

ON ANTIETAM FIELD

Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

UNION OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

Address by President McKinley—Memorial Day Services at the National Cemeteries.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 30.—Another link in the chain which binds together the once warring factions of the South and North was forged today by the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of the men who wore the gray, as well as those who wore the blue, and were in mortal combat on the bloody field of Antietam.

The train which brought the President, the members of his Cabinet and the Congressional party from Washington reached the battle-field at noon. They were welcomed by Governor John Walter Smith, of Maryland, and staff; Adjutant-General Saunders, a delegation of officers from the Maryland National Guard, several members of the Grand Army of the Republic of the division of Maryland, members of Herbert Camp, Confederate Veterans, several camps of Sons of Veterans of both armies and survivors of Brocton's Maryland Artillery, which fought with the Confederate troops and distinguished itself at Antietam.

The dedicatory ceremonies were opened by Colonel Benjamin E. Taylor, who introduced General Henry D. Taylor, director of ceremonies. Prayer was offered by the Rev. B. F. Clark, who was followed by Governor Smith in an address of welcome.

Mr. Chairman, My fellow-Citizens: It is a grateful duty which I now perform to accept on behalf of the Government of the United States this memorial to the men of Maryland who fell upon this historic field. . . . This monument commemorates not merely the valor and sacrifice of the men of Maryland, but the men who survived are to be commemorated by this structure, for they have waged that greater battle of civilization and of patriotism. We are not without a commemorative service every day. On the second day of Antietam, when the Federal line was hurled against Lee's right, and an Ohio regiment was stationed by the banks of the creek just far to the left of the bridge upon which was centered Lee's terrible fire of shot and shell, away to the rear, with the supply wagon, was a Commissary Sergeant, a boy of 14, whose thoughts and hours were away, remembered that the men of his regiment would be fainting and weary for the food left in his charge behind.

And then the boy, without orders, commanded by the commissary sergeant, called for volunteer drivers, and on from the rear to the front, through the shower of shot and shell, braving death every instant, brought to the front and to the fainting ranks, the reinforcements of food and strength that enabled them to go on with the conflict till the end. (Applause.) The regiment was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward the 19th president of the United States, and upon that field of battle the gallant and future President recommended an commendation to the gallantry in action, and the commission came. The Commissary Sergeant is William McKinley, the 24th President of the United States. (Applause.)

My fellow-Citizens stand not alone; that great-hearted kindness for all Americans which makes him not only a President but a father to us all (applause) is not alone. The respect given by this battle-field has continued to this hour in American breasts, and has helped largely to make America what it is.

Then followed addresses, mainly of a reminiscence character, by Generals John B. Brooke, James Longstreet, Orlando B. Willcox, J. E. Duryea, Senators Foraker, Burrows and Daniel, and others who were prominent on either side in the great struggle. These were followed by George McClellan, of New York, and other members of the House of Representatives. The keynote was given by the "Chief" and General Douglas, introduced by President McKinley, who delivered the address of the day. The President said:

"I appear only on the moment that I may make a contribution to your patriotic greetings and express my sympathy and approval. I am glad to meet on this memorable field the followers of Lee and Jackson, and the brave and gallant followers of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, greeting each other with affection and respect. One reflection only has crowded my mind, the difference between this time and that of the battle. We meet after all these years with but one sentiment—that of loyalty to the Government and love for our flag and determination to make our country great and united. I am glad that this meeting between Grant and Lee at Appomattox. I am glad we were kept together and the Union was saved. There must be comfort in the fact that American soldiers never surrendered to any one but American soldiers. I am glad to preside over a Nation of 80,000,000 people, more united than they have ever been. The achievements of that war are the heritage of those who failed and those who prevailed. When we went to war two years ago, the men of the South, and the men of the North and the South are standing for the flag that we love, and which proudly waves over us all."

The exercises closed with a benediction by Rev. William Dams. The monument is of granite and bronze, octagonal, 22 feet in diameter at the base and 42 feet high to the top of the statue. Upon the base are columns representing eight Maryland commands who were present at the battle, united in supporting the temple of liberty, which is of bronze and forms the canopy. The whole is surmounted by a bronze statue representing Peace, with sword sheathed and pointed downward. The figure holds a laurel wreath over the bill of the sword.

AT THE NATIONAL CEMETERY. Impressive Ceremonies at Arlington Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Business suspended in the National Capitol today while thousands of veterans of three wars and their descendants paid tribute to the Nation's heroes dead. In the eight ceremonies services were held. On occasions were

OBSERVED BY THE HOUSE

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED PENSION BILLS WERE PASSED.

The Usual Obstructive Tactics by Talbert—Anti-Trust Debate Was Postponed.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The program of the leaders of the House today contemplated the launching of the debate upon the anti-trust resolution and bill, but there was a strong undercurrent in favor of adjournment on account of Decoration day. Daisel (Rep. Pa.) presented the special order under which the House was to operate in reference to this sentiment, withdrew it in order that the 190 pension bills might be passed, and after they had been disposed of, as a further mark of respect the House adjourned. The Chinese commission bill, which was under consideration a few weeks ago, has gone back to the calendar, the motion to strike out the enacting clause having been defeated.

The series of the House were thronged with holiday crowds and almost every seat on the floor was occupied in anticipation of the opening of the anti-trust debate. Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Daisel presented the special order for the day.

BOERS PAID TRIBUTE. Dutch Envoys Decorated Soldiers' Monument in Boston.

BOSTON, May 30.—The envoys of the South African Republics paid a tribute to the memory of the soldiers of this Republic soon after their arrival here from New York. The envoys, who were accompanied by the soldiers' monument in Boston Common. The envoys were escorted by members of the joint committee of the city government, who had met them at the Provisional Taking carriages, all were driven directly to Boston Common, the streets through which they passed being lined with cheering people.

As such at the soldiers' monument Mr. Fischer called attention to the fact that the monument was in commemoration of the brave deeds of men who fought for what they had nearest their hearts. They had died for their country, and for the cause of freedom, and there had been sorrow, but today, on Memorial day, there was a joyous and happy work was freedom enjoyed. The speaker said that the struggle in South Africa was one that they were fighting for the same principles and that sorrow was now their portion, but in after years when the work was freedom enjoyed. The speaker said that the struggle in South Africa was one that they were fighting for the same principles and that sorrow was now their portion, but in after years when the work was freedom enjoyed.

SERVICES AT GRANT'S TOMB. Unusually Large Parade in New York—At General Dix's Grave.

NEW YORK, May 30.—With almost perfect weather conditions, Memorial day was generally observed in this city. The parade in this city was unusually large and the route, Fifth avenue from Fifty-sixth street to Washington Square, was gay with bunting and packed with people. Special services were held at the grave of General Grant, where an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, chaplain of the Empire State Society, sons of the American Revolution. Special services of an impressive character were held at Grant's tomb, where Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff was the chief speaker. Other addresses were delivered and a salute fired. At nearly all of the cemeteries appropriate services were held.

Confederate Graves Decorated. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—The graves of Confederate dead in the National cemetery here were decorated this afternoon by the Grand Army posts in Louisville and the Woman's Relief Corps.

At Chicago's Burying Grounds. CHICAGO, May 30.—Memorial day was quietly observed here. In consideration of the aging veterans, the line of march of the parade was limited to a mile. There were many fine ceremonies, brightening the graves of departed soldiers with wreaths and garlands of flowers. Confederate veterans held a service at Oakwood. They marched through the G. A. R. plot and laid tributes of peace on the graves of their former enemies. Later, members of Dewey Post, G. A. R., to attend services at the cemetery, where they buried the Confederates who died while prisoners at Camp Douglas.

At San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Decorations day was observed more generally in this city than for several years past. A parade in honor of the Nation's dead was a feature of the day. The column included the veterans of the G. A. R., the Spanish-American War survivors and the local Civil bodies. Exercises were held at the cemeteries, and the graves of soldiers and sailors were decorated with flowers and flags.

At Chattanooga Cemetery. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 30.—The graves of 13,000 Civil War Veterans and 30 soldiers who died in the encampment at Chickamauga Park, two years ago were decorated today with flowers and flags. An address was delivered by General Xenophon Wheeler on behalf of the G. A. R.

Stole Poisoned Food. CHICAGO, May 30.—A special to the Tribune from Montgomery, W. Va., says: Twelve Italian laborers were found dead in the woods 40 miles southeast of here, their deaths being the result of eating poisoned food which had stolen. They were part of a gang of laborers employed by a construction company building the Point Creek Railroad. They boarded in the contractor's camp, where a large amount of provisions was stored. Much of it was stolen, and the negro cook, who was a further source of trouble, on some meat and flour, which also disappeared. A mountain hunter discovered the bodies. The authorities have not yet taken any steps in the matter.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Annual Reunion Opened at Louisville Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—The reunion of the United Confederate Veterans began at noon today. It is estimated that the number of visitors is in the neighborhood of 30,000. Peyton, commanding the Kentucky division of the Confederate Veterans, called the reunion to order in Reunion Hall, shortly after 12 o'clock. After the "Dixie" had been sung by the assembly, which packed the great hall to the doors, Rev. J. William Jones, Chaplain-in-Chief, made a short prayer. Then General Hoyt introduced Mayor Weaver, of Louisville, who welcomed the visitors to the city. Then came a series of short welcoming addresses, the last being delivered by General Simon Bolivar Buckner, who spoke for the Confederates of Kentucky.

Colonel Bennett H. Young, of this city, chairman of the reunion committee, presented the building to the veterans in an eloquent speech. General John B. Gordon, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, responded, accepting the building from the committee, and extending the

SEAT OF THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.



The above map shows the scene of the Boxer uprising in China. The rebels are congregated around Peking, and threaten to enter the city and massacre the foreigners. The foreign warships hurried to Taku and landed marines, who have been sent up the river as far as Tien-Tsin, but their progress is stayed by Chinese resistance. In the event of serious trouble, Russia will send over part of the large force she has at Port Arthur.

order from the committee on rules for the consideration of the resolution for a Constitutional amendment today and tomorrow, with provision for a vote tomorrow at 2 o'clock and of the anti-trust bill on Friday, with provision for a vote at 4 o'clock on that day. Then followed a remarkable scene. Daisel asked the previous question on the rule. Brown (Rep. O.) appealed to Duizel to withdraw the demand in order that the House might adjourn out of respect to the day.

"This side is agreeable to that," observed Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the leader of the minority. The Democrats plainly showed their jubilation over the evidence of dissection on the Republican side. "I am not authorized to withdraw the rule," replied Daisel, hesitatingly. Then he added that he would withdraw the demand to allow any gentleman to ask unanimous consent that the House devote the day to the consideration of private pension bills. Daisel looked about him, but no one accepted his offer, though a dozen members were on their feet. Whereupon, Daisel himself withdrew the special order, and the Speaker, under the operation of the rule displaced yesterday by conference reports, directed the clerk to report the first of the 190 pension bills, the passage of which was considered several weeks ago, and against which a motion to strike out the enacting clause was pending when the House adjourned. The Speaker decided that the commission bill and not the pension bill was first in order. Thereupon Daisel asked unanimous consent that action upon the commission bill be postponed.

"As this is Decoration day," said Steele (Rep. Ind.), "I move that the House now adjourn."

The motion was lost, 107 to 138, on a rising vote, which was not on parliamentary lines. The vote was then taken on the pending question—to strike out the enacting clause of the anti-trust resolution. The motion was lost, 105 to 135, and the bill went back to the calendar. Daisel then gave notice that as soon as the pension bills were disposed of, he would again present the special order for the consideration of the anti-trust resolution and bill.

After the first pension bill had been read by the clerk and had advanced to the third reading stage, Talbert demanded the reading of the engrossed bill. Talbert explained that he was exhausting every parliamentary expedient to delay the passage of these bills, because he was opposed to the manner in which they had been railroaded through. The Speaker decided that any member had the right to demand the reading of the engrossed bill. A moment later, Talbert again arose and was proceeding to say that in view of the fact that members were greatly interested in these bills, he would withdraw his objection, when Grosvenor (Rep. O.) interrupted to protest against "these lectures from the gentleman from South Carolina." The motion was then made.

"Although the gentleman from Ohio pretends to represent the President and the Republican party," said Talbert, "I will not be driven from my position by his conduct. I withdraw the objection." (Applause.) The 190 bills were then passed in rapid succession. After these bills had been disposed of, Daisel said: "Having celebrated Decoration day by the passage of these pension bills, I move that, as a further mark of respect, the House do now adjourn." The motion prevailed without division, and at 2:10 P. M., the House adjourned.

For Independent Cuba. WASHINGTON, May 30.—Representative King, of Utah, today introduced a joint resolution directing the President to issue a proclamation declaring the purpose of the United States toward Cuba and its inhabitants and to leave the government of Cuba to its people. A constitutional convention is provided for to be

AGUINALDO HAS ESCAPED

Rebels Surprised a Bulacan Garrison, Killing Five Americans and Wounding Seven—Three Missing.

MANILA, May 30.—Major Marsh's van of the Thirty-third Regiment, has arrived at Aparri from Benguet, after the hardest of mountain traveling. The men were exhausted and ragged, having followed persistently on what was supposed to be Aguinaldo's trail. They had several encounters with rebels, but found no sign of Aguinaldo. Lieutenant J. Escoda, of the Forty-seventh Volunteers, commanding a scouting party in the southern part of Albay Province, had several encounters with the insurgents, in which 17 of the enemy were killed and 23, including a Captain, were captured. Six explosive bombs and a number of valuable insurgent documents also fell into the hands of the American scouts, who burned the town of Yubi, the headquarters of the rebels.

Sergeant Brickley was killed during a light engagement near Higo, Province of Albay, yesterday. Scouts of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Regiments have captured 23 rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition in Pangasinan Province. Memorial day was observed here as a general holiday. Military ceremonies were held at the various stations and salutes were fired from the forts at Santiago and Manila. A military excursion proceeded to Malate cemetery, where the graves of United States soldiers were decorated and an address was given by the Chaplain.

MANILA, May 30.—Tuesday night the insurgents rushed San Miguel de Mayumo, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry. They captured the town, and were engaged in shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven. Captain Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing. No Filipino dead were discovered. San Miguel de Mayumo is a few miles from Manila. While a band under the escort of troops of the Forty-sixth Infantry was moving from Ilang to Silang, within 35 miles of Manila, a military band of 100 adroones, three of the party being killed.

RETURN OF GENERAL OTIS. Arrival of the Transport Meade at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The transport Meade arrived from Manila tonight with Major-General Otis aboard. As the transport entered the harbor, a salute of 15 guns was fired and a number of gaily decorated tugs and launches went out to meet her. The quarantine officers boarded the Meade and she was headed towards the quarantine station at Angel Island. The Meade has three cases of smallpox aboard. She was placed in quarantine, where she will remain an indefinite time. General Otis stated to the quarantine officials that he was in excellent health, and wished to land to take a train for the East as soon as possible. A Quartermaster, a stowaway and a soldier are infected with smallpox. The Quartermaster is on board the bodies of 113 soldiers who died in the Philippines. There was one death on the way over. The transport's passenger list numbers 93 cabin and 131 steerage. The ship's East-bound departure is expected the time of General Otis landing very indefinite.

Memorial Day in Mexico. Graves of American Soldiers Were Decorated.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.—Decorations day was celebrated here by the local G. A. R. Post, which decorated the graves of the American soldiers who died or were killed in the war of the North American invasion and are buried in the American cemetery at the foot of the hill of Chapultepec. The graves of several members of the Federal and Confederate armies of the Civil War who came to this country in after years, and who died in the defense of the castle in the war with the United States. The committee was met there by Mexican army officers. The orator of the day was General Agramonte, a Union veteran resident here.

General Sternberg's Wasted Efforts. Washington correspondence Chicago Record. Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the Army, says that when he was going into the city of Bulacan he had a bag of gold of his regiment came to him with a big bag of gold, weighing three or four pounds, and said: "Doctor, I know that I'm to be killed entirely, so I want you to take care of this money as you see that it gets to the old folks at home."

There was no time to remunerate or to make any other arrangement, and dropping the bag into the surgeon's lap, the Irishman hurried away to his place at the head of the column. All through two bloody days Dr. Sternberg had been saving his money that he got drunk and gambled it all away the first night.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION. Programme of the Projected Conference at Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The executive committee of the International Union of American Republics has just completed a tentative programme to govern the projected conference of American Republics to be held in the City of Mexico. The programme is: "No. 1—Subjects discussed by the former conference, which the Law conference may decide to consider. "No. 2—Arbitration. "No. 3—International Court of Claims. "No. 4—Measures for the protection of industry, agricultural and commercial. Development of the means of communication between the countries composing the Union. Customs, ports and customs regulations. Statistics. "No. 5—Reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics."

At Bathone Coming Home. NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: "E. G. Rathbone, ex-Director of Posts of Cuba, announces that he will sail for New York tomorrow. This course is understood to have been decided upon by the advice of friends. It had been stated that Mr. Rathbone, while not under arrest, would not be permitted to leave the island. Doctor Rathbone is a dentist, a demerit criminal charge being laid against him, and if he carries out his purpose of leaving, a direct issue will be raised as to whether the authorities have any charge on which he can be held. While the investigation into his affairs

MAHESH'S TRIP THROUGH NORTH-EASTERN LUZON WAS FRUITLESS.

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CHOLERA IN INDIA. Epidemic Spreading Rapidly in the Pains Camps.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily Express has the following from Bombay, dated yesterday: "An unprecedentedly severe epidemic of cholera has broken out in the northern districts of Bombay Presidency, especially in the famine camps. The deaths have been very heavy. In the Kaira district, there have been 120 deaths in seven days. The government has made a special grant of £100 to cremate the dead immediately. In the Pains Camps, there have been 50 deaths on the second there were 34, and on the third there were upward of 60. The epidemic of the infection was due to the fact that the first death was near the only available water supply. The camps were thus carried all over the place. In the City of Bombay there have been 57 deaths in the last seven days."

JAPANESE IMPERIAL WEDDING. Its Effects on the Morals of the Country at Large.

YOKOHAMA, May 31.—The San Francisco Examiner has the following from Yokohama, May 30.—The wedding of the Emperor and Empress was observed with great rejoicing throughout the empire. It has been the imperial wedding, which was celebrated at the capital in the presence of the entire Japanese population. The ceremony was a magnificent display of Japanese patriotism, the day of the promulgation of the constitution, with perhaps the single exception of the coronation of the Emperor after the victorious Chinese campaign, has been the greatest manifestation of loyalty to the imperial house. The ceremony itself, to which great significance is attached, was a magnificent innovation upon the usual imperial customs, took place in the imperial sanctuary at the palace. Clothed in old-time ceremonial robes, the Prince, led by the grand marshal, entered the imperial shrine, and chamberlain bearing the "sacred sword." The Princess, conducted by a master of ceremonies and supported by two maids of honor, approached the imperial shrine, and made together an offering of evergreen branches. The Prince recited the marriage ritual, and then both partook of a sacred meal. At this moment the 100 great warships anchored in the bay fired the imperial salute of 101 guns.

This elaborate ceremony is commented upon by the native press as of great significance in the history of the empire, and of the whole nation the sanctity of the marriage rite. The old custom of the imperial house required nothing but a public announcement that the marriage had been contracted. It is now universally recognized that by the enormous influence of imperial example, the Emperor has been able to make far more sacred than before, but also an immense gain to the cause of public morality has been assured, and the position of women raised to a height never before known in an Oriental country. Among the many honors bestowed on the occasion of the imperial wedding there are two which have especially interested Americans, the recipients being widely known in the United States. One is the elevation to the peerage of Keisuke Kaneko, who recently has been appointed ambassador to the United States. The other is the appointment of the young Prince, who recently has been appointed ambassador to the United States. The young Prince, who recently has been appointed ambassador to the United States. The young Prince, who recently has been appointed ambassador to the United States.

Philippine Commission's Policy. NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the World from Hong Kong says: The Philippine Commission has been engaged in consultation with Consul-General Wildman. The members of the commission probably will leave for Manila on Friday. It is likely that Wildman's resignation has been accepted. The British Colonial officials are extending every courtesy to the Commissioners, endeavoring to familiarize them with the conditions of the Philippine Islands. A policy has been formulated since the arrival of the Commissioners, and they confidently believe that they will be able to specify the Philippines. Consul-General Wildman has urged upon the Commissioners the following policies: Free trade, the free admission of the Chinese, the expulsion of the friars and the return of all property that has been confiscated illegally.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD. LONDON, May 30.—The Naval Annual, published at Portsmouth, in comparing the navies of the world, estimates that at the close of the year the strength in completed battle-ships will probably be: Great Britain, 45; France, 21; Russia, 17. But, it is added, Great Britain's preponderance in modern, powerful vessels will probably make her navy more than equal to the combined French and Russian navies.

Belgrade Crisis in Japan. YOKOHAMA, May 30.—As a result of the demand of the Liberals for seats in the Cabinet, it is probable that the whole Ministry will resign.

Embankment Caved In. AHMEDABAD, India, May 30.—A portion of the embankment at Ahmedabad, India, caved in, killing several people.

SHABBY SALARIES OF OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS. Guntton's Magazine.

Blood Tells. The Story of Health or Disease—Keep It Pure.

It is a fact that the exorbitant salaries of the Vice-Presidents, members of the Cabinet and our Ambassadors and Ministers are largely insufficient to pay the annual rents of their residences and enable them to live in accordance with the reasonable necessities of their position. It is the policy of the present day at their respective posts of duty, leaving them no compensation for the valuable, exacting and responsible services they render to their country. It actually costs our Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiary of the first class more than double the salary they receive to pay the necessary official expenses at the respective posts to which they are appointed. In fact, it is known that one of our recent Ambassadors to Russia could not obtain a suitable residence in St. Petersburg for his entire salary.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. It America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all Druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

They show that the blood is impure, and it is impure blood that nearly all diseases have their origin. Scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, and even syphilis may be traced to impure blood, and are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the blood pure. If you are troubled with pimples and eruptions, you should at once begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood of all impurities, will create a good appetite, cure that tired feeling and make you strong and healthy. Then those more serious ailments will gain no foothold, and you will have permanent good health.

Wc want You To See Our Prices. At which we are selling China, Crockery, Glassware. Come Just to See. Great Eastern Exporting Tea Co. 223 First Street, Portland. 820 Washington Street, Portland. 115 Grand Avenue, E. Portland.

CARTER'S LITTLE PINK PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Patent Doctor. I have a bad attack of malaria. I have chills and am so sick I scarcely know what to do. Take a tablespoonful of DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY every two hours. It will cure any case of malaria in a night. I have prescribed it, and it only, in cases of malaria, for twenty-five years; it never fails. All druggists and grocers sell it, or you can get it direct from Rochester, N. Y., express prepaid, by a bottle. Be sure you get the genuine. The Duffy Malt Co. also send a book free, which is full of valuable information.