MORE STARS IN FLAG

House Passes the Omnibus Statehood Bill.

COLLAPSE OF THE OPPOSITION

Overwhelming Defeat of the Amendment to Join Arizona and New Mexico as the State of Montezuma.

The opposition in the House to the bill for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico collapsed at the last minute yesterday, and the bill was passed with division as it came from the committee, except for a few verbal amendments. The real test came on an amendment offered by Overstreet (Rep., Ind.), to join New Mexico and Arizona and admit them as the State of Montezuma. It was beaten—28 to 106—and all opposition then ceased.

The closing scenes of the debate were accompanied by a dramatic incident which narrowly escaped being a tragedy. Delegate Mark A. Smith, of Arizona, who has been fighting for the admission of his territory for a dozen years, had just made a vigorous speech against the Overstreet amendment, when he was seized with a rush of blood to the head. He was conveyed to the lobby, where several physicians who are members of the House, by prompt administration of powerful heart stimulants, saved him from a stroke of apoplexy. He later rallied, and was removed to his hotel.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The House resumed consideration of the omnibus statehood bill immediately after the reading of the journal today. The pending amendment was that of Overstreet (Rep. Ind.), to consolidate New Mexico and Arizona and admit them as the State of Montezuma, or such other name as the constitutional convention should elect. The opposition to the bill had united upon this amendment and had determined to make a determined effort to adopt it. Overstreet made a vigorous speech, arguing that its purpose was to benefit the people of the two territories.

Ball (Dem. Tex.) opposed the amendment. He called attention to the fact that the Republican as well as the Democratic platform had declared for the admission of the three territories.

Lacey (Rep. Ia.) favored the amendment. He was opposed to any more rotten boroughs. He referred to the State of Delaware, where, he said, the president of a gas company had to be consulted when a Senator was to be elected. Lacey said the bill was in the interest of Arizona. He did not want another Nevada in the Union. Consolidated he predicted that New Mexico and Arizona would make a grand state.

Rodey, a delegate from New Mexico, and Smith, a delegate from Arizona, both protested strenuously against the joining of the two territories. The former said it required 36 hours to travel from the center of New Mexico to the capital of Arizona. If the amendment was adopted he said the bill would be killed.

Smith insisted that the territories were too large to be consolidated. He agreed with Rodey that the purpose of the amendment was to kill the bill.

Knox (Rep. Mass.), in closing the debate in opposition to the amendment, warned his Republican colleagues that such unfair treatment would make the Democrats forever triumphant in those territories. The amendment was defeated, 28 to 106.

A few verbal amendments offered by the committee were adopted, and the bill was then passed without division. The bill as passed provides enabling acts for Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, similar in form to former enabling acts, with the exception that the constitutional convention of New Mexico is empowered to designate the name by which the new state shall enter the Union and in the case of Oklahoma the convention by irrevocable ordinance shall express the consent of that state that Congress at any future time may attach all or any part of Indian Territory to it. The enabling acts differ from one another chiefly in reference to the public lands appropriated for education and public purposes.

The latter part of the session was devoted to private pension bills, 87 of which were passed, 28 original, 54 for increase, and five to complete military records.

NO TIME FIXED FOR VOTE.

More Democratic Speeches on the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An effort was made in the Senate to fix a time for the vote on the pending Philippine government bill, but it was unsuccessful. The minority said that many Senators still desired to speak on the measure, and that it would not be proper to determine at this time on a vote.

Today's debate on the Philippine bill was mild. Teller occupied time in opposition to the measure. He contended that the Filipinos were capable of self-government and were capable of establishing a government quite equal to some European governments.

Some debate occurred over the resolution to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the people. Finally the resolution was withdrawn, assurance being given that a compromise agreement would soon be reached.

The Proceedings.

Soon after the Senate convened a joint resolution was passed to permit steam railroads in the District of Columbia to occupy temporarily parts of streets for the benefit of the traveling public during the National encampment of the G. A. R. in October.

At the conclusion of routine business the resolution recently offered by Culberson calling upon the Secretary of War for certain information as to General Smith's order in the Philippines was called up, and, at the suggestion of Culberson, was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution of Berry providing for the discharge of the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the people came up in the regular order. Berry said the matter had been pending for five months, and, although the House had passed the resolution unanimously, the committee had not seen fit to report it either favorably or adversely. He said it was not fair to smother the resolution in committee.

Burrows, chairman of the committee, said there was no disposition to smother the resolution. Burrows, speaking of what took place in the committee, said it did not divide on party lines. He had no doubt that at an early date the committee would report the resolution to the Senate either favorably or adversely. A proposition, he said, was pending before the committee which tended to remove some objections to the present methods of electing Senators, and he hoped the resolution would not be taken from the committee.

Berry indicated his willingness that the resolution should go to the calendar in view of the assurance of the chairman of the committee that a report would be made "at an early date."

After further discussion, Pettus and Morgan expressing their opposition to any change in the Constitution of any character, the resolution was withdrawn by Berry.

Speaking to a question of privilege, Carmack referred to the passage of words which had occurred yesterday between himself and Dolliver. He had withdrawn the expression he had employed, but he said: "I feel that I ought, in view of what occurred yesterday, having used language unjust to the Senator from Iowa, to offer him my apologies. Our personal relations are most cordial, and I would not use language to him that would be offensive."

He added that, under an honest and genuine sense of outrage, he had employed some language in characterizing the acts which, perhaps, he had ought not to have used. Whatever might be his personal opinion of Generals Bell and Smith, it was not proper to employ harsh and offensive epithets.

Dolliver said he had been drawn into the debate quite incidentally, and had not intended to reflect upon Carmack. Whatever he had said he had said in an effort to lend a little gayety to the debate, and not with any intention to reflect upon Carmack.

Lodge, in charge of the Philippine bill, asked unanimous consent that a vote be taken May 21 at 4 o'clock.

Dubois objected.

Lodge suggested that he, no doubt, would reluctantly be forced to lengthen the sessions of the Senate.

Dubois warned the Senator from Massachusetts that no progress would be made by using harsh measures or unusual hours.

Lodge retorted that he would not be deterred from doing his duty by threats.

Teller on the Philippines.

Teller spoke in opposition to the bill. He characterized as vicious and uncalled for the provision in the bill requiring that all laws enacted by the Philippine Commission shall be "by authority of the United States." There is a degree of looseness, he said, in the provision, which designates the inhabitants of the islands as "citizens of the Philippine Islands," because it gives them no legal status. If they are "citizens of the government of the Philippine Islands," he wanted to know what kind of government it is. "It is a government of the United States; is it a territory or is it a province?" he asked.

He contended that if there is a government there it is the Government of the United States; if not, there is no government there at all. He denied that the minority had traduced the American Army. There had been statements against American soldiers, but not the Army. Fourteen months ago, he said, he had submitted unquestioned evidence of the practice of the water cure, but he was told that no such thing existed.

The members of the Republican side, with the exception of Gallinger, had vanished from the chamber. Noticing this, Teller remarked: "I want to say to the few Republicans in sight that you cannot escape the charge of misconduct in the Philippines by saying we are abusing the American Army."

Gallinger, replying, said that as he for the moment constituted "the few Republicans," he would call Teller's attention to the fact that December 20, 1898, the Senator from Colorado had declared that the United States should not surrender the islands to anybody. This caused laughter in the galleries.

Teller said that the time to have given up the islands would have been to turn them back to Spain, or else they would have been seized by Germany.

Beveridge inquired if Teller stood by the statement in his speech at that time that our flag in the Philippines would not come down.

Teller replied that he meant that the world was to be notified that the islands were protected by the American Government. He meant that the flag should remain there until a suitable government of their own could be established.

"Does the Senator say now," inquired Beveridge, "that we cannot disconnect ourselves entirely from these islands?"

"I do not think we can," replied Teller. "I do not think we can ever disconnect ourselves from Cuba. We have not been able for 80 years to disconnect ourselves from the South American Governments, over every one of which we have exercised a protectorate under the Monroe Doctrine. And when the Senator from Indiana tells me that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government, I tell him that all the facts deny that statement."

Discussing a solution of the trouble in the Philippines, Teller said:

"If we can hold the islands with honor and decency to the Filipinos, even though it be to some disadvantage to ourselves, I am in favor of doing so; but I am not in favor of holding them under the present dishonorable conditions, particularly as we do not care to tell the Filipinos what their ultimate condition is to be. If ever a people were justified in resisting a foreign power, those people are justified in resisting us."

Shaking his finger at the Republican side, the Colorado Senator said:

"You have got to face this proposition. Give these people a free government or declare they shall never have one. If we listen to the voice of kindness and mercy, and not to that of vice and greed, we will answer the appeal made to us for self-government and freedom."

The bill reserving a tract of land from the public lands of the State of Oregon as a public park was passed, and, after a short executive session, the Senate at 5 P. M. adjourned.

Report on Safety Appliances.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Patterson of Colorado today introduced a resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to send to the Senate copies of its reports showing the conditions and defects of safety appliances and the practice of operating trains by brakes, as required by the act to promote the safety of employes and travelers on a number of railroads, including the Southern Pacific.

Evans' Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of H. Clay Evans, to be Consul-General at London.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Frank P. Sargent, of Illinois, to be Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Named for Pension Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, to be Commissioner of Pensions.

President Signs Oleomargarine Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President today signed the oleomargarine bill.

SENATOR IN A ROW.

McLaurin, of North Carolina, Knocks Down a Drunken Man.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—There was an exciting scene in the lobby of a hotel here tonight, in which Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, figured. The Senator was sitting in the dining-room with a gentleman, when he became the object of some offensive attention from a man whose name the Senator refused to disclose, and who, the Senator says, was under the influence of liquor at the time. Shortly after this, the Senator and his friend left the dining-room and went to the cigar-stand.

While standing there, the man, who had followed the Senator from the dining-room, approached him, whereupon Mr. McLaurin knocked him down. The man's friends came to his assistance and ended the scene by hustling him away. The Senator was not struck. There were no arrests.

Provision Plant Burned.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The plant of the German Provision Company, in the stockyards, was damaged by fire tonight to the extent of $100,000.

WAS NOT FORCED OUT

EVANS LEFT THE PENSION BUREAU OF HIS OWN ACCORD.

Anxious to Give Up the Position, Believing He Could Satisfactorily Fill the Consul-Generalship.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In view of the published statements to the contrary, it can be said on authority that cannot be questioned that Commissioner Evans' desires to sever his connection with the Pension Bureau was not prompted by any suggestion on the part of the President, or any one speaking for him. After the announcement today that his nomination as Consul-General to London had been confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Evans made the following statement:

"Much has been said and much has been written about my retiring from the Pension Bureau. I am exceedingly grateful for the kind treatment and support I have received at the hands of my superiors, the generous support of the press, the approval of the people, and the generous and loyal co-operation of a trained and competent corps of experienced employees in the bureau while holding the most trying position in the Government.

"I have given over five years of the best efforts, the most diligent attention and close application to the duties pertaining thereto. I am much pleased with results and present conditions. About 1,100,000 claims have been adjudicated during this period. June 30, 1898, there were 635,000 claims pending; the records show there are now about 340,000 claims pending. The work then was largely in arrears (from two to three years, according to the class). It is now current. There have been no scandals connected with the service or any branch of it. The disbursements through its various agencies have amounted to over $700,000,000. I have been only one of the contributors to this work; the great results are due to the loyalty, efficiency and intelligent aid had from the officials and employees of the bureau and its agency.

"I have not felt at liberty, until my appointment was settled, to make any statement, but, in view of the repeated assertions that I had been forced out of office, I desire to say, once for all, that such statement is wholly without foundation. President Roosevelt knew from the first that I was anxious to surrender the office and that I only waited for an opportunity. I resigned entirely of my own accord, following out a purpose I had had for many months; the same purpose I had expressed to Mr. McKinley, but I intended to remain until any or all changes were disposed of. My resignation was unconditional, and did not hang on any future appointment.

"I had fully and patiently gone through the five years' work in the Pension Bureau, doing the most arduous labor and accomplishing much of which I had reason to be proud, and I felt that I had a right to be relieved. When the position of Consul-General was presented, I felt that my business training was such that I could fill it with credit to my country."

Hanna's Appeal for Rathbone.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Hanna today presented to the President a memorial prepared in behalf of Estes G. Rathbone, urging the President to grant a new trial and to set aside the sentence imposed on Rathbone for alleged maladministration of Cuban postal affairs. The memorial asserts that a trial according to American methods and under our system of judicial procedure would have resulted in the acquittal of Rathbone instead of his conviction. Senator Hanna had quite a long conference with President Roosevelt later in the afternoon over the Rathbone matter. Senator Spooner came in during the conference, but it is said that his presence was not pre-arranged, but accidental.

A Cuban Announcement.

HAVANA, May 9.—The Cuban Senate is preparing an elaborate document to announce officially to the military government of the island the election of Senor Estrada Palma to the Presidency and of Senators and Representatives to the Cuban Congress.

BALANGIGA MASSACRE.

An ex-Corporal Tells the Story to the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—William J. Gibbs, of Springfield, Mass., formerly Corporal of Company C, Ninth Infantry, told the Philippine committee today the story of the massacre of soldiers at Balangiga. He also described the mutilation of the dead soldiers, and told of the disappearance of the soldier whom the natives charged with rape, but, he said, the charge was not believed. He said the natives were dissatisfied because they were compelled to work in clearing up the place under the supervision of the soldiers.

The witness stated that Captain Connell, who commanded the troops, did not treat the natives right, as he destroyed their supply of food. He said the massacre was deliberately planned and he judged that boys participated, as he saw a number of them lying about dead.

Senator Lodge read a communication to the Senate committee on the Philippines today from Rev. W. H. Walker, denying the truth of the recent dispatch crediting him with making certain statements regarding the treatment of Filipinos. Senator Patterson remarked that a jail was too good for any newspaper man who would circulate a story such as had been published.

A letter was read from Sergeant John Nicholson, of Norfolk, Va., who had been reported as charging General Funston with being the originator of the water cure, and who was summoned to appear, stating that he would call, but that he could not testify against anybody. The committee concluded to insist on his appearance.

The Cholera Situation.

MANILA, May 9.—The cholera statistics to date are as follows: Manila, 867 cases and 706 deaths; the provinces, 2462 cases and 1805 deaths.

PRESIDENT SAM RESIGNS

Haytian Congress Will Meet Monday to Elect His Successor.

PORT AU PRINCE, Thursday, May 8.—General Tiresias Samon Sam, President of the Haytian Republic, has resigned his office. The Haytian Congress will assemble May 12 to select his successor. The Haytian Republic is completely calm.

Ex-President Jiminez, of Santo Domingo, has embarked on board a French steamer and is expected here. General Des Champs, ex-Governer of Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, the last place to surrender to the Dominican revolutionists, who also embarked on a French steamer, has sought refuge at Cape Haytien, Hayti.

(President Sam was elected April 1, 1896, for seven years, by the chambers of the Haytian Congress in joint session. He was 61 years of age when elected, and belongs to a family distinguished in Haytian revolutionary history. He was Minister of War under President Solomon, took part in the Hippolite revolution, was made Minister of War and Marine under President Hippolite, and after the death of the latter was elected President.)

Bowen Entertains Castro.

NEW YORK, May 9.—President Castro, of Venezuela, and his wife have been entertained at dinner, says a Caracas dispatch to the Herald, by United States Minister Bowen and Mrs. Bowen. It was the first time that President Castro had dined at any legation. The event is significant, and the consequences, it is believed, may be very important.

Rebels May Occupy Caracas.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., May 9.—The occupation of Caracas by the revolutionary forces is considered as certain within a short time. They are victorious everywhere. The president of the district of Guiana has established an autonomous government.

Colombian General Dead.

COLON, Colombia, May 9.—According to the latest advices received here, the interior of the republic continues comparatively quiet. The death is announced at Barranquilla of the Government General Pedro Caspedes.

THE DEAD NUMBER 40,000

(Continued from First Page.)

early yesterday, the Parisians do not yet seem to realize the awfulness of the catastrophe, which apparently hardly caused more than a ripple of excitement on the boulevards. Even the newsboys last night were not shouting the last editions of the evening papers with their usual vim. This was mainly due to the meagerness of the dispatches received here, and to the total absence of details. The only sign of grief yet visible is the half-masted flag over the Ministry of the Colonies.

Beyond reproducing the cable dispatches received by the government, the evening papers yesterday either refrained from commenting on the disaster or confined themselves to printing histories, ancient and modern, of similar events. The morning papers today do little better. The Figaro follows the cable dispatches with a geographical history of the Island of Martinique and speculates whether the catastrophe is due to an eruption or an earthquake, or both, winding up with the statement that "it is not France alone, but humanity as a whole, that is plunged in mourning, as such calamities call upon the feeling of solidarity uniting all who think and feel." The Matin says it is one of the most frightful catastrophes recorded, and that we must go back to Pompeii to find a parallel for such a calamity.

ERUPTION OF SOUFRIERE.

Inhabitants of St. Vincent Fear a Similar Disaster.

LONDON, May 9.—Governor Llewellyn, of the Windward Islands, telegraphed today from the Island of St. Lucia to the Colonial Office as follows:

"No news from the Island of St. Vincent. From what I saw on the passage to St. Lucia I fear the eruption of Soufriere is very serious. The cables to Granada and St. Vincent are broken."

The Colonial Office received a dispatch from Governor Llewellyn, dated from Kingston, St. Vincent, yesterday, in which he says that the Soufriere volcano in the northwestern part of the Island of St. Vincent continued in activity. Earth shocks had recurred for a week past, but not actually in Kingston. On Wednesday a big cloud of steam hung over the Soufriere, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed and flocked to Chateau Belair. There were already 300 refugees there who were being fed by the authorities.

Maine Firm Interested.

PORTLAND, Me., May 9.—News of the catastrophe at St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, was of deep interest to the firm of J. H. Hamlen & Co., of this city, which is said to be the only New England business house with an office at St. Pierre. Besides dealing in Northern lumber, the Hamlens are interested in the sugar industry there, and hold considerable property. Their loss will be heavy.

J. C. Hamlen, the junior member of the firm, says there were no New England people at the island connected with the business, and he believes that none but natives were killed. He also is of the opinion that no New England or American vessels were in port, as the season for shipping lumber, ice and coal is over.

The firm today received the following cablegram, in reply to one sent to a correspondent:

"Point Pitre, May 9.—To Hamlin, Portland: Horrible calamity. St. Pierre completely destroyed. All the country ruined. All the shipping destroyed. Guadaloupe safe. Organizing assistance."

People Anticipated the Disaster.

BORDEAUX, France, May 9.—The Minister of the Colonies, M. de Crais, who has been visiting the South of France, hurried back to Paris on hearing of the Martinique disaster. Before leaving here he expressed the opinion that the fact that the commander of the Suchet is seeking provisions showed that a number of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, foreseeing the disaster, had sought refuge at various points sheltered from the volcanic stream, and, there being no vessels to transport the people, the Suchet was trying to procure food for them.

Passengers on the Roraima.

NEW YORK, May 9.—There were three passengers on the Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Roraima, which is supposed to have been lost with all on board in the harbor of St. Pierre. These passengers were F. Ince, Mrs. H. J. Ince and Mrs. Stokes. All lived in the West Indies.

At the Quebec Steamship Company's office here no news has been received, either from Captain Muggah, the commander of the vessel, or from any of the West Indian agents of the line. At the offices of the Danish and French Consuls nothing has been heard directly of the present conditions in the destroyed district.

Chartered Sloop to Carry News.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company sent out the following notice at 8:34 P. M.:

"St. Lucia advises us that a chartered sloop will go to St. Vincent when the office at St. Lucia closes tonight."

Being asked for an explanation, the cable company said the message meant that the cables are interrupted both north and south of St. Lucia.

The Commercial Cable Company this evening made the following announcement:

"We are advised that the approximate delay by steamer from St. Lucia to British Guiana is from 24 to 48 hours."

Other Islands Isolated.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 9.—The islands in the neighborhood of Martinique are isolated apparently by an earthquake. Cable communication with St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Granada, Trinidad, Madeira and St. Lucia is interrupted.

Fears for a Schooner.

BOSTON, May 9.—The Portland schooner Anna J. Morse, Captain Parker, arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, April 24 from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, and fears are expressed in shipping circles here for her safety, as she is supposed to have been there at the time of the destruction of the city. The Morse was owned by J. S. Winslow & Co., of Portland, Me.

Machinery on the Roraima.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The agents of the Quebec Steamship Company received a cablegram this evening from San Lucia, saying: "Roraima lost in earthquake eruption last night." There was mining machinery on the Roraima, the property of the Red Cross Steamship Company, to the value of $22,000.

L. W. & P. Armstrong, who own the steamship Talisman, received a cablegram from San Lucia, which stated that no communication could be had with St. Thomas except by sailboat. The Talisman left for Barbadoes April 17, and her owners thought perhaps she had been affected by the earthquake, but no report of her loss has been had.

A Knock-Out at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 9.—Rufe Turner knocked Jack O'Brien out tonight in the ninth round.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A BOSTON LADY

Is Marvelously Restored to Perfect Health.

Paine's Celery Compound

Was Her Deliverer from Nervous Prostration, Insomnia, Mental Depression, and Weakness of Her Digestive Organism.

A Special Message of Comfort for Sick and Despondent Women.

Mrs. F. L. Bernhardt, 382 Newbury St., Boston, Mass., found herself in an extremely perilous condition of health after a surgical operation. Her touching story, written for the benefit of other sufferers, is as follows:

"It is with a feeling of extreme gratitude and thankfulness and a humane desire to benefit others, that I write out my own experience in the use of Prof. Edward E. Phelps' wonderful preparation, called Paine's Celery Compound. Owing to a fall from a horse several years ago, I became a nervous invalid, and last year I entered a hospital where I was operated upon by a famous New York surgeon.

"The surgical operation was successful, but nervous prostration followed. A Summer in Newport, with the best medical attendance failed to restore my nerves to their normal condition. I was absolutely unable to digest any solid food, and this weak condition of my digestive organs, combined with insomnia, caused the deepest depression. A constant tenderness and soreness in the region of my stomach with a dull headache and extreme weakness, created a feeling of helplessness from which I was unable to rise.

"It was in this melancholy frame of mind that I chanced to meet a Boston lawyer, who said to me, 'I was in almost the condition that you are now in, and after spending hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit I was induced by a friend to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial, which I did, and it cured me completely when everything else had failed.'

"I was rather skeptical about trying a patent medicine, but I ordered a bottle from my druggist and began to take it according to directions. Much to my surprise, I slept soundly at night, and did not awake in the morning with the usual dull headache. Then, too, I developed an appetite for solid food, and soon I was able to digest a course dinner without any unpleasant sensations. I am now completely restored to health after about two months' use of the Compound.

"Sympathizing with all who may be suffering as I did, I take this method of reaching strangers, after writing personal letters to my particular friends."

DIAMOND DYES. The only pure and unadulterated. Never crock! Never fade!

XTRA SPECIAL

SACRIFICE OF LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS

To close balance of stock we offer 75 choices of IMPORTED MADRAS SHIRTWAIST patterns---never sold for less than $1.50,

Special, 89c

25 MERCERIZED OXFORD SHIRTWAISTS patterns---the handsomest ever shown in Portland---regular $3.00 values,

Special, $1.85

Ben Selling

XTRA SPECIAL

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.

TIRED ALL THE TIME

THAT'S A COMMON SPRING CONDITION

It's a sign that the blood is deficient in vitality, just as pimples and other eruptions are signs that the blood is impure. It's a warning, too, which only the hazardous fail to heed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes it, gives new life, new courage, strength and animation.

It cleanses the blood and clears the complexion.

Accept no substitute.

"For that tired and worn-out feeling in the Spring, Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. My little son and I take it, and have received much benefit from it."—Ella Williamson, Moore Park, Cal.

"I was troubled with nervous headaches and tired feeling. I took medicine, but without success, until I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles of this medicine cured me. It is a great tonic."—Claud Deden, Rosco, S. D.

"I had that tired feeling, headache and a general sense of laziness. When I woke up in the morning I was as tired as when I went to bed. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla these troubles have passed away."—Miss Anna Stenseth, Devil's Lake, N. D.

"I suffered from impure blood and had a tired feeling. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and while taking the second bottle I began to feel a great deal better. I believe it has done for me what no other medicine could have done."—Agnes Gilligan, 765 Lydia street, Oakland, Cal.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be excelled as a Spring tonic, and I think there is nothing equal to it as a strength-builder. It is excellent for that nervous, tired and run-down feeling."—Helen Johnson, Clark, S. D.

"I was subject to that tired feeling, and suffered headaches and a prickly heat. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was completely relieved of all these troubles, and since that time I have been in the best of health. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly, and I heartily indorse it."—H. W. Black, 1630 North Twenty-first street, Omaha, Neb.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA PROMISES TO CURE AND KEEPS THE PROMISE.

Curse —OF— DRINK

CURED BY

White Ribbon Remedy

Can be given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy.

Mrs. A. M. Townsend, Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

For sale by druggists or by mail, $1 per box. Trial package free by writing. MRS. T. C. MOORE CO., Supt. W. C. T. U., Ventura, Cal.

Sold in Portland, Or., by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Fourth and Washington sts.

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules

A POSITIVE CURE

For Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder and Diseased Kidneys. No cure no pay. Cures quickly and Permanently the worst cases of Gonorrhoea and Gleet, no matter of how long standing. Absolutely harmless. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00, or by mail, postpaid, $1.00, 3 boxes, $2.75.

THE SANTAL-PEPSIN CO., BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO.

LAUE-DAVIS DRUG CO., Portland, Or.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.