

GENERAL STRIKE

All Coal Miners in Country May Be Ordered Out.

SPECIAL CONVENTION CALLED

Such a Move Would Practically Tie Up All the Industries in United States and Would Paralyze Business.

A movement is on foot to extend the strike of the anthracite miners to the bituminous fields. A general walk-out is ordered, nearly 500,000 men engaged about the mines will be idle and the industries of the country may be paralyzed. Both operators and miners in the bituminous fields are preparing for a long struggle.

HAZLETON, Pa., May 16.—The anthracite miners, in convention, in order to win their strike, unanimously decided upon a plan that, carried into successful operation, would practically tie up the industries of the country, paralyze business and inconvenience the people throughout the United States. It is their desire that a special session of the convention of the United Mine Workers be called at such a place and time as will be most convenient for the purpose of endeavoring to have all the bituminous workers, both organized and unorganized, involved in the anthracite miners' struggle. This session would be held at Hazleton, Pa., at noon today by President John Mitchell, in a statement by him giving the result of the deliberations of the delegates in convention. The statement follows:

At this session of the convention, the delegates petitioned the National officers to issue a call for a National convention of all miners employed in the United States for the purpose of considering the situation in the anthracite mines and the strike of the anthracite miners is carried into effect, a National suspension of coal mining will be inaugurated. All questions of detail as to the direction of the strike in the anthracite field were referred to the district and National officers. Definite plans will be outlined within the next few days. For the present the engineers, firemen and pumpmen will continue at work. All miners should be advised to remain at their homes, abstain from frequenting saloons, and under all circumstances observe the law.

If a special convention is called, and the miners succeed in the object of the convention, it will seriously affect 40,000 men who are employed in and around the coal mines of the country. Coal would soon become scarce, and this would immediately result in the closing of railroads and all sorts of industries that use large quantities of the fuel. The striking miners are enthusiastic over the convention's action, and many of them can see no objection to the proposition. An absolutely trustworthy source is authority for the statement that the special convention will be called, probably to meet in Indianapolis, in the course of several weeks. According to the report of the United Mine Workers, a petition signed by nine districts is necessary to call a special convention. The three anthracite districts are the main ones for such a meeting, and it is likely that the West Virginia district and the Michigan district will consent to the issuance of the call. The two latter districts now have small but stubborn strikes in progress, and they will doubtless consent to the call so that they, too, may receive the benefit of whatever may be accomplished.

National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, of Indianapolis, said today that within the next two or three weeks, regardless of the special convention, 30,000 men in Virginia and West Virginia and from 10,000 to 20,000 in the soft coal region of Central Pennsylvania will be on strike. They will be called out, he added, for the purpose of forcing the mine operators to give them higher wages and incidentally to help the anthracite workers. These men are partly organized. A point has been raised that the United Mine Workers cannot call out the men employed by companies with whom the miners have yearly contracts or wage agreements. But Secretary Wilson said that such is not the intention of the United Mine Workers' organization respects all such agreements or contracts, but added that a general convention has power to abrogate them if it deems such action necessary. If the miners are called out, Mr. Wilson said, then a convention would call out men working under contracts or agreements.

The matter of calling out the engineers, firemen and pumpmen is a question of anthracite mines to allow the workings to become flooded, and damaged, was left by the convention to the discretion of the National and district officers. What they will do cannot be predicted, but it seems probable that these men will be permitted to remain at work for the present, at least. It was said at strike headquarters today that the United Mine Workers' organization has adopted a policy of protecting mine property, on the ground that the destruction of accumulated wealth, as a rule, ultimately affects the workman seriously.

Notwithstanding that 15,000 men have been idle for the last five days, no disturbances of any kind have been reported here. The region is extremely quiet. All the delegates left for their homes, and Hazleton tonight presents a deserted appearance. All of the local unions throughout the coal fields held meetings this afternoon or tonight, and received reports from their convention delegates. Steps were taken by the unions to give relief to members if needed. They expect a long strike.

President Mitchell said today that he had had no communication with any one bearing on a settlement of the strike. The coal companies continue their preparations for a long struggle. Mine mules are being brought to the surface and placed in pasture; clerks and other employees are being laid off, and other steps have been taken to keep down expenses. The coal-carrying railroad companies are paying off coal train crews every day, and the local electric railway company, which has lines to all the surrounding towns, has reduced its service 50 per cent and placed its employees on half time. Business generally is stagnant, and the coal in this section is becoming scarce. Many of the foreign mine laborers, in anticipation of a prolonged struggle, have left the region, and others are preparing to follow. A carload of these workmen from the Schuylkill region passed through here today, some en route to other coal fields and a number bound for their native land, where they propose to remain until the strike ends.

Strike Becomes a Lock-Out. SCRANTON, May 16.—The general strike of the miners was quietly ended in the Lackawanna Valley this morning with entire equanimity. There was no blowing of breakers whistles today, and this is accepted by many of the strikers to mean that the companies intend that the strike shall now become a lock-out. Today, men were given to remove all mules from the mines to the outside barns and pasture lands. This

VOLCANO STILL ACTIVE

FIRE FROM PELEE TERRORIZES PEOPLE OF MARTINIQUE.

Showers of Cinders Emitted From the Crater—Official Investigation to Begin Today.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, May 16.—Great flashes of fire from Mount Pelee, between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. They were a visit from here. Thick, glowing red clouds, interspersed with flashes of light, issued from the volcano this morning. Showers of cinders, lasting for 30 minutes, accompanied the activity. The people in the districts of Lorient, Marigot, Sainte Marie and La Trinite are panic-stricken. The French cruiser Souchet will sail from here tomorrow, the official volcano authorities, who will be landed at St. Pierre and proceed to the northern part of the island in the direction of Basse Pointe and thoroughly investigate the situation. It is feared that pillage is rampant there. Fifty robbers arrested in St. Pierre have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

HE SAW THE EXPLOSION. Story of the Eruption Told by an Eye-Witness. NEW YORK, May 16.—M. Albert, owner

and manager of La Garane Estate, which lies about a mile from the crater of Mount Pelee, has just arrived here with his family on the steamer Canada from Martinique, cables the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald. He tells a story of marvellous escape from death.

"Mount Pelee had given warning of the destruction that was to come," he said, "but we had looked upon the volcano as harmless and did not believe that it would do more than spout fire and steam; as it had done on other occasions. It was a little before 8 o'clock on the morning of May 8 that I started for the crater. I was in one of the fields of my estate when the ground trembled under my feet, not as it does when the earth quakes, but as though a terrific struggle was going on within the mountain. As I stood still, Mount Pelee seemed to shudder and a moaning sound issued from its crater. Then there was a rending, crashing, grinding noise, and the air was filled with a dash of light that was deafening and blinding. It was like a terrible hurricane, and where a fraction of a second before there had been perfect calm, I felt myself drawn into a vortex. "The mysterious force leveled a row of trees near by, leaving a bare space of ground 15 yards wide and more than 100 yards long. Above Mount Pelee's apex a great black column of white ash and high in the air. It literally fell upon the city of St. Pierre. From the cloud came explosions that sounded as though lightning bolts were striking in and out in broad flashes.

"That St. Pierre was doomed I knew, but I was prevented from seeing the destruction by a spur of the hill that shut off the view of the city. It is impossible for me to tell how long I stood there. Probably it was only a few seconds. When I recovered possession of my senses, I ran to my house and collected the family, all of whom were panic-stricken. I hurried them to the seashore, where we boarded a small steamship, in which we made the trip in safety to Fort de France.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Day Devoted to Presenting of Reports of Special Committees.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The morning's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was devoted to the presenting of reports of special committees, among them being a report of the committee on revision of faith. This report covers two divisions, the work assigned to the committee having been so outlined by the assembly. In the first place the committee says it was to prepare a "brief statement of the reformed faith" to be submitted to this assembly, "for such disposition as may be judged to be wise." The other part of the report is the preparation and submission to this assembly of certain revisions of the confession of faith, in certain specified parts of it, and concerning certain specified subjects, "by the method of textual modification, and by declaratory statement or of additional statements, undoubtedly with a view to their subsequent adoption by the presbyteries and by the General Assembly.

Additional statements are recommended concerning the love of God for all men, missions and holy spirit, in the form of new chapters to be added to the confession. Also certain modifications. John B. Hays, of New York, who is the author of the report, stated that he thought it important to the church doctrine our belief that all who die in infancy are saved. At the conclusion of the reading of the report, a resolution, there was a wave of applause, but it was noticed that many of the commissioners remained silent. Rev. Dr. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of this city, moved that a report be adopted. This motion was laid on the table, and the report of Dr. Milton, on the discussion of the report was set for next Thursday at 10 A. M.

The reports on ministerial relief and the Assembly Herald were read and adopted. According to the annual report of the board of relief for disabled ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, there were upon the roll for the year ended March 31, 1902, 22,441 ministers, and 10,000 widows and orphans. The total amount of the fund was \$44,881. There was \$42,285 in the annuity fund. Total investment funds were \$1,641,935.

DEVASTATION ON ST. VINCENT.

Northern Part of the Island Buried in Ashes—Rescue Work.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, (Thursday), May 16.—A correspondent of the Herald, who has just returned here from a visit on horseback to the devastated district of the island, during which he traveled 50 miles and penetrated to within five miles of the Soufriere crater. The report is that St. Vincent exceeds that of Martinique, which the correspondent has also explored. The most conservative estimate of the death rate here now places the number at 1700. About 1300 bodies already have been interred.

The entire Northern part of the island is covered with ashes to an average depth of 18 inches, varying from this layer at Kingstown to two feet or more at Georgetown. The crops are ruined, nothing green can be seen, the streets of Georgetown are cumbered with heaps of ashes resembling snow drifts, and ashes rest so heavily on the roofs that in several cases they have caused them to fall in. There soon will be 500 persons in need of assistance from the Government, which is already doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers.

The British cruiser Indefatigable brought 25 tons of supplies here and returned to the island of Trinidad today for more. The Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Lewis, is here, supervising the work of the authorities. While the outbreak of the volcano on the island of Martinique killed more people outright, more territory has been ruined in St. Vincent, hence there is greater destruction here. The injured persons were horribly burned by the hot grit which was driven along with tremendous velocity. Twenty-six persons who sought refuge in a room 10 feet by 12 feet, were killed. One person was burned with a huge stone slip being made from the crater. Rough coffins are being made to receive the remains of the victims. The hospital here is filled with dying people. Fifty injured persons are being on the floor of that building, as there are no beds for their accommodation. Two days elapsed before there were any burials, as the negroes refused to dig the neces-

AMERICAN RELIEF WORK

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE CRUISER CINCINNATI.

Efforts Will Be Made to Recover the Records of the American and British Consulates.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Moods has received the following cablegram from Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati: "St. Lucia, May 15.—Six thousand refugees crowded into Fort de France. Three thousand have been into Kingstown. In northern portions of Martinique and St. Vincent very many people perished; others are suffering for food and water. Very great difficulty following and saving many people scattered over large areas. Number people to be fed and cared for said to be reduced by mortality. Return to Fort de France and St. Pierre and endeavor to recover the records of the American and British Consulates at St. Pierre. If remains officials are found, will bury with military honors." Later the department received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the Cincinnati at Fort de France today. A telegram also was received announcing that the collier Sterling, which took a quantity of stores from San Juan, P. R., arrived at Fort de France yesterday.

Lieutenant McCormick, commanding the Potomac, today reported that vessel's departure from San Lucia for Fort de France. Late this afternoon the Navy Department received the following cablegram, dated St. Lucia today, and apparently from Lieutenant McCormick. It read: "Island St. Vincent devastated north of Georgetown, St. Vincent, Balaie west. Sufferers country people. Dead 1900. Centitude, 5000. Immediate relief supplies by local government. Destitution will continue several months."

SCENE AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE, BARBADOS.



ISLAND WHICH WAS COVERED WITH 2000 TONS OF VOLCANIC DUST.

features made even the hospital attendants shudder. It is doubtful whether one of the whole party will recover. The death rate among the people in the hospitals is still very high, in spite of the best medical efforts made in their behalf. All the neighboring islands are being evincing sympathy with the sufferers here. Subscription lists have been started and food and clothing are being forwarded to St. Vincent from all the British islands. While the entire community is thankful for this help and sympathy from British sources, on all sides are heard grateful appreciation of the prompt aid furnished by the United States in sending the Potomac with provisions and other things for the destitute people of St. Vincent.

The report that the volcano lake which occupied the top of the mountain has disappeared, appears to be confirmed. A stream of lava, emitting sulphurous fumes, now apparently occupies its place, and several new craters have been formed. The last grinding noise of the volcano, Tuesday day last, the waters, old and new, and numerous fissures in the mountain sides discharged hot vapor, deep subterranean murmurings were heard, the ground trembled at times, and from the center of the volcano huge volumes of steam arose, and a dense, climmering smoke, mingling with the steam, issued from a new and active crater, forming an immense pall over the northern hills, lowering into the valleys and then rising and spreading until it enveloped the whole island in a peculiar mist. Simultaneous action upon the part of the volcanoes of Martinique and Dominica, and elsewhere seems to denote a volcanic connection between these islands and appears to verify the assumption of the volcanic origin of the mountain chains of the West Indies.

As this dispatch is sent it is excessively hot here and the northern hills retain their foggy appearance. The sulphuric fumes still exhale as over the island are increasing the sickness and mortality among the surviving inhabitants and are causing suffering among the new arrivals. The hospital staffs are giving work to cover work and are with difficulty bearing up. The stench in the afflicted districts is terrible beyond description. Nearly all the bodies still exhalate an odor of death. In some cases disinfectants and the usual means of disposing of the dead are useless and cremation has been resorted to. When it is possible the bodies are buried with their hands and feet and are there hastily covered up, quicklime being used when available. Many of the dead bodies were so covered with dust that they were not discovered until dug up upon visitors by the personal officers or their assistants. The scenes witnessed were unprecedented in the history of this colony.

FROM TEDDY'S TERRORS.

An Invitation to the President to Visit Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Teddy's Terrors, a strong political club of Los Angeles, has just issued a circular to professional men and other prominent citizens of the city, asking them to write to President Roosevelt a most unique invitation to become the guest of that club. The invitation came by express, and was supplemented by the personal efforts and visit of Senators Perkins and Bard, who saw the President today. The invitation is printed on a whole calfskin, beautifully prepared for the purpose, and is worded as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., March 30, 1902.—Dear Mr. President: We who are here, and who want you mightily bad, feel and water plenty. Block's fat. Branding iron ready. We are all yours. We will see you. TEDDY'S TERRORS. Theodore Roosevelt, the President. Washington, D. C.

Sea Encroaching Upon St. Vincent.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, May 15.—It is estimated that the sea has encroached on 10 feet to 20 miles along the coast near Georgetown, and that a section on the north side of the island has dropped into the sea. This is apparently verified by the report of the French cable ship Pouyer Quercier, that soundings now show a 200 fathoms where before the outbreak were 30 fathoms of water. The inhabitants (meaning the white population as a rule) naturally are anxious to know whether the repose of the volcano Soufriere is permanent, or whether it is the local which usually precedes greater paroxysms. Some people, anticipating danger of further volcanic eruptions, are leaving the outlying towns for this city. The negroes who have remained on the estates are half-starved, and the Carib survivors are leaving their caves and pillaging abandoned dwellings and shops. A number of arrests have been made in this connection.

San Francisco Subscribers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Nearly \$3000 has already been subscribed in this city to aid the Martinique sufferers, and a check for \$2000 of this amount has been sent to Cornelius Blais, at New York. Subscriptions are coming in rapidly.

Fort de France Threatened.

PARIS, May 15.—A private telegram received here, via La Guayra, Venezuela, from Fort de France, Martinique, is seriously threatened by the volcanic disturbance.

NO DANGER AT TRINIDAD.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE REPORT WHICH ORIGINATED IN MARSEILLES, FRANCE, THAT A VOLCANIC OUTBREAK WAS IMMINENT HERE, AND THAT THE PEOPLE ON THAT ACCOUNT WERE LEAV-

ing the island, shows that no volcanic disturbance has occurred here up to last night. The asphaltum in the pitch lake retains its normal conditions. Refugees from the surrounding islands are arriving in large numbers at Trinidad.

Southere Is Quiet.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 15.—A dispatch was received here from the Island of St. Lucia today, saying that the United States Government tug Potomac had returned here from the Island of St. Vincent, bringing a report that La Soufriere is quiet. A dispatch received here today from Martinique says that Mount Pelee is still active and that a new volcano has broken out on the north side of this mountain.

Two Million Tons of Dust.

KINGSTOWN, Jamaica, May 16.—According to reports received here from Barbados, the eruption of the volcano of volcanic dust from the eruptions on St. Vincent have fallen over that island. Volcanic dust is now falling in the highest altitudes of Jamaica.

Bliss Receives \$48,248.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cornelius N. Bliss, National treasurer of the West Indian relief fund, said today that he had received a total of \$48,248 for the relief work.

OVERTURES REJECTED.

Firma's Army Will March on Port au Prince.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 16.—There were further disturbances here last night. A mob attacked the palace, but the rioters were fired on by the presidential guard and eventually dispersed. Some of the attacking party were killed or wounded, according to report. The actual casualties cannot be ascertained, owing to the disturbed state of affairs.

FIRST ON THE SCENE.

Report of British Cruiser's Officer on Destruction of St. Pierre.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 15.—The Danish cruiser Vexho, has returned from Martinique. The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interview with one of the Valkyrie's officers, who said: "We left St. Thomas the afternoon of May 9. The following day, when 70 miles from Martinique, the falling volcanic ashes became troublesome. We approached the island and discovered St. Pierre and Miquelon. We made signals to the shore, but no replies were received. We then lay off for the night and witnessed a remarkable spectacle of ash and lightning. Ashes fell and detonations were heard.

"In the morning we saw the French cruiser Souchet and went near the shore. The officers of the Souchet had been to St. Pierre several days before the gold from the Bank of Martinique. The coins had melted together. "The ashes became dense as we approached, and many dead bodies were floating on the surface. We were burned and swollen and floating in groups, in some instances of 10 each. The dead hands were knitted and the limbs were mangled. Nearly all the bodies were those of white persons. As we approached St. Pierre we saw the town was covered with ashes. We then joined the cruiser Souchet and the cable repair ship Pouyer Quercier, and together we went toward Le Precheur. The rain of ashes was heavy and shrouded the Souchet. As soon as the atmosphere cleared up we ran ashore. Several of the gold from the Bank of St. Vincent. The boats from all three ships were put overboard and the rescue of people from the shore commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning. We were all covered with ashes, our eyes were weeping, and the heat was intolerable. Some of the negroes came out to us in small boats. They were nearly naked, and some of them were laughing, while others were crying. Some of them carried chairs with them, while others brought dogs and kittens as all their property. Their woolly hair was thick with ash. Several of the negroes on board our ship were filled with cooked food and placed on deck. They were soon surrounded by a crowd of chattering natives.

"The negroes were all saved by 4 o'clock in the afternoon except a few who refused to leave the land. At this hour the Souchet signalled. The operation is over, and we are returning to the harbor. We are away in the direction of Fort de France. But our boats had not yet all returned to the ship. We were still waiting for the last one when the crater of Mount Pelee, quickly followed by a second report. These explosions caused great excitement on shore, and our last boat before we returned to the harbor. We were all for what we had done.

"Last Wednesday, May 13, the officers of our ship attended mass at Fort de France, and we left there to return here the same day. We passed St. Pierre at noon. The British steamer Roraima was still burning. She appeared to be around Mount Pelee was still smoking, and the town of St. Pierre now resembling Pompeii. We saw a blackened wreck, which we thought to be the cable repair ship Grangler.

"It is estimated that the volcanic dust from Mount Pelee was thrown seven miles into the air."

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FROM DEATH'S DOOR

TIMELY RESCUE OF A WOMAN IN OREGON, ILL.

How She Was Saved From a Horrible Death When All Hope Was Gone—The Story in Her Own Words.

"I hope never to go through such an experience again," said Mrs. C. L. McDowell, of Oregon, Ill., whose narrow escape from death is best told in her own words. "I was always weakly," she continued, "but in 1894, the childbed fever in a very severe form left me in a miserable condition. My blood turned to water, and it seemed I could never recover any strength. I was white as a sheet, without any ambition, and so weak that no one thought I would ever get well. In addition to all this, I had neuralgia in its worst form. My grandmother died with neuralgia, and it was afraid it would take me away. I cannot tell you how I suffered with it for years. It was terrible."

"But how were you cured?" asked the reporter. "The best doctors could not help me, and I never thought I would get well," replied Mrs. McDowell. "But one day I read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I concluded to try them. I found relief in the first box, so I continued to take them. The neuralgia gradually grew less severe, until it disappeared altogether, my color returned, I gained in strength, and now my blood is in good condition again."

The pills which cured Mrs. McDowell are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from disorders of the blood and nerves. Among the many diseases they have cured are locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by druggists, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

room and hear Herr Thibien, the Prussian minister of the works, lecture on the desirability of the proposed new station at Homburg, and the architects found their plans of the projected building there.

Canibalism in New Guinea.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 16.—Before leaving New Guinea, Governor Lee Hunt, of the colony held an investigation into the murder of Revs. James Chalmers and Dr. P. Tompkins by natives of the island. All the tribes, but refused to make friends with the people of the two villages implicated. The murderers have been located and will be punished. The natives told the Governor that the missionaries in accordance with their customs, and not for revenge. It is thought that Messrs. Chalmers and Tompkins arrived in New Guinea in 1878, and visited all the tribes, and that they were killed for that purpose. The skulls of Chalmers was recovered, but the natives refused to give up that of Mr. Tompkins. In one village 700 skulls were found, and in another 500 skulls.

Maidenhood and Womanhood

At the threshold of wedded life with its cares and responsibilities, what more appropriate could a bride consider than a box of the medicine that will keep the new family in perfect health.

"I took Cascarets myself and they are fine. I also have given them to my children. The doctor results"—Mrs. Davis, 412 E. Capitol St., Washington. "I was a long time troubled with constipation and catarrh of the throat. Am now using Cascarets and feel fine. Am satisfied I will be entirely cured."—Mrs. H. T. Yeoman, 4721 Champlain Ave., Chicago. "I have used Cascarets and must say they are excellent. I recommend them to all my lady friends."—Mrs. J. H. Hayes, Charleston, Ia. "Cascarets had strange effects in my case. I took them for worms and got rid of them. For about a week I was troubled with night sweats, but after Cascarets the night sweats were cured. Cascarets are the best medicine ever I tried. I cannot be too grateful for them."—Mrs. Ella Gardner, Box 6, St. Louis.

"About a year ago I went through a very difficult operation and since then suffered from severe constipation. The Cascarets cured me. I feel fine now. God bless you!"—Mrs. Moses Lewis, Gilman, Colo. "Cascarets are the best medicine ever I tried. I cannot be too grateful for them."—Mrs. Ella Gardner, Box 6, St. Louis.

"For several years I have suffered extremely with a sore throat and aching in the bowels. The doctor called this trouble appendicitis. I took Cascarets and you can safely add appendicitis to the list of diseases that will cure with Cascarets. I feel fine now. God bless you!"—Mrs. Moses Lewis, Gilman, Colo. "Cascarets are the best medicine ever I tried. I cannot be too grateful for them."—Mrs. Ella Gardner, Box 6, St. Louis.

There are many physical disturbances of the bodily functions connected with the change from maidenhood to womanhood, and the health and wholesome life not only of the bride, the new wife and prospective mother, but that of the new generation that is to be, depend upon keeping all operations of the digestive canal regular and natural with Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the only medicine that will do it gently yet surely without grip or gripe.

Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. C. C. Cassell, 1000 Broadway, New York. Write for sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedial Company, Chicago or New York.

LOOK HERE

Men, Young and Old, Read This

This is the oldest Private Medical Dispensary in the City of Portland, Oregon. The best Medical practice ever started in the city. Dr. Kessler, the old reliable specialist, has been practicing in the city for over 30 years, during which time thousands of cases have been cured, and no person was refused treatment for any disease. The St. Louis Dispensary has thousands of dollars in money and property, and is financially able to make its word good.

Since Dr. Kessler started the St. Louis Dispensary over 20 years ago, hundreds of traveling doctors have come to Portland, advertised their cure, and all kinds of quackery, but what money they could from confiding patients, then left town. Dr. Kessler is the only advertising specialist who can give references to all classes, and all kinds of business men. They will tell you that Dr. Kessler is O. K. Lots of people come from the country to get their money with him. No other specialist on the Coast can give such reference as this old doctor.

GOOD DOCTORS.

Many doctors in country towns send patients to Dr. Kessler, because they know he is prepared to treat all kinds of private and chronic diseases. PRIVATE.—This doctor guarantees to cure any case of Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture cured, no difference how long standing. Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Manhood or Night Emissions, cured permanently. The habit of Self-Abuse, cured effectually. YOUNG MEN.—Your nerves and follicles of youth can be remedied, and this old doctor will give you wholesome advice and cure you—make you perfectly strong and healthy. You will be amazed at his success in curing Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Involutions, Night Emissions, and other effects. KIDNEY AND URINARY COMPLAINTS.

Painful, difficult to frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges, carefully treated and permanently cured. Piles, Rheumatism and Neuralgia treated by our new remedies, and cures guaranteed. Patients treated in any part of the country by his home system. Write full particulars, enclose ten 2c stamps, and we will answer you promptly. Hundreds treated at home who are unable to come to the city. READ THIS.—Take a clear bottle at bedtime, and urinate in the bottle, set cures kidney in 10 to 15 days. If it is cloudy or has a kidney or bladder disease, and should be attended to before you get an incurable disease, as hundreds die every year from the kidney's use of the kidneys.

Address J. HENRI KESSLER, M. D., Portland, Oregon. Enclose ten 2c stamps or no answer. 230 1-2 Yamhill Street.

AMERICAN RELIEF WORK

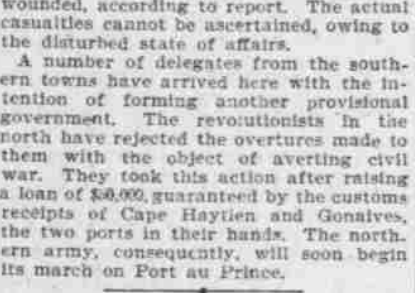
REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE CRUISER CINCINNATI.

Efforts Will Be Made to Recover the Records of the American and British Consulates.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Moods has received the following cablegram from Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati: "St. Lucia, May 15.—Six thousand refugees crowded into Fort de France. Three thousand have been into Kingstown. In northern portions of Martinique and St. Vincent very many people perished; others are suffering for food and water. Very great difficulty following and saving many people scattered over large areas. Number people to be fed and cared for said to be reduced by mortality. Return to Fort de France and St. Pierre and endeavor to recover the records of the American and British Consulates at St. Pierre. If remains officials are found, will bury with military honors." Later the department received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the Cincinnati at Fort de France today. A telegram also was received announcing that the collier Sterling, which took a quantity of stores from San Juan, P. R., arrived at Fort de France yesterday.

Lieutenant McCormick, commanding the Potomac, today reported that vessel's departure from San Lucia for Fort de France. Late this afternoon the Navy Department received the following cablegram, dated St. Lucia today, and apparently from Lieutenant McCormick. It read: "Island St. Vincent devastated north of Georgetown, St. Vincent, Balaie west. Sufferers country people. Dead 1900. Centitude, 5000. Immediate relief supplies by local government. Destitution will continue several months."

SCENE AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE, BARBADOS.



ISLAND WHICH WAS COVERED WITH 2000 TONS OF VOLCANIC DUST.

features made even the hospital attendants shudder. It is doubtful whether one of the whole party will recover. The death rate among the people in the hospitals is still very high, in spite of the best medical efforts made in their behalf. All the neighboring islands are being evincing sympathy with the sufferers here. Subscription lists have been started and food and clothing are being forwarded to St. Vincent from all the British islands. While the entire community is thankful for this help and sympathy from British sources, on all sides are heard grateful appreciation of the prompt aid furnished by the United States in sending the Potomac with provisions and other things for the destitute people of St. Vincent.

The report that the volcano lake which occupied the top of the mountain has disappeared, appears to be confirmed. A