STORY IS FALSE

So Says Cassini of Russian Demands.

NOT AS CONGER REPORTED

Russian Ambassador Gives Strong Assurances.

AMERICAN INTERESTS SAFE

Says Russia Needs American Goods in Manchuria, and Will Encourage Trade With This Country—Peace Is the First Requisite.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Russia's part in what has come to be known as the Manchurian incident was explained tonight by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, to a representative of the Associated Press, and, because of the conflicting reports which have come to Washington regarding the Russian-Chinese negotiations at Pekin, Count Cassini has consented to the publication of the interview.

For five years Russian Minister to China, Count Cassini is recognized as authority on conditions there. His successful negotiation of the Manchurian treaty, to which Russia owes largely the prestige she now holds in that territory, gave Count Cassini recognition as a world diplomat before he came to Washington in 1898 as Russia's first Ambassador to the United States.

Since the Ambassador's call on Secretary Hay last Sunday afternoon, when he could give only unofficial assurances of Russia's intentions in Manchuria, he has received instructions from his government and yesterday afternoon he again called on the Secretary officially to confirm the assurances he had given already. Of the Manchurian incident, and more especially of its relation to the United States and Russia, the Ambassador says tonight:

American Interests Safe.

"Acting under instructions from my government, I have officially assured the Secretary of State not only that American interests in Manchuria, trade and industrial, will be thoroughly safeguarded, so far as Russia is concerned, but also of the unfortunate erroneousness contained in Minister Conger's dispatches several days ago from Pekin relative to the course of Russia in Manchuria.

"It is a matter of the keenest regret to my government that unreliable parties should have informed your Minister at Pekin in a matter of which they were evidently grossly ignorant. And simultaneously with my call upon Secretary Hay, the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg gave similar assurances to your Ambassador there, Mr. McCormick.

"Because of the long-standing and genuine friendliness which without exception has characterized the relations of these two great countries, as well as in recognition of the frankness with which your Secretary of State has dealt with my government in all diplomatic matters, it was a pleasure for the Foreign Office to assure the United States regarding international negotiations, which were pending with another power, even though in so doing all precedent was broken. It was clear that your representative had been misinformed, a matter which is regretted, I am sure, no less by your own Government than by Russia. But I am not aware that any other powers have received from the Foreign Office such a statement as was handed your Ambassador.

American Goods Needed.

"Those acquainted with conditions in Manchuria will bear me out in the statement that the country needs the importation of American goods for its upbuilding. And certainly Russia, who is doing all she can to develop that great country, would be the last to stand in the way of an increase in this trade. We need American steel, lumber, cotton goods and construction material of all kinds, and this fact, together with the traditional good relations prevailing between Russia and the United States, is sufficient assurance that American trade interests in Manchuria will be protected.

"Of the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria it is impossible for me to speak at present, but it is the earnest conviction of those best acquainted with the state of affairs there that such a move will not be to the best interests of the territory. Were the question solely a commercial one, it would be different. But open a treaty port in Manchuria, and close upon the heels of commerce will follow political complications of all kinds, which would increase the threats to peace. At Niu Chwang this country has a treaty port, and American trade in Manchuria is rapidly on the increase. I am told that 5 per cent of the cotton goods from the United States sent to China enters the Manchurian port of Niu Chwang.

"Because of the singularity of interest held by the United States in Manchuria—for all the world realizes that yours is a trade, not a territorial one—it lies within the power of your Government to exert a powerful influence in the preservation of peace there. Russia's desire is also for peace, not disturbance, in Manchuria, and it is to this end that negotiations are now proceeding in Pekin in the effort to establish a condition of evacuation and a safeguard to Manchuria against recurrence of the troubles of 1900. Striking evidence of the direct effect in this country caused by unrest in China was seen in 1900, when I am told, many cotton mills in the United States were forced to shut down until conditions in China were again normal. This fact and the evidence the United States has already given of its desire to make for peace is sufficient assurance that the Washington Government will lend its strong moral support to calm excitement, wherever it has been aroused by the incorrect reports from Pekin."

WILL NOT CLOSE THE DOOR.

Russia Gives Assurances That American Commerce Is Safe.

WASHINGTN, April 29.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, to the effect that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has assured him that the published reports of the proposed convention between Russia and China relating to Manchuria are absolutely incorrect, and that there is no foundation for the report that Russia demands that China shall refuse the requests of other powers for treaty ports and Consulates in Manchuria. He has been assured that the Russian Government has no intention to exclude other countries from advantages now enjoyed in Manchuria, or to confer exclusive privileges upon Russia; that the United States may be sure that nothing will be done to close doors now open, and that American commerce and American capital are those which Russia most desires to attract. It is understood also that similar assurances were received by the Secretary of State from His Excellency, the Russian Ambassador, yesterday afternoon.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary Hay today, and was acquainted with the nature of the report made by Mr. McCormick, and it is presumed that he had similar advices from his own government. Baron von Sternberg, the German Minister, in company with Baron Scheiler, the new second secretary of the German Embassy, also called at the State Department, and he likewise was advised of the latest development in the case. These advices have done much to remove the feeling of anxiety and apprehension which was aroused in Washington by the first reports from Pekin of Russia's intention to dominate Manchuria.

The officials are glad to take the Russian disclaimer just as it comes, without stopping to raise any point as to whether there has not really been a change in the Russian demands, rather than an error in the original statement from Pekin.

There is no disposition to be hypercritical, but the fact that nothing is said about Russian evacuation, according to the original treaty, will, of course, justify our Government in keeping a close watch on North China, Mongolia, as well as Manchuria.

RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Says Story Sent From Pekin About Demands Is False.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—A semi-official note on the subject of Russian policy towards Manchuria, just issued, characterizes the demands ascribed to Russia in the dispatches from Pekin as being simply inventions, as already cabled to the Associated Press, on the authority of the Russian Foreign Office.

"No change has occurred," says the note, "in the intentions of Russia with reference to Manchuria. The exchange of views about to occur between the Russian Minister and the Chinese Government can relate only to the measures to be adopted for insuring the preservation of order and tranquility after Russian troops have marched out of the province.

"Russia has absolutely no intention to place impediments in the way of foreign trade."

MORE DEMANDS MADE.

London Times Makes More Charges of Russian Aggression.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch from the Pekin correspondent of the Times says that, in addition to the demands concerning Manchuria already enumerated, Russia, in another dispatch, demands that the navigation of the Liau River, which, under the inland navigation rules is open to vessels of all nations, shall be restricted to vessels flying Russian and Chinese flags. Russia also demands that all engagements entered into by Manchuria provincial authorities with the Russians during the Russian outbreak shall be recognized by China.

"China's refusal of the Russian demands, says the correspondent, "is simply a stereotyped refusal, and does not change the situation. Even if Russia withdraws her demands, the fact remains unaltered that only force will prevent Manchuria from becoming a Russian province.

"Admiral Alexieff has published a proclamation declaring that, as Russian troops have been withdrawn, foreigners may now travel in Mukden province without Russian passports. In view of the fact that Russia was never in more complete military control of that province than at present, and that she is increasing her strength there daily, this proclamation is apt to be misleading."

WANTS ASSURANCE OF ORDER.

Only Conditions Russia Attaches to Leaving Manchuria.

PARIS, April 29.—Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has advised the authorities here that the recent reports of Russian designs on Manchuria were unwarranted and false. He says Russia is now taking steps looking to the military evacuation of Manchuria, and desires, previous to the evacuation, to secure reasonable assurances of the preservation of order and the protection of her interests.

The note says that M. Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, is now in St. Petersburg, but owing to illness has not yet had an audience of the Czar or received his instructions. It is not expected that M. Lessar will be received in audience for three weeks, and until this occurs no definite determination will be arrived at as to the course to be pursued.

Summing up the foregoing, the officials here say it clearly shows that efforts are being made in quarters antagonistic to Russia to excite American feeling against Russia. It is also said that General Kuropatkin, the Russian War Minister, who left St. Petersburg yesterday on a special train for Manchuria, has instructions of a conciliatory nature.

ONE PROVINCE EVACUATED.

Russia Gives Lie to Story of Annexations by Her Actions.

YOKOHAMA, April 29.—The Japanese Foreign Office today published a telegram announcing that Russia had completely evacuated the Shin King Province of Manchuria. No details of the evacuation have been received from Russia officially. The same announcement from the Foreign Office says:

"Japan appreciates American moral support."

Shing King is the Chinese name for the Province of Mukden, the capital of which, the City of Mukden, is also the capital of Manchuria.

ST. LOUIS FAIR.

(Continued from First Page.)

hand by the committee and escorted to the quarters assigned to them.

A portion of the committee remained to greet Mr. Cleveland, whose train came in shortly after the diplomats had driven away in their carriages. As he alighted from the train he was warmly greeted by President Francis, who had driven rapidly to the station after greeting President Roosevelt at Forsythe Junction. The members of the committee crowded around and Mr. Cleveland was unable to proceed for several minutes, so thick was the throng around him. A passage was finally cleared, and with President Francis he walked through the aisles formed by the crowd, and, entering a carriage, was driven to the residence of President Francis, where President Roosevelt is also a guest.

Western Union Stands Pat.

BUTTE, April 29.—There is no change in the strike situation of the Western Union. F. V. Moffitt, of the Western Union, says that no attempt to reopen the office in this city will be made until he is assured that the office can keep open permanently. The business of this city is still somewhat crippled, though the Postal is giving fairly good service. The Postal will complete another wire to Helena this week.

Warm Day at New York.

NEW YORK, April 29.—This was the warmest April day New Yorkers have experienced in seven years, the thermometer climbing up to 83 degrees early in the afternoon. The record is still held by April 18, 1893, when the thermometer reached 92. Not for 15 years has the thermometer reached 83 on April 29.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Tor feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet, and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, Ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

TO DEDICATE FAIR

President Roosevelt Arrives in St. Louis.

HE SPEAKS FOR GOOD ROADS

Vast Audience Cheers as He Points to Example of Roman Roads—He Speaks on Behalf of Monument to General Sigel.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—President Roosevelt arrived here this afternoon to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. His train arrived at Forsyth Junction at 4:28 o'clock, where he was met and escorted to the Good Roads Convention in Odeon Hall for a brief address. Members of the National committee of the World's Fair, a reception committee headed by President Francis and a crowd of spectators were present to welcome the President.

For an hour before his train arrived troops of militia and squadrons of police were stationed about the point of disembarkation to prevent a crush. When the President's train arrived, President Roosevelt, accompanied by Governor Dockery, of Missouri, who had joined the train at Keokuk, Ia., stepped off the rear end. President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, seized the hand of the President and gave him an informal welcome to St. Louis. Mayor Wells, President Carter, of the National commission, and other members of that body, the reception committee of the World's Faid and military officers shook hands with the President and after this brief and informal reception, he was escorted to the carriage in waiting. Mayor Wells, President Carter and Secretary Loeb accompanied the President in his carriage, which was at once driven off to the Good Roads Convention.

The military companies and a platoon of police had been waiting two blocks away and as soon as the line of carriages appeared a slower march was taken up to cover the three miles to Odeon Hall. People congregated along the streets and cheered wildly as the President passed. He continually doffed his hat in acknowledgement.

Speaks for Good Roads.

The hall was packed with a crowd which had been waiting patiently for hours when, at 5 o'clock, the President arrived to address the National Good Roads Association.

"Roads, the President declared, tell the greatness of a nation. The influence of nations which have not been road-builders have been evanescent. Rome, the most powerful of the older civilizations, left her impress on literature and speech; she changed the boundaries of nations, but plainer than anything else left to remind us of the Roman civilization are the Roman roads."

At this point in the President's speech the crowd rose as one man and cheered, waving handkerchiefs and hats.

"Merely from historical analogy," the President continued, "this country, which we believe will reach a position of leadership never equalled—this country, I say, should so act that posterity will justly say when speaking of us, 'that nation built good roads.'"

The President declared that good roads probably were the greatest agency for regulating the flow from the country to the city of young men and young women.

"A long line of liquid morass is not pleasant," the President continued. "It means in many instances practical isolation to the farmer. When the girl or the boy cannot take a turn on a bicycle, even to a neighbor's, because of rough roads—well it is a situation not likely to make farm life attractive."

In conclusion, the President spoke of the benefits to the suburban districts of the trolley lines, the telephone and the rural free delivery.

From Odeon Hall the President was escorted to St. Louis University, where he was welcomed by Cardinal Gibbons. In response the President said:

"Cardinal Gibbons, Reverend Fathers and Gentlemen—It is indeed a pleasure to be received as a guest of the first and oldest university west of the Mississippi River in the Louisiana Purchase territory. I know your work. I have myself witnessed the progress of it in the West. I have not only come across it among our own people, but also among the Indian tribes. I thank you personally for your kind allusions to me and I would consider myself recreant to the principles of my duty if I fail to carry out that provision of our constitution, which says to treat all alike without regard to the manner in which any man chooses to worship Almighty God.

"I think you are not as glad to have me as I am to be with you."

After inspecting the various departments of the university, the President repaired to the residence of Mr. Francis to dinner.

At 10:10 o'clock, which is ten minutes after the President's usual bedtime, he appeared at Music Hall. The time had been set at 9 o'clock and fully 3000 people were present, but they waited patiently while the expected guest was detained at the residence of President Francis. The Music Hall meeting was under the auspices of the General Franz Sigel Monument Association and, in beginning his speech, the President said:

"While in St. Louis, I could not deny myself the pleasure of saying a word or two in appreciation of General Sigel and the cause for which he fought. It was my good fortune during the recent session of Congress to sign a bill for General Sigel's widow. General Sigel was one of those who saved Missouri to the Union. In the Civil War, General Sigel and others of his high stamp set a standard to which we must rise in these times of peace."

From Music Hall the President and party drove to the residence of President Francis, where the President spent the night.

MAKE CURRENCY ELASTIC.

President Dwells on One Measure of Reform Still Needed.

QUINCY, Ill., April 29.—President Roosevelt stopped here for about 45 minutes this morning. A large crowd was on hand to greet him, and amid cheers he was driven to Court House Park, where he delivered a short address. He discussed the question of currency, and said in substance:

"Our currency laws have been recently improved by specific declarations intended to secure permanency of values. But this does not imply that these laws may not be still further improved and strengthened. It is well nigh universally admitted that our currency system is wanting in elasticity; that is, the volume does not respond to the varying needs of the country as a whole, nor to the varying needs of different localities. Our people scarcely need to be reminded that grain-raising communities require a larger volume of currency at harvest time than during the Summer months. The same principle applies to every industry, to every community. Our currency laws need such modification as will insure the parity of every dollar coined or issued by the Government, and such expansion and contraction of our currency as will promptly and automatically respond to the varying demands of commerce. Permanent increase would be dangerous; permanent contraction ruinous; but the needed elasticity must be brought about by provisions which will permit both contraction and expansion as the varying needs of the several communities and business interests may require."

FROM IOWA TO MISSOURI.

In Crossing State Line, President Receives Silk Flag.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 29.—The President left Iowa this morning over the Burlington, en route to Quincy and St. Louis. At the station in this city Governor Cummins, of Iowa, bade him good-bye, and Governor Dockery, of Missouri, welcomed him to the state of Missouri. The party arrived at 8:20 o'clock, over the Rock Island, from Ottumwa, and were met by the reception committee, consisting of city officials and prominent citizens, which escorted them to the carriages. In the carriage with the Mayor were Major Andrew J. Dimond and Hon. John N. Irwin, ex-Governor of Arizona, and United States Minister to Portugal under McKinley.

Escorted by the old Fifteenth Band and six companies of the Iowa National Guard, the procession moved along Main street, which was lavishly decorated with flags and banners, and thronged with 30,000 people.

At Rand Park, the President, standing in the pit of a natural amphitheater, made a ten-minute speech, which was heartily applauded. The President, while here, was given a miniature fac-simile of the first American flag made by Betsy Ross. This banner was of silk, with the 12 stars, and was made by Mrs. Rachael Albright, of Fort Madison, Ia., who is the 91-year-old great granddaughter.

President Roosevelt today received a telegram from Frank T. Deyo, the State Tax Commissioner of New York, informing him that the Court of Appeals of that state, had handed down a decision declaring constitutional the franchise law. The President is highly gratified over the outcome of the case.

WILL NOT VISIT FRANCE.

Report in Paris Paper Is Declared Without Foundation.

PARIS, April 29.—The Patrie yesterday printed a dispatch from Marseilles, quoting Consul-General Skinner as saying that President Roosevelt, accompanied by a squadron of warships, would visit France next July. Mr. Skinner, replying to a dispatch from the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press, yesterday said the announcement attributed to him by the Patrie was absolutely groundless. Although Mr. Skinner's alleged remark was not taken seriously at the time, other newspapers took the matter up, and today the papers continued to assert that President Roosevelt will visit France in July.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It can be said by authority that the statement that President Roosevelt will visit France with a fleet of warships is entirely without foundation. While there is no constitutional inhibition against the President leaving the territory of the United States during his term of office, it is unwritten law that he shall not do so without the consent of Congress. In this instance the consent of Congress has not and cannot be obtained, as Congress is not in session.

VETERAN COMEDIAN IS DEAD.

STUART ROBSON.

STUART ROBSON IS DEAD

THE GREAT COMEDIAN ENDS HIS CAREER ON STAGE.

Heart Disease Carries Off Creator of "The Henrietta," Dromio and Other Noted Parts.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Stuart Robson, the veteran comedian, died tonight of heart disease at the Hotel Savoy. He was 67 years of age, and had been on the stage 51 years.

Mr. Robson was taken ill early in March and was obliged to rest completely for two weeks. He resumed his engagement on March 19, and, after playing in New York and Brooklyn, appeared in various towns in the upper part of this state. A few days ago he was taken ill in Auburn, N. Y., and was then brought to this city.

The interment will take place at Cohasset, Mass., on Friday.

Genial, wholesouled old Stuart Robson will never again delight mortal audiences with his rare quaint drollery. No actor was more popular and few were so well known in this city. He was last here Thanksgiving day, when he revived his famous old-time success as Dromio of Syracuse in "A Comedy of Errors." During the same engagement he also resurrected the clever comedy, "The Henrietta," in which many years ago he achieved his greatest success as Bertie, the Lamb. His famous monologue about "We fellows at the club" once heard could never be forgotten.

Robson had been before the American public more than 50 years. He was born at Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1836. His childhood was passed at Baltimore. At 14 he was a page in the United States Senate, and later a printer's apprentice, but his taste lay in the direction of the stage. His debut as an actor was made in Baltimore, January 5, 1852, in a piece entitled, "Uncle Tom's Cabin As It Is." This was Professor Hewett's drama in answer to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's work.

Ten years later, after various vicissitudes, found him a member of the stock company at Laura Keene's Theater in New York City, making his first appearance on the metropolitan stage as "Bob" in "Old Heads and Young Hearts." His first great success was made in 1870 as Captain Crosstree in "Black-eyed Susan." From this time on his career was one continuous success, reaching flood tide during the period of 12 years that he double starred with W. H. Crane. The two made a fortune out of "The Henrietta" (written for them by Bronson Howard).

Then for a time after the dissolution of the partnership Robson took up a number of other plays, notably "Amy Robsart," with which he was not very successful. However, at last he began to revive the old plays, and was rewarded at once by as great success as he had ever known.

He has visited Portland many times in his career, but was never accorded a more hearty reception than he received here last Thanksgiving.

Robson was married in November, 1858, to Miss Johnson, daughter of a Baltimore clergyman. After a happy wedded life of 22 years, she died. The comedian married Miss May Waldron, leading actress of his company, November 10, 1881.

CRANE MOURNS HIM.

Robson's Old Stage Partner Calls Him Grand Old Man of Stage.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—When W. H. Crane, the veteran actor, who is playing "David Harum" at the Columbia here, was informed of Stuart Robson's death, he said:

"Poor old Robson! His heart was gold, which he readily carried into sympathy and kindness for every one who needed it. For 12 years Robson never stood on the stage but I stood with him. We formed our combination January 29, 1877, and until May 12, 1889, we were inseparable. Our separation was solely due to the fact that we both realized that there were not enough good plays with two strong parts to give each of us the best chance to rise higher.

"I am sorry Robson is gone. With his passing the stage loses one of its truly grand old men."

Death of Mining Expert.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 29.—George Dolber Keeney, of Perry, N. Y., is dead in this place, where he and wife had been visiting.

He was born at Perry in 1822 and was graduated from Albany Law School in 1851. After practicing law at Perry a year he went to San Francisco and later to Virginia City, Nev. For 12 years he was attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad. He was an expert miner and noted mineralogist, taking a prominent part in the development of mines in Montana, Nevada and New Mexico.

POPE AND KING.

(Continued from First Page.)

bassy were kept clear by cordons of troops, behind which the crowds were massed. All the public and many private buildings in Rome were illuminated tonight.

King Edward will leave at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for Paris.

REVIEWS ITALIAN TROOPS.

King Edward Accompanies Queen Helene to Military Pageant.

ROME, April 29.—King Edward today reviewed 25,000 troops, assembled on the parade ground. The troops assembled at an early hour and King Victor Emmanuel, the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, the Duke of Abruzzi and the Duke of Genoa, accompanied by numerous suites, left the Quirinal at 9 o'clock in carriages escorted by cuirassiers. On arriving at the parade ground the King and others mounted horses and actively participated in the maneuvers.

King Edward with Queen Helene left the Quirinal in an open carriage escorted by dragoons. As the visiting King and the Italian Queen proceeded through the streets, they were enthusiastically acclaimed by the large crowds of people and, on arriving at the parade ground, they received an ovation from the large assemblage of people which surrounded the field. King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by the Princes of the House of Savoy, then galloped forward to receive King Edward and Queen Helene.

Military maneuvers followed, the troops marching and wheeling, charging and firing and executing other evolutions of mimic warfare. The massed bands then played "God Save the King," the artillery firing a royal salute, and the whole body of troops saluted. The crowd divided its display of enthusiasm between the Sovereigns and troops.

During the course of the review, which lasted an hour, King Edward expressed to Victor Emmanuel his admiration of the splendid appearance and perfect discipline of the Italian troops.

The popular demonstration, as the two Sovereigns were returning to the Quirinal, was the most enthusiastic witnessed since King Edward's arrival in Rome.

Sugar Trust Fights War Tax.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Upon the ground that the war tax imposed on the gross receipts of the sugar refineries was unconstitutional, the American Sugar Refining Company has brought suit against the Government to recover $530,000, which it paid in taxes on business amounting to $21,000,000. This tax was paid under protest from June 13, 1898, to July 1, 1902, when the law was repealed. The papers in the case have been served on Internal Revenue Collector Jordan in Brooklyn, and argument will be heard by United States Judge Thomas within a few days.

Opia is the best seller of any high-priced 5c cigar.

To cure a Cold on the Lungs, and to prevent pneumonia, take Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Sore Throat

Quinsy, Laryngitis, Tonsilitis and all throat troubles quickly relieved and promptly cured by the use of

Hydrozone

Endorsed and recommended by leading physicians everywhere. It cures by killing the germs, without injury to the patient. Nature then promptly repairs the damage. Sold by leading druggists 25 cents a trial bottle. If not at yours, sent prepaid on receipt of 25 cents.

Prof. Charles Marchand
Prince Street, NEW YORK

REV. JAMES DOHERTY

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Paine's Celery Compound

Says: "I was Benefited Beyond My Expectation."

"The claim that Paine's Celery Compound is the only honest medicine in the world for the cure of terrible neuralgia, nervous and blood diseases is fully borne out by the strong and convincing letters of testimony received every day of the year by the proprietors of the popular medicine. Nothing else has ever possessed anything like the power of Paine's Celery Compound to restore a healthy nervous tone to the entire

REV. JAMES DOHERTY.

body and thoroughly to cleanse the blood, making it impossible for neuralgia or rheumatism to find a lodgment in the system. Ministers, professional men generally, newspaper men, public officials and brainworkers, men whose daily outlay of vitality, because of hard, trying, anxious work, is excessive, find renewed nerve strength and vitality in Paine's Celery Compound. Its use dispels headaches, dyspepsia, heart trouble, general debility and languor, that are so common in Springtime. Rev. James Doherty, Everett, Pa., writes thus:

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound for neuralgia and the blood. I was benefited beyond my expectation. It is indeed the medicine for my system. It keeps everything in good turn. There is no drowsy, worn-out feeling to the user of the medicine. Those who use it and derive no benefit from it, simply abuse it."

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

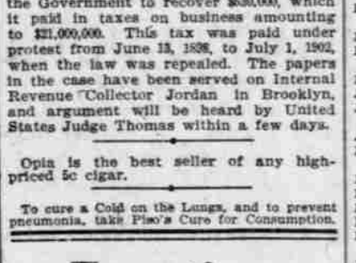
The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law	612
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr.	306
AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Ia.	502-503
BAAR, DR. GUSTAV, Phys. and Surg.	807-808
BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION OF DES MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Mgr.	502-503
BENJAMIN, R. W., Dentist	214
BERNARD, G., Cashier Co-Operative Mercantile Co.	212-213
BINSWANGER, OTTO S., Physician and Surgeon	407-408
BROCK, WILBUR F., Circulator Oregonian	501
BROWN, MYRA, M. D.	313-314
BRUERR, DR. G. E., Phys.	411-412-413-414
CAMPBELL, WM. M., Medical Referee Equitable Life	709
CANNING, M. J.	602-603
CARDWELL, DR. J. R., Dentist	506
CAUKIN, G. E., District Agent Travelers Insurance Company	718
CHICAGO ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.; W. T. Dickson, Manager	601
CHURCHILL, MRS. E. J.	716-717
COFFEY, DR. R. C., Surgeon	405-406
CORBLAN, DR. J. N.	713-714
COLUMBIA TELEPHONE CO.	615-616
CONNELL, DR. E. De WITT, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	613-614
CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE CO.; J. F. Olsen, Gen. Mgr.; G. Bernard, Cashier	212-13
CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon	206
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager	415
CREAGH, JOHN	403
CROW, C. P., Timber and Mines	515
DAY, J. G. & I. N.	514
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