CHINA SAYS

Refuses to Give up Manchuria to Russia.

CZAR'S OFFICIALS EXPLAIN

They Deny Having Made Demand to Which United States Most Objects-France Will Stand by Russia in Case of Trouble.

LONDON, April 27.-It is officially an ounced here that the Chinese government has sent to the Russian government at Petersburg a formal refusal to grant the latter's demands in regard to evacuation of Manchuria.

RUSSIA ENTERS DENIAL.

Did Not Demand Closing of Manchu dian Ports Nor Complete Control. ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.-The Rusean Foreign Office, when shown the Pekin dispatch of April 23, setting forth the eight demands made by Russia on China, regarding Manchuria, entered denial of a number of points and minimised the importance of others.

Commenting on each point separately, the Foreign Office says: "First-Absolutely faise. Not our affair. "Second-Depends upon China, Not in

Third-False.

Fourth-Unimportant. "Fifth-Such is the present arrange

"Sixth-Extremely important, since an English vessel in 1902 introduced the

Beventh-False. "Eighth-The integrity of China is already adopted into the Russian programme. No need to discuss that now Regarding the whole negotiations, which have been dragging on, the Foreign Office

There is nothing directed against the interests of the powers or their commerce Others enjoy the same rights of commerce in the interior as we. Of the towns not opened to trade, the railroad will carry Russian and foreign goods through the country, but we or they cannot sell them in unopened towns. If the towns are opened, all will benefit alike. It is the greatest interest to dermand development of trade. The pourpalers concern multi-tudinous detailed questions which were not foreseen when the evacuation was decided upon. As cabled from Pekin, April 23, the Rus

stan demands were as follows: First-No more Manchurians ports towns are to be opened.

Second-No more foreign cor be admitted into Manchuria. Third-No foreigners except Russians

are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria Fourth-The present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain

unchanged. -The customs receipts at the port of Niu Chwang are to be given to the

Sixth-A Sanitary Commission is to be organised under Russian control. centh-Russia is entitled to attach the

telegraph wires and poles of all Chines-Elighth-No territory in Manchuria is to

be allenated to any other power.

EXPLANATION IS GOOD.

tion of United States. WASHINGTON, April 27,-Much interest

rae shown here tonight in the Associated Press dispatch from St. Petersburg giv-Foreign Office to inquiries regarding the eight demands which are said to have been made on China in connection with Manchuria. It was regarded as of great importance, and, if borne out by subseuent information through diplomatic channels, will give general satisfaction and meet in a large degree the desires of our Government.

It was in relation to the first two de mands that the United States was interested particularly, and it was these deands which prompted it to address notes of inquiry and protest to St. Petersburg tions to American trade and the United States, therefore, was prompt to protest, The assurance of the Russian Foreign Office contained in the St. Petersburg dispatch would seem to set at rest any serious menace in that respect.

The replies of the Russians regarding the other demands also caused a feeling of relief here, and the hope of the officials is that Russia's position is fully and correctly set forth. No official confirmation along the lines indicated has yet come to hand from Minister Mc-Cormick, who last week was directed to make inquiries of the Russian Foreign Office regarding the attitude of that gov-

IN SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA. France Does Not Believe She Means

Harm to Foreign Commerce. PARIS, April 21.—The Foreign Office has received lengthy advices from Washington regarding the feeling aroused in the United States over the steps taken by Russia in connection with Manchuria. The dispatches show that the American Government does not intend to join the wers in opposing the Russian demands, t that the United States will confine its action to safeguarding its own comthereial interests. The assurances have greated a strongly favorable feeling here. The advices also state that Ambessador McCormick at St. Petersburg has been instructed to forward information on the subject to Washington. The officials here say this will probably disclose that Russia's action has been less radical than ap-

The view prevails that the powers having political antagonism toward Russia are responsible for the present agitation. It is stated that Russia's demands do not mean a termination of the open door policy, but only a continuance under Russian administration of similar restrictions new imposed by China.

In government quarters unmistakable sympathy with the Russian attitude is shown. It is claimed that Russian inter-ests in Manchuria and its proximity to Siberia entitle Russia to take super-

DIPLOMATS VISIT HAY.

Succession of Callers to Tik About Manchurian Affair.

WASHINGTON, April N.—Secretary Hay was extremely husy today receiving diplomatic representatives of the various powers interested in the Manchurian question. Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the first of these callers, remained 5 minutes, and

not with standing the critical condition of China's affairs, as affected by Russia's action, he did not hesitate to affirm when China, Baron von Sternberg, the German Minister, and Mr. Baikes, the

German Minister, and Mr. Baikes, the British Secretary, also called. Aithough it was stated that their visits had reference principally; to the St. Louis ceremostles, the subjects of Manchuria could not have been avoided.

Secretary Hay disappointed his callers so far as information was concerned, as he had as yet no response from either Pekin or St. Petersburg. The situation is in statu quo, therefore. As Chinese diplomacy moves in a dilatory fashion, it is not believed that any coup will occur in this case which will take the United States by surprise.

States by surprise. It is learned here today that Japan has expressed her displeasure at Russia's de-mands upon China respecting Manchuria. pursue a course identical with that of this government. Mr. Takahira was fully ad-class Saturday of the attitude of this gov-

WANTS MONGOLIA NEXT. Russia Alms to Prevent China Fron

Strengthening Herself.

LONDON, April 27.—The Berlin cor-respondent of the Times this morning says that he is unable to confirm his refer-ence yesterday to Mongolia. He adds that Russia alleged that any change in the administration of Mongolia would pro-voke a disturbance likely to affect neigh-

boring territory.

"Russia's real motive," continues the correspondent, "is to prevent China from doing anything to strengthen her postition in Mongolia, which doubtless will be the next Chinese dependency to be aborbed by Russia.

"I can also confirm the other demands as telegraphed, but the third demand, concerning the exclusive employment of Russians, comprises all Mongolia. It specifies, as an example, that if China wishes to employ foreign mining experts in Manchuria, Mongolia and apparently in Chill—though the text here is obscure such experts must be Russian. It further specifies that the Commissioner of Cus-toms and the health officer at Niu Chwang shall be Russians."

CONCESSIONS TO AMERICA. But Russia Will Go Ahend Unles Prevented by War.

LONDON, April 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Russia is ready to make a special arrangement with the United States in regard to the opening of Manchuria to American products.

The Russian Government has resolved o persevere to the end, the correspondent ontinues, and it will only recoil before actual hostilities. Russia does not appre hend, however, that the present misun-derstanding will lead to war with any state or group of states.

Irish View of the Question, NEW YORK, April 27.-The United

Irish Societies of New York City have adopted and sent to President Roosevelt a resolution protesting against the reported action of John Hay, Secretary of State, in Instructing the United States Minister to Pekin to reject the demands of Russia in Manchuria. The resolution deciaros that such action is fraught with peril to the United States, and is taken at the instance of England to promote interests which are not American. President Roosevelt was asked to note that the course of the State Department "since John Hay assumed control of it has been and is still dictated by a sole purpose to serve British at the expense of American

WILL CHOOSE NEW MAN. Flight of Vasques to Be Followed Presidential Election.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Saturday, April 25.—It was learned here today that General Vasquez and his followers had left the Island, Quiet has been restored and a Presiden-tial election will soon be had. enormous. They are principally in and about this city. In the suburbs of San Carlos alone they amount to 100,000. General Vasquer and his troops piliaged

nboat Panther arrived CLOSE UP VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

wherever they went.

Britain and Germany at Last Ready to Sign Protocol, WASHINGTON, April 27.—As forecasted some days aso, Great Britain has withdrawn her contention for a submission of the cost of the blockade to The Hague tribunal, and Venezuela's position is that she will giadly welcome not only the sub-

treatment to The Hague, but also the right of nations to collect debts by block-ades and bombardments. Instructions arrived today from Berlin relative to the wording of certain articles in the protocol, and as all of the nego-tiators are anxious that the agreement be signed without delay neither Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador,

Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, nor Baron von Sternberg, the German Minister, will be able to acompany their conferres to the dedicatory exercises at St. Louis. Moreover, Sir Michael's health will not permit him to leave Washington at this time. Arthur Salks, first secretary, will go as his personal representative, and Baron von Debussche Haddenhaufen, first secretary of the German Emhausey, will go in that capacity for Baron von Sternberg. Vasquez a Fugitive in Cuba.

HAVANA, April Z.-General Vasquez, ex-President of the Republic of Santo Domingo, and about 130 political refugees, landed at Guantanamo. Cuba. today from the Dominican gumboat Presidente. President Palma has authorized the

Governor of Santiago to permit General Vasques and his party to proceed to the City of Santingo. The guiboat Presidente, which conveyed the refugees to Cuba, will be returned to the provisional government of Santo Domingo.

CHECK FOR \$1149.40.

Earning Power of a Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York Policy.

QUINCT, Ill., March II, 1802.—F. E. Hitchcock, manager the Mutual Life In-surance Company of New York, Spring-field, Ill.—Dear Sir: In October, 1802, I re-ceived at the hands of your district manager Mr. Gaylord Davidson, a check for fille 6, issued by the Mutual Life In-surance Company of New York, in payent of the first ten-year distribution on y policy. No. 519,132. This dividend reprements 5 per cent interest on the lovement and I considered it a very lite settlement. On the 8th of May, 19 ashed a \$10,000 15-year endowment policy. No. 200.236, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which also showed

The best recommendation I can give the

The best recommendation I can give the company aside from this statement which you are at liberty to use, le to take additional insurance in it, which I have done through Mr. Davidson.

Of my other policies, I hold in the Mutual Life, one is a \$10,000 15-year endowment, which will mature in 1904. It is hardly necessary for me to add that I consider the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in every way worthy pany of New York, in every way worthy of public confidence. Respectfully, CHAUNCEY H. CASTLE, President of the Comstock Castle Stove

He Makes Many Criticisms to Which the Officials Affected Respond Effectively in Detail.

WASHINGTON, April 27.-The extended War Department. It is dated February 19, 1903, and covers all features of his trip through the islands, together with his

Of the Moros, General Miles says: "The Of the Moros, General Mises says: Take problem of reducing or controlling these people in case of continued hostilities does not appear to be a difficult one. They are very poorly armed, and have no means of withstanding our mountain artillery and

Of the road to Lake Lanno, he says: "At Of the road to Lake Lanap, he says: "At the time of my visit there were 600 of our men at work on this road. The heat was intense, and there were at the time 20 men sick and some 200 men on sick report. The performance of such labor by troops, unless absolute military necessity exists for it, and I know of none, is wrong and contrary to law." wrong and contrary to law." The more important observations and recommendations of General Miles are as

Troops Are Debilitated.

Troops are Debilitated.

The general condition of the troops in the archipelago was creditable to themselves and to the country. The effect of the climate is a most serious detriment to the service. The men go there in perfect health and in the prime of manhood, but as a body are seriously affected in the course of two or three years' service. Very few escape. The majority are de-

"As the miltary stations, with but few as the mittary stations, with out few exceptions, are very remote, and the troops are required to be in communities, which are neither beneficial nor congenial to them, the service is depressing and, to some extent, has a demoralizing effect. There are scarcely any amusements or recreations for the soldiers. During my visits to the garrisons it so happened that I did not see a single soldier under the influence of liquor. The following shows the exact condition of the troops at 122 sta-tions in the Philippines, being all but is remote stations, on November 27, 1902: "Troops on duty, 17,574; sick, 1418.

remote stations, on November 27, 1902:

"Troops on duty, 17,574; sick, 1815.

"As the result of my observations, it is my judgment that the discontinuance of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial to the Army.

"The number of troops that will be required to occupy the Philippine Islands is still problematical. While it is claimed that the people are pacified, the newspapers published in both Spanish and English contain almost daily accounts of hostilities. Against these armed bands the civil government is employing the constabulary, a force of about 500 men.

"I found a large proportion of the troops occupying church property, monasterios, colleges and convents. This, I believe, to be entirely wrong, and it should be discontinued without delay. It is a serious detriment to the property, and it will simply result in claims for some millione of dollars being brought against the United States which were all to the property.

millions of dollars being brought against the United States, which eventually will

Import Beef on the Hoof. Of the supplies furnished the troops,

Of the supplies furnished the troops, he says:

"While the supplies, as a rule, have been abundant, and of good quality, there is, in my opinion, too much cold-storage meats use for the good of the troops. Its constant use becomes very distasteful, and, in the opinion of many eminent physicians, it is not the most healthful. In my opinion it would be advisable to send Government steamers to Australia, and have them loaded with livestock, which can be distributed in small quantities at the different garrisons." the different garrisons."

the different garraona. General Miles renews a recommendation made prior to his visit to the Philippines, that at least one strategic position be fortified beyond the possibility of capture by any foreign fleets. Of the condition

generally he says:
"I do not think there is today a people so sorely afflicted as the 8,000,000 of in-

On November 23, 1802, General Miles sent the following cablegram to the Secretary of War:
"In my judgment five regiments, 1500
men each, infantry and cavalry, should
be sent yearly. Four transports will
transport them with all needed supplies, and take returning regiments. The re-maining transports should be used to bring out wheat and corn, and to bring caribos and cattle to replace 80 per cent destroyed. These people are suffering from the effects of war and pestilence.

Reef Recommendation Condemned. Portions of the report of General Miles were sent to the different chiefs of the bureaus, to which his observations were referred, and replies from several officers have been received. The portion recom-mending that beef on the hoof be supplied

to the troops was referred to General I. F. Weston, Commissary-General, who, in reply, stated:
"In my judgment it is not a feasible or economical plan, and there should be no

departure from the present system of supplying frozen beef." General Weston says his office has never received any complaint about frozen beef, but on the contrary, uniform commenda-

General Weston adds: "Native beef is out of the question even if it were possible to procure it, and there would be danger in using it, besides it being poor, stringy and tough, but the rinderpest practically destroyed the native cattle. The experiment of bringing in cattle was stried, as was stated by Colone! Woodruff and was an absolute failure." Woodruff and was an absolute failure.

Woodruff and was an absolute failure."
General Weston sums up the objections in the plan in the following:
"The supply of cattle on the hoof for military service in the Philippines is not practicable, would involve enormous expense and entail uscless loss of animal life, and would serve no useful purpose, either of administration, economy or health. At least 50 per cent of the cattle would not survive the trip so that the Government would not only lose half of the cargo, but would actually pay freight on what was lost." on what was lost.

the War Department has appreciated the thd Princessity of defending by fixed works the principal ports of all the insular possessions, including the Philippine Islands, but riage. that the matter rests with Congress.

General O'Reilly, Surgeon-General says: The bad effect of the climate on the health of the Army is a simple fact. Just as the troops serving on the Texas border as the troops serving on the Texas border is liwary have shown a greater sick rate and a higher percentage of deaths than those in the Rocky Mountain districts or the Northern United States, so in a great degree will the Army in the Philippines and Willard joined the President here. The Governor will go with him as far as these sick rates as part of the price of guests when Omaha is reached.

Small Temptation to Drink

"The prevalence of alcoholism in the Army, as shown by the sick report (which is by no means an exact index of the babits of the men) is much greater in the United States than in the islands. In spite of the undoubted peraicious effects of vincon some soldiers in the Philippines, the sick rate for alcoholism has been much smaller there than in the United States ever since our occupation of the islands.

smaller there than in the United States ever since our occupation of the islands.

"The effect of the discentinuance of the canteen feature of the post exchange on the well being of the men should, in my opinion, be judged largely from reports of posts in the United States and city stations of the Philippines, such as Manlin, Iloilo and Cebu. At a remote station in the islands a young soldier may, it is true, get vile liquor at a very small price, but there is nothing very attractive in so doing. There are no bar fixtures or rooms with billiards and cards, iced drinks, music and sometimes dissolute women. Unless he is aiready an habitual drunkard, the temptations for him to become so are not nearly so great as in the cities mentioned and in the United States. When a previously sober soldier does become a

plets.

'The value of the canteen has always been considered to be as a means by which the average soldier, not a drunkard, but a user of fiquor, can get a few glasses of beer at home, and every day in the month if he so desires, instead of being attracted to saloons, where he is tempted to spend his month's pay at once for vite liquor gambling and women. It tempted te spend his month's pay at once for vise liquor, gambling and women. It is also very probable that the rates for alcoholism in the Philippines are now lower than ever before on account of the prevalence of cholera. The enlisted men have been so repeatedly warned against the danger of drinking impure water, native soft drinks and frequenting native shacks, that, having seen the horrors of cholera among the natives, and the comparative immunity of the troops, a decided deterrent effect must have been produced."

It is understood that a reply has been received from General Hughes, who was commanding in the Philippines, and is one of the officers to whom General Miles refers in his report. It was not made public at the War Department, and little information regarding it could be learned. General Miles, however, who had been furnished copies of the replies of the different bureau officers, sent each a note of a few lines stating that the replies to his comments on affairs in the Philippines were all of a gentlemanly character save that of General Hughes.

HOW TO WIN PEACE.

(Continued from First Page.)

proaching the great problem of yesterday Man Who Rouses Hatred an Buemy, "Any man who tries to excite class hate, sectional hate, hate of creeds, any kind of hatred, in our community, though he may affect to do it in the interest of the class affect to do it in the interest of the class he is representing, is in the long run with absolute certainty that class' worst enemy. In the long run we are going to go up or go down together. Of course, there will be exceptions, small local ex-ceptions, exceptions in kind, exceptions in place, but as a whole, if the common-wealth prospers, some measure of the wealth prospers, some measure of the prosperity comes to all of us. If it is not prosperity, then the adversity, though it may be unequally upon us, will weigh more or less upon all. It lies upon our-selves to determine our own fats."

WITH CHORUS OF WHISTLES.

President Is Welcomed to Lincoln and Praises Its Crop of Babies.

and Praises its Crop of Babies.

LINCOLN, Neb., April R.—The arrival of President Roosevelt's special train in Lincoln this afternoon at a few minutes after 12 o'clock was announced by a chorus of factory whistles. At this signal all atores in town were closed and remained locked up until after the departure of the President and his party. The weather was fine.

The military escort formed a pageant that has not been equaled in Lincoln

as sorely afficient as the parameter of the survivers of the parameter of this archipelago. Their country has been devastated by war: in some places locusts have destroyed the crops; pestilence has prevailed, resulting in the reported death of nearly 75,000 people, while it is estimated that the number not while it is estimated that the number not reported is fully as large."

Miles sent the survivers of the parameter were the parameter of the survivers of the survivers of the survivers of the parameter of the survivers of the survivers of the parameter of the survivers of the survivers of the parameter of the survivers of the organizations. All schools and colleges in the city had been closed for the day, and those of the students who did not participate in the parade were assembled at the State House to listen to the President. During the time taken for the movement of the parade from the Union Station to the capitol, an old Spanish cannon was manned and lustily fired by students. The McKinley Memorial chimes and other church bells rang out in the pean of wel-come. The Capitol building from the dome down was a mass of red, white and

thus bunting, while many business houses also were decorated.

The \$0,000 population of Lincoln was increased to nearly twice that number by the influx of visitors this afternoon. The

the influx of visitors this afternoon. The President spoke from a stand erected in the Capitol grounds. He said:

"Coming through the State of Nehraska today, I was rejoiced in your great prosperity; I rejoice in your fertile soil; I rejoice in the crops that you raise, and, after all, the best product of the men and women. I was mightily glad to see your children. They seemed to be all right in children. They seemed to be all right in quality and quantity. (Laughter.) I think you have a mighty good stock. I want to

see it go on. The President spoke briefly on good gov-

A threatening storm which came up suddealy hurried the reception. Soldiers strung along each side of the streets for a mile and a half to the Capitol. As the clouds of dust swept down the street the entire procession hastened its steps. The bands played during the march to the Capitol, but on the return the storm was so close and the time left so short that the horses, both carriage and saddie, were put to a gallop, and the police and soldiers had their hands full preventing secidents. At 1:55 o'clook, when the party boarded the train for Fremont, rain and flying dust were in full possession of the streets and the crowds were scurrying to get to shelter.

ADVISES TREE PLANTING.

President Praises Nebraska's Work and Says Keep It Going.

General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, says:

"That Manila harbor or any other harbor in the insular possessions is not defended or is not in process of defense, is because Congress has so willed it. Plans for the defense of Manila Bay and Subig Hay were prepared, and the revised plans have been approved by the Secretary of War. For the defense of Cebu and Bollo preliminary projects have been prepared, and accurate surveys for the final project are now in progress."

General Crozier, Chief of Ordinance, says the War Department has appreciated the necessity of detending by fixed works the principal ports of all the insular possessions, including the Philippine Islands, but that the matter rests with Conservations.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 27.—President Roosevelt made an early start to-day on what promises to be a busy week. He broke the ground on the new Carnegie

the occupancy of the Islands, and not exoct any very great dimunition for the VIEWS OF GENERAL MILES A TIME OF DANGER!

orders or circulars of personal instruction which would inspire or encourage any act of cruelty be annulled. The order says that "the excuse that the unusual condi-tions justify the measures herein con-demned are without foundation." Frand in Rice Sales

Continuing his report to the Secretary, General Miles directs attention to the acts of reconcentration by General Bell, and claims that they were in direct violation of law. He says that the law was also violated in handling and buying large Miles, "considered prisoners of war, but were compelled to buy food from those who held them at a large profit.' General Miles characterizes this

precedented. He speaks of the magnitud of the transaction, which involves 21,000, cost of \$306,330. He says that an extraor dinary feature of this transaction is the vision commander, who assumed command civil authorities, and that it has been car ried on under an act of the Philippine

A reply to the foregoing portion of the report has been prepared by Judge-Advocate-General Davis, in a letter to the Sec retary of War, in which he says: All Cases Under Inquiry.

"The incidents which are set forth in the inclosed special report have been made the subject of special investigations; in some instances these have been conducted by courts-martial, and their find ings and sentences have been duly pror gated in orders: in others the inquiries officers designated for that purpose by the commanding General in the Philippines. Where administrative action has been called for as a result of such invesmilitary commander, if the parties continued within his jurisdiction; in other

the department with a view to the resort to such punitive remedial orders as were deemed appropriate, and these repres tions have resulted in a number of courtsguiries the investigations are not yet complete, and a reference of the papers to the Philippine Islands or officers who are now serving in the United States has Whether the necessity for any further administrative action, in disclosed as a result of such investigation. can only be determined when inspection reports are received at the department."

Pacis of Rice Deal. General Davis explains that the inquiries are especially difficult, because the incldents complained of were not made known at the time, and officers and soldiers of be discharged. He discusses at some length the distribution of rice in the Provinces of Batangas and Cavite, which is a matter that has been considered in the department. It is explained that in order to restore civil order and to provision the people in the concentrati camps it was determined by General Bell, with the approval of the commanding General, that purchase of rice should be made by the subsistance department, the latter to be reimbursed by the military government, Upon this point General

Davis says: "The measures resorted to were dictated by military necessity; they were under-The military escort formed a pageans that has not been equaled in Lincoln since the recruiting of troops for the Spanish-American War. In addition to the survivers of the Civil War that found the survivers of the Civil War that found the survivers of the carada were the their support upon the insular treasury when public order had been restored and the provinces relegated to civil control. As the distress increased after the military occupation had terminated and the demand for relief continued without substantial abatement, the balance of profits secruing from the sales of rice by military government was transferred to civil government to the relief of the widespread distress occasioned by the prevalence of cholera and famine in the provinces of Southern and Southeastern

OLD CHARGES REHASHED.

Chaffee Says Accused Were Tried-No Boodle in Rice Deal. NEW YORK, April 27.—General Adna R. Chaffee, when seen at Governor's Is-land today, said, in regard to General

Miles' report:

"There is nothing to say regarding it. It is only a restatement of what has been published before dozens of times. The officers have been tried already.

"In regard to the paragraph concerning the purchase of rice, of course, that was done with my knowledge, and I am willing to stand by it. The rice was bought with money taken from the in-

bought with money taken from the in-sular treasury after a consultation with General Bell. The men were concentrated into camps and had to be fed. It was sold absolutely at cost, except that there was a profit of 5 cents on each 131 pounds. This profit was used to buy provisions for the destitute and poverty-stricken in other parts of the islands.

LETS A ROBBER ESCAPE.

E. E. Young Has Highwayman in His Power, but Allows Him to Go.

Because he was too frightened to think E. E. Young last night falled to capture a highwayman whom he had in his power The conductor had a loaded pistol thrus under the nose of the highwayman, but netead of telling him to throw up his hands, he told him to flee for his life. Mr. Young lives at E214 Fourth street Just as he was entering the house last

Dyspepsia

and other stomach troubles quickly relieved and in most cases surely cured by the use of

This scientific germicide is abso-lutely harmless; it subdues the inflammation of the mucous mem-brane of the stomach, and by re-

moving the cause, effects a cure.

Used and recommended by leading physicians. Take no substitute and see that each bottle bears my signature. Trial size, \$1.00, at druggists or by mail, from

Prof. Charles bourtent 62b Prince Street, - New York Send for Bucklet.

Thousands in Perll From Blood Diseases and Nerve Troubles Developed During the Winter Months.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Great Spring Blood Purifier, Nerve Bracer, and Health Builder.

Paine's Celery Compound is the wonder of the age! Its marvelous virtues are dis-cussed among interested medical men, and its curse are talked of at every fireside. As a Spring health-giver, Paine's Celery Compound stands far ahead of all other known remedies; it has no worthy com-petitor in the vast field of modicine.

To a large extent, the present popularity of Paine's Celery Compound is due to the fact that it has accomplished some of its most astenishing cures in the Spring seamost astonishing cures in the Spring sea-son—a time when men and women usually complain of ill health, loss of vitality, tired feelings—a time when people feel dull, listless, despondent and ambittoniess. Today there are thousands of business men, mechanics, farmers and dear wives and mothers, too, who, though able to walk around, are, nevertheless, sadly "ou

of health."

At this season Paine's Celery Compound is the great health-restorer and strength-giver for the "out-of-health" people—for those who are perilously nearing some organic disease. Paine's Celery Compound used at once will quickly remove every trace of poisen from the blood, brace up the weak nerves, build up the disease, and tone the diseastwa organism.

too the digestive organism.

If you, dear reader, feel that your health is not as robust and vicorous as it should be, let us honestly suggest the use of Paine's Celery Compound that has a wonderfully blessed your neighbors and friends. Be assured, "it makes sick people well."

night he was met by a highwayman, who ordered him to throw up his hands The conductor had a gun in his overcoal pocket, and as he threw up his hands he thrust the gun under the highwayman's

Get for your life," he said, and the wayman's back was turned and the co-ductor knew that he had the drop on his sigh of relief as he saw him withdras from sight. Young had a large amo of money with him, and is thanking luck that he escaped with his cash.

Precautions for Safety. LINCOLN. Neb., April 27 .- Extraor ry precautions were taken today to insure the enfety of the President during his trip from Hastings to Lincoln. The Bur-lington road officials gave orders that no person shall be allowed in any office or near any window of any statiwhere the President will pass who cannot be accounted for and who is not known to the officials.

Catarrh

Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health. It often causes headache and dizzi-

ness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice. Being a constitutional disease it re-

quires a constitutional remedy. Hood's Sarsaparilla Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials. No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHREMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

A PAIR OF REBELS

cure and keeps the promise.

Here Is the Half That Was Never Told.

The Youths' Companion, in mentioning the means of relief for tired and aching free means of relect for the and all feet, says:

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