

GREATER STRIKE IS ON

Walk-Out of Freight-handlers May Paralyze Business

9000 MEN OUT AT CHICAGO

Steps Already Taken for Settlement of Labor Dispute—Federal of Labor Declines to Assist Strikers.

Nine thousand freight-handlers employed by 24 railroads centering at Chicago are on strike. The men demand an increase of wages, shorter hours, and better conditions of their union. Steps have been taken to bring employers and employees together, and the trouble may be adjusted before the strike becomes more serious.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Hopes of a speedy settlement of the strike of the Freight-handlers' Union, which was declared today, are entertained by officials of the union and members of the State Board of Arbitration. The officials of the union, at a conference tonight, told Chairman John of the Board of Arbitration, that they were willing to permit employees of the different companies to meet officials of the same to discuss the wage scale, providing a joint conference should be held at which officials of the union would be permitted to act as advisers to the men. The arbitration board is now working on the matter in an effort to bring about a conference between the railway managers and committees representing the men. As the railroad officials have offered this step from the beginning of the controversy, there is little doubt the strike can be settled satisfactorily to both sides if the conference is arranged.

Lack of unanimity already permeates the strike. The Chicago Federation of Labor was ignored when the order was issued for the men to quit work. Many of the officials are somewhat offended and are inclined to let the freight-handlers fight out their battle in their own way. There are 12,000 freight-handlers in the 24 railroads centering in Chicago. Of this number, more than 9000 are now involved in the strike. Some of the men who quit work today did so unprovoked. Notably was this the case in the freight-house of the Lake Shore & Michigan Central Railroad. The men there employed were receiving all the consideration they could expect. They were forced to strike, however, by the order of the executive committee of their union. Before going out the men informed the railway officials of the situation, and said they would seek an immediate return order from the authorities that had ordered them out.

The sudden suspension of customary operations by the freight-handlers today occasioned considerable trouble in and about the various railroad warehouses and stations. There was a drop in the price of wheat, and it is expected that it will happen tomorrow and later in the week if the strike shall not be settled sooner. To add to the present difficulties of the strike, the Transmitters and Truckmen's Union threatens to join in a sympathetic strike. If this shall occur, it will affect all incoming and outgoing freight of every kind. Every railroad in Chicago today accepted all freight from the strikers, and confessed by several railroad officials that freight was not being moved as expeditiously as heretofore, yet it was said the larger part of it was being handled well. The various freight-houses and yards, however, disclosed a large accumulation of unmoved freight and cars loaded with freight.

There was no trouble of disorder in or about any of the freight-houses. Anticipating the possibilities of such a strike, the railroad companies had brought to Chicago a number of men to take the place of the strikers. These men were intercepted by pickets of the strikers, and most of them were induced to join the Freight-handlers' Union.

Demands of the Men. The strike was called by a committee appointed at a meeting of 1000 freight-handlers held last night. The committee was instructed to call a strike within 48 hours unless the railroads should meet the demands of the men for an increase in wages extra pay for overtime and holidays, and recognition of the union. Action on these instructions was taken sooner than the committee expected. The committee went first to the Michigan Central, Illinois Central and Wisconsin Central freight-houses on the lake front. The men walked out with cheers and marched across the viaduct on Randolph street with their union cards tucked in their hats. By messenger and telephone, according to the strike leaders, all other members of the International Freight-handlers' Warehousemen's Union were called out. At noon President Curran, of the union, reported that his men were all out, and that it was impossible for freight to enter Chicago or leave it. Many of the railroads had small forces of men previously hired on hand when the strike was called, and by adding to them men from other departments, managed to handle perishable commodities.

The men called out include foremen, check, checkers, receiving and delivery clerks, sealers, callers, weighmasters, stevedores, coopers and elevator men. Chief of Police O'Neil, when notified that a strike had been called, sent orders to his subordinates to make every preparation to preserve order. Two hundred and fifty men were called in from outlying stations to form a reserve force to be stationed at the downtown stations. From the stations the men were sent in squads to the different yards. There were no marked demonstrations as they entered, although they had to remain quiet under a running fire of sarcasm.

W. C. Brown, vice-president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, said to the Associated Press of the situation on his road: "About 80 per cent of our men went out. The remainder, with additional help which we have hired, are handling our business as well as could be expected. Our business is not tied up, and will not be."

Company; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & Alton; The Monon; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Wabash; Grand Trunk; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Pennsylvania; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Illinois Central; Michigan Central, and the "Nickel Plate." They exercise control over 100 warehouses in Chicago.

That the railroads are expecting a strenuous struggle was made evident today when the chief detective of an Eastern railroad bought 100 billes, the entire stock of a prominent firm. Two wagonloads of new men were taken to the Illinois Central warehouse under police guard during the afternoon. Officials of the Chicago & Northwestern refuse to state what the situation in their warehouse is. It is believed that all their men left. Officials of the Pennsylvania road claim that of the 30 men employed by them only 12 walked out, and that six of these returned.

Mayor Harrison said that he had planned to go on a vacation, but that if the strike was not settled he would remain in the city.

To Take Strikers' Places. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 7.—The railroads are rushing the men into Chicago to take the places of the striking freight-handlers. The Chicago & Alton sent 30, mostly colored, from this city a special train tonight. More are being sent for.

THE UNION PACIFIC STRIKE.

Statement of Conditions by Officials of the Road. OMAHA, July 7.—The following statement is authorized by General Manager Dickenson and Superintendent of Motive Power Achen, of the Union Pacific Railroad, who have returned from a trip of inspection: "Conditions are good in all our shops from Ogden east to North Platte. At the latter place, on account of a strike of the force of machinists and boiler-makers, work is at a standstill. The men at that point, however, obeyed the strike order and their will. All over the system we are doing all the repair work on engines needed. At Cheyenne we have a good force at work, and are doing considerable work. In Omaha we have 50 skilled mechanics at work. It is true that all the men at work are not railroad machinists and boiler-makers, but they are skilled and high-priced workmen. In general, we have a large force of machinists and boiler-makers as we would have if there was no strike, considering the size of other departments. The boiler-makers will have been out four weeks Wednesday, yet our boilers were never in better shape. Repairs have been kept up whenever any were needed, and the reports of dead engines are not true. No trains were delayed on account of poor engines. The only delays we have had were caused by wash-outs.

"Yet it is not our desire to fill the strike-placed with new men any more than is required to continue our regular business. We believe that most of the men were led to strike by statements of their leaders that the road would be crippled in a few days, and that the road would be compelled to accept the strikers' demands. When the men see that this is untrue, we believe that they will return, and we are holding their old places for them. But, of course, everybody must go back at plebeian. The strike has come a long way from injuring the railroad, and the strikers are suffering more from loss of wages and the company is from the loss of their services."

The same officials deny that the brick-masons are taking part in the strike, and say they stopped work only for holidays and rainy weather, and are now working when the weather will permit. The carbuilders settled their differences with the company by accepting for one year the same terms as the Carbuilders' Union tonight ratified the agreement. President Gompers addressed the strikers at the office of the Union Pacific tonight. His address was brief and was received with enthusiasm. There were no new developments today in the strike, and quiet prevails at the shop yards, both sides evidently waiting for the other to act.

After Their Old Places. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7.—Having returned after a strike of two months' duration, to return to work the motormen and conductors of the United Traction Company here lost no time today in making application for their old places. At the office of the company the men found fewer than 100 vacancies for about 400 or 500 applicants. The railroad officials employed as many of the old men as were needed without displacing the men who had been taken on during the strike, and others were placed on the waiting list. In Pawtucket the strikers have refused to abide by the decision of the Street Railway Union, and they will not return to work at present.

Increasing Force at Armstrong. KANSAS CITY, July 7.—Today 283 men were working in the Union Pacific shops at Armstrong. The force has been gradually increased by day since Wednesday, when 203 men were employed inside the fence. All the gates to the big yard are guarded, and watchmen see all men who enter. The strikers have an equally strong picket system. Pickets watch the gates as closely as the railway guards. Thus far there has been no violence at Armstrong, and no threats.

Garment-Workers and Carpenters. BALTIMORE, July 7.—Two strike orders went into effect today, and 1400 union workmen affiliated with the Carpenters' and Garment-Workers' Unions quit work. The carpenters demanded \$3 a day and the garment-workers \$2.50 a day. The strike is expected to last for several days. The number of garment-workers on strike is about 100. Their grievance is that employers require them to supply their own sewing machines, patterns and other implements.

Canadians Demand Recognition. WINNIPEG, July 7.—Canadian Northern trainmen, including conductors, presented a schedule today and demanded recognition inside of 30 hours. The engineers and firemen are meeting, and will likely come to some decision. Mr. McKenna, of McKenna & Co., owners of the property, says the road will pay \$1,000,000 for any organization will be recognized. The Northern has imported 60 men from the South to replace its strikers.

DATE OF CORONATION

KING EDWARD WILL BE CROWNED BETWEEN AUGUST 11 AND 15.

Decision Arrived at in View of His Rapid Recovery—Pageant Much Curtailed from Original Form. LONDON, July 7.—King Edward will be crowned between August 11 and 15. His recovery has been so rapid and satisfactory that this decision was arrived at today. No official announcement of the fact has yet been made. The pageant through the streets and the ceremony at Westminster will be much curtailed from the original form. Their Majesties will drive from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey through the Mall, to Whitehall and thence to the Abbey, the same route as taken at the opening of Parliament.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, announced that the coronation of King Edward will be necessary, beginning about the middle of October, and that the House would adjourn early in August. Balfour's speech was the subject of the coronation stands, the first Commissioner of Works, A. Akers-Douglas, said it was not proposed to remove them, as it was hoped the stands would still be required for the purpose for which they were constructed.

In inaugurating the Raphael Nurses' Home of Guy's Hospital this afternoon, the Prince of Wales said all would join him in expressing unbounded thankfulness to God for the merciful recovery of his dear father. They had all been cheered and supported during the several trials by the deep sympathy of the British empire, and they who had watched at the King's bedside realize how much was due to the eminent surgical and medical skill, and to the highly trained and patient nursing of the King.

At 10 o'clock this morning the following bulletin on King Edward's condition was posted at Buckingham Palace: "The King had nine hours' natural sleep, and his progress continues to be uninterrupted. The wound is discharging freely, and is less painful to dress." King Edward passed a favorable day, and the verbal report given out tonight was that His Majesty is still doing well. The use by the Prince of Wales of the word "recovery" when he referred to the King's progress at the inauguration of the Nurses' Home, this afternoon, is regarded in many quarters as indicating that the King's condition is better than it has been for some time. The proceedings today were very enthusiastic.

Accident to Chamberlain. Seriously Cut on the Head as a Result of a Cab Horse's Fall. LONDON, July 7.—The Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, was somewhat cut on the head as a result of the fall of a cab horse in Whitehall. The Secretary's hansom was passing the Canadian arch when the horse slipped and Mr. Chamberlain was precipitated forward with great force. He was struck and shattered the glass front of the cab. When extricated, it was seen that Mr. Chamberlain's head was badly lacerated. A constable and a policeman helped the Secretary into a cab and accompanied him to a surgeon's office. Mr. Chamberlain was sufficiently injured to necessitate his remaining at the hospital all night. It is officially announced that he is suffering from a scalp wound, which is of a severe but not dangerous character, rendering advisable his detention for the night.

When picked up, Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question, said he did not feel faint, but could not afford to lose so much blood. The wound, which is a deep one, is a number of stitches. Austin Cross, his father, eldest son of the Secretary, is with him, as are also his two secretaries. Mr. Chamberlain is resting quietly, but the doctors are unable to say when he will be moved tomorrow. The conference of the Colonial Premiers, which was to have been held tomorrow to discuss the question of imperial defense, has been postponed in consequence of the accident to Mr. Chamberlain.

Mrs. Chamberlain remained at the hospital until late in the evening. The following bulletin was issued this evening from Charing Cross Hospital: "Mr. Chamberlain is suffering from a scalp wound on the forehead. He is now free from pain and feeling comfortable. There is no concussion." Mr. Chamberlain has already cancelled his engagements until next Thursday, and it is extremely doubtful if it will be permitted to attend the coronation banquet in the Guild Hall Friday, or the reception to Lord Kitchener Saturday. The Colonial Secretary has a crescent-shaped cut on the forehead, which is four inches long and penetrating to the bone. Pieces of broken glass were found embedded in the wound. There was no concussion, and no skull fracture. Mr. Chamberlain also sustained a slight cut upon the right eye.

Upon finding that he must remain in the hospital the patient asked that he might be permitted to smoke. He was allowed a room on the next floor. Mr. Chamberlain treats the matter of his accident lightly. He has been informed personally by the King that he will be permitted to resume his duties Friday. King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales have sent messages of inquiry to Charing Cross Hospital.

Praise for Sprigg. Premiers Congratulate Him on His Victory. LONDON, July 7.—Speaking at different banquets in London tonight the Colonial Premiers congratulated the Empire and Sir John Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, on the victory for constitutional government gained in that colony by the decision of the imperial government against the proposal to suspend the Cape constitution. The Premier Chamberlain with great regret. Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of the Australian Federation, said he felt sure that every self-governing colony in the empire had been in sympathy with Sir John Gordon Sprigg, as otherwise the colonists could not have been so enthusiastic in helping the empire in the war. Mr. Barton advised his hearers not to expect too much, especially in the way of written bonds in colonial conference. Nevertheless he said the outcome of the conference will be strengthening to the empire. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, speaking at the same banquet, thanked the other Colonial Premiers for having helped him to fight the battle of constitutionalism. He expressed the greatest satisfaction with the manner in which the rebels are laying down their arms in Cape Colony and progress toward peace and pacification.

SEIGE OF BARCELONA

Revolutionary Troops Surround Venezuela City. President Castro Takes the Field in Person to Lead the Government Troops. WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, July 7.—Three thousand Venezuelan Government troops under General Calisto Castro, the President's brother, were completely routed July 3, between Barcelona and Agua, by troops of the revolutionary army under the command of General Boland. The government forces lost all their ammunition and equipment, and many of the soldiers deserted to the revolutionists during the engagement. After the battle the revolutionary army moved on to Barcelona and surrounded that city. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, the shops were closed and the streets were barricaded.

President Castro left Caracas Sunday, not for Valencia, as had previously been announced, but for La Guayra, taking with him his private guard of 500 veteran soldiers. General Boland is chief of staff. The President reached La Guayra at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and left there at midnight on the steamer Ouan, his destination being Barcelona, about 150 miles from La Guayra.

Castro's Follown Hope. Preparing to Lead the Government Forces in Person. WASHINGTON, July 7.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, stating that the Venezuelan Government has commenced to arm a corps of 1000 men. President Castro has decided personally to lead his troops against the revolutionary forces in the field, and that Vice-President Gomez has assumed charge of the executive branch of the government. The news conveyed in Minister Bowen's dispatch is regarded in different lights among South American diplomats in Washington. The prevailing view is that nothing but a most acute situation would cause President Castro to drop the reins of government at Caracas and take personal charge of the Venezuelan Army at Valencia, and in those quarters it is firmly believed he is to lead a forlorn hope, and must surely succumb to the threatened heavy onslaught of revolutionary forces. In other quarters, however, confidence is expressed that Castro will repel the impending attack, just as he has done many others that have confronted him in the past, and further enhance his record as a fighter.

Valencia is a town second in importance to Caracas, and lies about 100 miles from the capital, almost directly west. It is the base of military operations, has a large population, and in many respects is the most important city in the republic. It is regarded here as the open sesame to the capital itself, and it is believed its capture would herald the early capitulation of the rest of the "Valley of the Hoop" at Caracas by the revolutionary leaders.

Proposals, Counter Proposals. Colombia Rejects the Terms Offered by General Santos. WASHINGTON, July 7.—It is learned here that the Colombian Government has rejected the counter proposals made by Vargas Santos, one of the rebel leaders, in response to the proposal of the government offering a general amnesty to persons who have taken an active part in the rebellion, on condition that they surrender to the government authorities. These counter proposals were submitted to Colombia through Minister Concha at this capital. They contemplated the assumption by Colombia of the debt in liquidation by Santos to foreign countries to carry on the revolution and the appointment of "Liberal" Governors for four of the departments of the Republic.

Revolution in Nicaragua. Movement Against the Government of President Zelaya. PANAMA, July 7.—Two Commissioners sent by General Vargas Santos, who is now in New York, have reached the chief district of the country, and reported as being in the possession of the revolutionary forces. The Commissioners bear instructions from Santos and the terms of which he has stipulated and which he hopes to have accepted.

Steel Trust Sued. New Action to Restrain Conversion of Stock Into Bonds. TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—A new suit against the United States Steel Corporation has been instituted in the Court of Chancery to restrain the conversion of preferred stock of the company into bonds. A rule to show cause was granted by Vice-Chancellor Emery at Newark, returnable before him in the next city July 15. A temporary order was also granted restraining the conversion of the preferred stock into bonds. This suit was brought by the same counsel that represented Mrs. Myram Berger in the suit now awaiting decision in the Court of Errors. The new feature of this suit is that J. P. Morgan & Co. are made party defendants. All of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation are also personally named as defendants. The suit is brought by F. W. Hopkins and A. R. Hopkins, trading as Hopkins Bros.; J. A. Hodge, Bernard Smith and William H. Curtis. It is charged that the proposition to convert the preferred stock into bonds was the result of domination in the board of directors of the corporation of J. P. Morgan and other members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and others who were allied with them in business. Accompanying the bill in the suit is an affidavit of James H. Lescuyer, an expert mechanical engineer, who says he has made a study of the plants of the steel corporation and places their value at more than \$200,000,000. It is charged that those who voted for the conversion, many were stock brokers who held stock on margin for others, and that they had no legal right to vote the stock.

Gas Company in Trouble. Receiver Appointed for Addicks' Combination. TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Judge Kirkpatrick, of the United States Circuit Court, today appointed George D. Hall, of Plainfield, N. J., receiver of the Bay State Gas Company, of New Jersey. This is the company that was organized by J. Edward Addicks and others for the purpose of controlling the Boston field. The application for a receiver was made by Frank L. By, of New York, who held \$100,000 worth of bonds of the syndicate. Day & Co. allege that the syndicate has defaulted in the payment of interest on the bonds. It is charged that those who voted for the conversion, many were stock brokers who held stock on margin for others, and that they had no legal right to vote the stock.

City's Freedom for Carnegie. LONDON, July 7.—The municipality of St. Andrews, Scotland, will on July 25 bestow the freedom of the city on Lord Carnegie and on Lord Elgin and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, trustees of the Carnegie University fund.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Will be Transferred to Bar Harbor for the Summer.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The British Embassy will be transferred within the next few days to Bar Harbor, where Percy Falkner and the staff have taken quarters for the summer. Advice received indicates that Sir Michael Herbert, the new British Ambassador, will come to Washington about October 1, at which time the Embassy staff will be transferred to the new quarters. It has been determined that the body of Lord Pauncefoot, late British Ambassador at Washington, shall be interred at Stoke, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, England, instead of the old Pauncefoot estate, at Preston. Stoke is a short distance from London, and is the seat of Sir Henry Bromley, who occupies Stoke Park, the grounds and the house of the Pauncefoot family, and one of the younger Bromleys married a daughter of Lord Pauncefoot. It is deemed desirable, therefore, to have the body rest where the friends and relatives are now located, rather than to be taken to the old home at Preston, from which the family has been separated for some time.

Many Earthquakes at Salonica. VIENNA, July 7.—The Neue Prele Presse publishes a dispatch from Salonica, European Turkey, saying that since last Saturday 20 shocks of earthquake, eight of which were violent, were experienced there. A violent shock which occurred after midnight of Sunday caused damage to villages in the vicinity of Salonica. The dispatch received here from Salonica says that the shock of Monday morning destroyed 150 houses and killed one child at Guverna, and that two persons were killed at Salonica.

Expects No Political Results. LONDON, July 7.—The Daily Chronicle, this morning, in an article on the conference of the Colonial Premiers, says it expects no political results. It says that the British will offer nothing further than it has already offered in the direction of preferential trade with Great Britain, and as the final position of Australia and Canada will prevent the British from offering Britain any substantial preference for some years to come, that the conferences are not likely to have any practical results.

Oil Markets Partitioned. BERLIN, July 7.—The Boersenhalle, of Hamburg, prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg today, which says the Standard Oil Company and the Russian Oil Company have signed a contract dividing the British markets, two-thirds going to the Standard and one-third to the Russian Company. The correspondent of the Boersenhalle adds that similar contracts in connection with the oil business have been arranged, and he assumes that Germany will be partitioned.

A Paris Wedding. PARIS, July 7.—Prince Guy de Lucine-Faunoy and Nelly, the daughter of the Viscount Terry, were married today at the Church of St. Philippe de Roule, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. Francisco Terry, the bride's uncle, Count Stanislas de Castellane, the bride's cousin, were her witnesses. Prince Aymon de Lucine-Faunoy and Count de Kergeroy were witnesses for the groom.

Evictions in Ireland. DUBLIN, July 7.—The sheriff and a large body of police visited the estates of Lord de Frene, at Lough Lynne, Roscommon County, today to enforce writs issued to evict the tenants of the British landlords who were in arrears with their rentals. In several cases settlements were arranged, but in others tenants were evicted in the presence of sullen crowds. There was no disorder.

Socialist Riots in Italy. LONDON, July 7.—A special dispatch received here from Rome says that Socialist riots occurred at Orte, on the right bank of the Tiber, today. The rioting was wrecked and several policemen were stabbed. The police and the military force of the town. Over 40 persons were wounded. Troops have been ordered to Orte from Rome.

Reorganizing Financial Section. PARIS, July 7.—During the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies today of the laws governing the Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier, said he was occupying himself with reorganizing the finances without having recourse to a loan, and would draw up the budget with true equilibrium. Time was needed for that, but he hoped to introduce it when the Chamber reassembled in October.

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