Copeland should become known in popular speech as "The Treatment That Cures." It is naturally to be expected that the best treatment should be devised and perfected by the same master specialist who organized methods so extensively copied. That it represents vast improvements upon the earlier practice; that it represents the work of a lifetime, as well as the research and study of later years, and the skill of Doctor Copeland's early practice should be borne in mind. The old treatment for catarrh that originated with Doctor Copeland was applied by the use of medicated sprays. That this method cured a great many people goes without saying, but experience taught Doctor Copeland that the method of application was wrong in many instances, as the sprays sometimes drove the catarrh into the ear, causing inflammation and sometimes deafness, and that the sprays used by some doctors contained irritative solutions, which inflamed the nose and throat and drove the catarrh deep down into the bronchial tubes and lungs.

AS TO COST.

Don't lose sight of the fact that any chronic sufferer, whether from catarrh or other seated and distressing chronic malady, may apply at any time at the Collins Building, corner Second and James Street, and receive from the Copeland experts the most efficient treatment now in vogue without any expense beyond the regular monthly fee of $5 a month, including all medicines, to office and mail patients alike.

CURED OF DEAFNESS CAUSED BY CATARRH.

Mr. J. B. Patty, a well-known farmer of Kirkland, Wash., tells of the splendid treatment given his little daughter Gra-

GRACIE PATTY, KIRKLAND, WASH.

cie by the Copeland physicians for Deafness and Catarrh in these words:

"After a siege of typhoid fever, five years ago, Gracie lost her hearing. She became almost totally deaf, which interfered greatly with her studies, and it was almost useless for her to go to school. To add to her affliction she suffered severely from catarrh. Her nose discharged profusely, she had a bad cough and her voice became weak and husky. Her general health became affected; she was irritable and fretful and her memory failed. When we took Gracie to the Copeland Institute we were very much discouraged with her condition. She had been under care of a number of able physicians and we had tried in every possible way to check the progress of the disease, but nothing seemed to do any good, and she continued to grow worse. A lady, a former patient of the Copeland physicians, told us of the cures these specialists were effecting in cases similar to hers, and we concluded to take Gracie to see them. The result of her treatment has been surprising and gratifying to us. She began to improve from the first treatment she received, and is now perfectly restored to health. She has entirely recovered her hearing, her voice is clear and the cough and discharge from the nose have disappeared."

If you live away from the city, write for Home Treatment Symptom Blank and be cured at home.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE COPELAND TREATMENT.

Prominent Physicians in the East Failed to Relieve Her, but She Was Quickly Cured at the Copeland Institute.

Mrs. Alonzo Hull, wife of one of the most prominent business men of Seattle, speaks of her suffering from catarrh and her complete restoration to health thus:

"For seven years I suffered from Catarrh of the head, nose and throat, which was caused originally by a severe cold contracted while bathing. I seemed to have a cold in my head all the time, with obstruction of the nostrils and a profuse discharge from the nose. I was forced to hawk and expectorate continually to keep my throat free from the mucus accumulating there. My sense of smell was very much impaired, and I had intense headaches and pains over my eyes. My appetite failed and I became very weak and emaciated. After trying many remedies without obtaining any relief, I spent several months in the East, under the treatment of one of the most prominent physicians there. I grew worse, instead of better, and returned home very much discouraged and broken down.

"I had seen the advertisement of the Copeland physicians, and finally concluded to consult them in regard to my case. After a careful examination I was promised relief and commenced treatment. In a very short time I noticed an improvement, and I have continued to improve steadily until I am now entirely cured of my trouble. The discharge from my nose and dropping in my throat have ceased, and my sense of smell is fully restored. I have a good appetite, have gained in weight and feel better and stronger than for years."

DOCTORS SAID IT WAS CONSUMPTION.

Mr. E. A. Ruth, the Stanley block, corner Third and Yamhill streets, Portland, says: "For the last 12 years I have been constantly doctoring for some affection of the nose, throat and chest, that the most prominent physicians pronounced to be consumption. None of them ever

MR. E. A. RUTH, PORTLAND, OR.

did me any real good, and, in spite of all the money I spent for doctor bills, I kept gradually growing worse, and when I went up to the Copeland Institute, a little over two months ago, I had given up all hope of ever getting well. While my nose was stopped up and I had constant headache and pains over my eyes, the worst of my trouble was in my throat and chest. My throat was sore most of the time, and I had terrible pains in my chest, that cut me like a knife. They went clear through me, from the breastbone to the shoulder-blades, and had become so bad that I could not take a long breath. I had a fearful cough, that wore me out completely. It not only wore me out, but my wife as well, for it kept her awake night after night. When I went up to the Copeland Institute my condition was very serious. I had frequent attacks of coughing, which would be followed by hemorrhages. At other times I would cough until I vomited. I had bad night sweats, and would get up in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed. I couldn't eat, and had grown so thin that I was a mere skeleton. My strength was exhausted, and I had to give up my work. I was getting worse so fast that in sheer desperation I took the advice of a friend, who had been cured by the Copeland physicians, and went to see them. I began to improve from the start, and now I feel like a different man. I have no more night sweats or hemorrhages, and my cough is nearly gone. I have a fine appetite, and have gained five pounds in weight. I feel stronger and better than I have for a very long time, and, as soon as I can get it, I am going back to work."

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

It should be remembered that, by means of a perfected mail system, the Copeland treatment is now as directly available to patients a thousand miles away as to those who visit the office in Seattle. The first step toward taking a course by mail is to send for symptom blank containing full list of questions to be answered by the patient applying for treatment.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Mr. Charles Sauvain, a well-known resident of Silverton, Or., at present visiting in Portland, is an old gentleman nearly 72 years of age. In speaking of his treatment by the Copeland physicians, he said:

"When I went to the Copeland Institute, just a month ago today, I had very little hope of ever getting well. If any one had told me that I would gain seven pounds in weight before the end of the month I wouldn't have believed them. I had been sick with some painful catarrhal disease of the stomach for over a year. This had so broken down my system and wasted my strength that I was but a shadow of my former self. My usual weight is about 140, and I had lost in flesh until I weighed only 114 pounds. I suffered habitually from pain and distress in the stomach, that seemed like chronic neuralgia of the stomach. There was a feeling of weight in the pit of the stomach and incessant belching. My bowels were bloated, and seemed to be filled with gas. Of late I had frequent dizzy spells, with a roaring and feeling of fullness in my head. When I would get up from my chair I would suddenly be taken with one of these attacks. Everything would be dark around me, and black spots would float before my eyes, and I would fall back in almost a fainting condition. I could take but very little food, and what little I did eat caused me intense suffering. The pain in my stomach was so severe that it kept me awake at night, my illness being thus aggravated by loss of sleep. I tried several of our home doctors, but they did me no good. I finally came to Portland, and my daughter-in-law, who had been cured by the Copeland physicians, advised me to

MR. CHARLES SAUVAIN, SILVERTON, OREGON.

try their treatment. I am very thankful that I did, for after the first week I began to notice a marked change. The pain in my stomach was less severe, and I began to feel better in every way. I continued to improve steadily, and now I feel better and stronger than I have for a long time, and am gaining right along."

In Measles, Scarlet Fever, Bronchitis and Pneumonia the throat is involved, and the inflammation, extending from the throat into the Eustachian Tubes, causing deafness, is of a catarrhal nature. Thus the phrase, "Catarrhal Origin," in the MONOGRAPH ON DEAFNESS is used in the scientific and not in the popular sense in which Catarrh is so commonly regarded as simply a disease of the head.

CURING THE DEAF.

Mr. Frank Nehren, Oregon City, Or.: "I suffered with catarrh for three or four years before I went to the Copeland Institute. My nose was so stopped up I could scarcely breath through it; my hearing was dull, and my eyes weak and inflamed. Now my hearing is perfect, and I feel strong and well in every way."

Mrs. Lafayette Benedict, 507 Mississippi avenue, Portland, Or.: "Our little boy Wesley had scarlet fever when he was 4 years old, which left him with a bad case of catarrh. His hearing was affected, and he became almost deaf. His head was so stopped up that at times I thought he would choke. Since his treatment by the Copeland physicians he is almost like a new boy. He hears perfectly and breathes freely."

Mrs. V. W. Smith, 247 Tenth street, Portland, Or.: "I suffered from earache and a chronic discharge from the ears for years. Was cured by Dr. Copeland's new treatment at the nominal cost of $5 a month."

DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL.

If you live out of the city write for Doctor Copeland's book containing a description by Doctor Copeland of The Treatment That Cures, Doctor Copeland's Monograph on Deafness, Doctor Copeland's Monograph on Catarrh, and Doctor Copeland's famous symptom questions, describing disease in its different forms. The book will be mailed to you FREE.

The Copeland Medical Institute,
COLLINS BUILDING,
Cor. Second and James Sts., Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Third Floor.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
A. L. PREVOST, M. D.

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From 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
From 7 P. M. to 8 P. M.
SUNDAYS—From 10 to 12 A. M.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for the County of King.—Henry Cowell, plaintiff, vs. Union Transit Company, a corporation, defendant; F. W. Baker, receiver. No. 22,741.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, on the 15th day of February, 1897, the above-entitled court duly made and entered, in the above-entitled action, the following order, to-wit:

"Now on this 15th day of February, A. D. 1897, this cause coming on to be heard upon the report of F. W. Baker, the receiver, it is ordered, and said receiver is hereby directed to sell the steamer 'Utopia,' in his possession as such receiver, by advertising in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer a notice that he will sell said steamer 'Utopia' at some wharf, in the city of Seattle, on the 10th day of March, 1897, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, and that he cause said notice to be published for a period of not less than ten days prior to said sale, and that he thereupon report his proceedings to this court.

"WM. HICKMAN MOORE, Judge."

Now, therefore, in accordance with said order and the terms thereof, I, the undersigned, will, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1897, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at Yesler's wharf, in the city of Seattle, King county, state of Washington, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the steamer "Utopia," her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, boilers, etc.

Dated this 28th day of February, the day of the first publication hereof.

F. W. BAKER, Receiver.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

PROPOSALS WANTED—Sealed proposals for six months' supplies will be received by the Board of Trustees for the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane until 8 o'clock a. m. April 1, 1897. Separate bids will be received for groceries, dry goods, flour, feed, hay, meats, drugs, hardware, lumber and other articles not herein enumerated.

For lists and information address W. J. Rogers, Steward W. W. H. for I., Fort Steilacoom, Wash.

J. S. WHITEHOUSE,
A. B. STEWART,
Trustees for the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane, Fort Steilacoom, Wash.

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