ranging in age from 13 to 30, swimming in a pool out in the country near here the other day. They had on loose, cotton, low-necked Mother Hubbards, which the

cases bare to the waist, and along the shore it is not uncommon to see full-grown men wearing nothing but breech cloths. Little boys go about in short shirts and babies sit astride their mothers' hips as naked as when they were born. It is indeed a strange part of the animal show of Uncle Sam's great circus of this year 1900, and a part which will need con-siderable training before its members can take their places in the ring to do the great trick act of American citizenship. FRANK G. CARPENTER. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

PEN AND PENCIL.

To the student of human nature the theate presents endless possibilities of research. Here, if anywhere, are to be found representative

fession, except that of a balloonist. But the elevator on the whole is a safer calling than the balloon, which is based too much on wind to have any permanency. In the profession of elevator the balloon, which is based too much on wind to have any permanency. In the profession of elevator boy some rise more quickly than others, but this depends not so much on the talent of the boy as on the speed of the ele-vator. It is only fair to say that the elevator boy or man will have more ups and downs than the stock markst. But the vickstudes of the carcer are apt to make him even-tem-pered and cheerful under the most depressing circumstances. We have known an elevator boy to be mirithful when he was down-away down in the cellar-and we have heard him throwing large lumps of furnace coal at the Chinaman in the most froliceome way imag-inable.

nable. The elevator boy, if he is adventu The elevator boy, if he is adventurous, may become a sailor. His experience is excellent training for the stomach against mal-de-mer. Unfortunately, the average elevator boy pro-ceeds on the principle that the casual passenger is as seasoned as he is. This is a mistake, and we would not advise the elevator boy, however playful he be, to drop his machine from the twelfth story to the third. It is extremely perturbing, for by a ourloss marador, the ouleker the us, may story to the third, it is extremely perturbing, for, by a ourloas paradox, the quicker the elevator goes down, the quicker the passenger's stomach comes up. Still, this has its advan-tagges, for the elevator boy, if he is a shrewd observer. He ought to be able to see what's VIC.

# BEARDED MAN WINS.

Men's Beauty Contest.

A "beauty contest" was held in Mainz, Germany, recently, which, says the New York Herald, differed from those usually held in the fact that the prizes were to be awarded, not to women, but to men, and the judges were to be, not men, but women. The Carnival Society of Mainz had charge of the affair, which was of an interesting character, since the competition was open to male beauties from all countries. Many such beauties appeared, and infinite pains they took to render them-

sequently each of them spent hour after hour in rendering the hair on his upper lip as seductive as possible. Some applied wax to the ends and then curled them defiantly upward; others, believing that a drooping mustache would win any heart in Christendom, labored assiduously to produce a fine downward curve, and still others neither curled upward nor downward, but contented themselves with

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PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Union Depot. Sixth and J Streets

Steamer Hassalo leaves Portland daily, excent Sunday, at 8:00 P. M.; on Saturday at 10:00 P. G. Returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sun-lay, at 7:00 A. M. WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

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Leave

"7:00 P. M

\*8:30 A. M

YAMHILL DIVISION. Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson Street,

Leave for Genergo daily at 7:20, \*9:40 A. M.: 12:50, 1555, 3:25, 5:15, 6:25, 8:45, 11:30 P. M.: and 5:50 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Pertland daily at \*6:25, 8:30, \*10:50 A. M.: 1:25, 3:15, 4:30, 6:20, 7:40, 10:00 P. M.: 12:43 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:50 and 10:05 A. M. on Sundays only. Leave for Dallas daily, except Subday, at 4:30 P. M. Arrive at Perthand at D:30 A. M. Passemper train leavas Dallas for Airle Mon-days, Weinesdays and Fridays at 2:43 P. M. Teturns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. \*Except Sunday.

31

Arrive

9:15 A. M.

"T:00 P. M

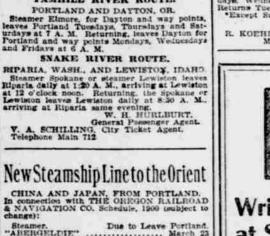
TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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Steamshir

ILOILO, SECOND PHILIPPINE CITY water had glued as tightly to their plump bodies as the traditional paper on the wall, and their brown necks, faces and Trade Center of Visayan Group and Capital of Panay, an Island bare feet shone out in contrast under this hot sun of the tropics. When I showed them my camera, and told them I wanted to photograph them diving into the creek, they isughingly consented, and ran up the bank and jumped far out into the stream, while I made snap shots of them. A little farther up the stream were sev-eral washwomen, the mothers, I suppose, of the maidenes at bath.

eral washwomen, the mothers, I suppose, of the maidens at bath. They were slap-ping the clothes on the stones of the creek, trying to pound the dirt out of them. Some were standing up to their waists in the water and rubbing the gar-ments to and fro with their hands. After

went. On arriving at the foothills, he found himself surrounded by a party of the insurgents of his own town, includis pronounced as though it were specied Elo-Elo, with the accent on the E's, is the second city of the Philippines. From the had enticed him to that place to make way the town has been treated in the Associated Press and cable dispatches of the war correspondents, I supposed it was

the war correspondents, I supposed it was gained at the spin terms of terms sugar and hemp trade of the islands It is the chief city of the middle islands of the archipelago, the trade center of the Visayan group, and the capital of the Island of Panay, one of the largest and thriftiest of the Philippines. Still it has, with its surrounding vilages, not more than 16,000 people, and the city proper does not cover as much ground as the county seat of an average Ohio county. It is situated on both sides of the Ho

(Copyright, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter.) ILO ILO, Feb. 20, 1900 -- Ho Ho, which

is pronounced as though it were spelled

Swarming With Banditti.

Ilo River, which is rather an arm of the s a than anything else. The ground about it is low and flat, running back behind town for a distance of some 12 miles or more before the mountains begin, harbor is formed by the Ilo Ilo Strait, a strip of water about six miles wide, running between the Island of Panay and that of Guimaras, furnishing a safe and deep Inchorage for ships. The lowlands above and below Ho Ho

The lowiands above and below 100 100 are cove ed with coccanut groves. There are millions upon millions of trees wall-ing the shores of the western side of the island, so close to the water that they seem to rise right up out of it, forming a stockade of white poles topped with green many miles long. Back of this green many miles long. Fack of the stockade and rising out of it as you ap-proach the city, you see the spires and domes of churches and, later on, the walls of a great stone fort, and then the town iself, a collection of low houses roofed with gray galvanized iron. The most of the houses are of whitewashed stucco, a the houses are of whitewashed stucco, few of wood painted white or in light colors, and many are dilapidated and in ruine.

## Desolution and Destruction,

You see everywhere the desolation and destruction caused by the insurgents. When they evacuated the city they set fire to it, saying that most of the property belonged to the English and Chinese, and to burn it would not injure the natives, who lived chiefly in the adjoining villages of Molo and Harrow. So they soaked everything with coal oil and ran from house to house with torches before they left. The work was well done, and nearly every building of value was more or lots injured. The schools and hospitals, as well as private dwellings and business property of all kinds, were fired, and in many cases burned to the ground. Some which had a first story of stone have since been rebuilt.

Similar burning has gone on in most parts of the Island of Panay, and al-though it is nominally conquered, it will be a long time before its peaceful possescan be assured. The country is full of bandits and thieves, and there are bands of guerrillas who are traveling fro mplace to place making looting and robbery their business. These men do not respect the rights of property of the na-tives any more than those of the for-eigners. They levy their contributions on all, perpetrating the most horrible murders and other crimes. Those who show any sympathy for us are singled out for death or torture, their houses are burned and their families murdered. Many of the natives would gladly adopt the of the natives would gladly adopt the American Government and join with us were they not afraid of their lives, and such officials as are appointed by us have to be protected in the exercise of their offices. This will necessitate the gardsoning of the island for a long time to come. Indeed, it seems to me that there will have to be a large American army

one seems kindly disposed, and you would not suppose that there was anything like war going on. kept in the Philippines for years, in order to insure the progress and quiet which must be had, if the islands are to be

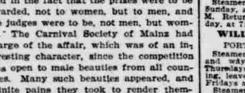
and.



selves irresistible.

a man's face which makes the most im-pression on ladies is the mustache. Con-

On one point almost all seemed to be agreed. This was that the one feature of



# He and a Ballet Girl Take Prises in

Americanized. I heard today from an old English resi-

dent here what seems to me a very sensi-ble suggestion. This was that the chief roads of the island should be patrolled by Five hundred men, properly cavalry. mounted, could protect the main roads and crush every band as it comes forth from the mountains. The insurgents are cowards, and they will run if attacked by a force of any size. With such protection, the people could safely go on with their work on their plantations, and the banditti, confined to the mountains, would soon be

starved out and disappear. One source of the robber bands comes from the native soldiers who were employed in the Spanish army. There were about 3000 of these. When we took posses-cion, instead of making them part of our forces, as was, I am told, entirely feasible at the time, we discharged them and or-dered them to go back to their homes. They had been serving some time and preferred the trade of war to that of ag-riculture. They formed bands of guerrillas, and cince then have been working with the insurgents and independently raising trouble everywhere.

### Match Head Cartridges.

Panay, and especially Ilo Ilo, have been the centers of plotting and scheming against the Americans. All kinds of plots have been hatched up here and all sorts of means tried to smuggle in arms and ammunition. One of the most ingenious devices was the importing of Japanese matches, in order to use the heads for re-charging Mauser cartridges. Thirty million boxes of these matches passed through the custom-house here within a month before our officials suspected what was being done. It was then suggested that the matives could not use so many matches legitimately, and it was discovered that they were cutting off the heads and using them for powder. A number of their cartridges so charged were captured and

It was found that the match heads had more explosive power than an equal amount of powder. They sent the balls forth with such force that they were changed into elugs upon striking the sana, whereas the ordinary cartridge, charged with powder, gave the balls a mushroom shape. Upon reducing the amount of match heads one-third, the effect produced was the same as that of the usual powder-charged cartridge. The insurgents had also refilled the old cartridges with the rdinary amount of fulminating powder. Speaking of the terror inepired by the banditti, incidents happen every week which show that it is well founded. Take, week for instance, the case of a boy who was working about one of the camps in the neighboring Island of Cebu. He was a quiet little fellow, very anxious to get omething to do, and wanted only make a living. He was acting as a cervant for one of our lieutenants, while his mother and sisters did washing for the soldiers and his father was em-ployed on odd jobs about the camp. He was warned that he should leave his place, but did not. A short time after this he disappeared for a week. At the end of that time he returned, dressed only in a shirt, with his throat hadly cut, his arms gashed and torn and his face scratched and blistered. Upon his fore-head, tattooed in black letters of indell-ble ink, were the words, "Traidor a is while his mother and sisters did washing ble ink, were the words, "Traidor a la Patria," and on his chin, pricked in with the same ink, was "Amen."

The boy cried bitterly as he told his story, begging the Americans to protect him and his father. He said he had been story. told by some of his acquaintances that there was a party of Americans in the mountains who had sent for him. The men

Very little of the region near here has yet been opened up, but we found the people at work in their fields, and I had a chance to see something of rural life in this strange part of our new possessions. The bouses are much like the country bouses of Luron. They are thatched sprinkling it with water now and then. I am struck with the few wants the Filipinos have. They use little that their houses of Lazon. They are thatched huts built high up on posts, with a place under each hut for the chickens and pig. own country does not supply. They do own country does not suppy. They do everything without machinery and in as crude a way as their forefathers did a century ago. They are today far behind the Chinese or the Japanese, although they have had the Spaniards to teach and also for the farming tools, if the owner is so fortunate as to possers any. Most of the houses are near the roads, but some are off in cocoanut groves at them modern inventions. The plays I see the sides. The people live in most cases high up, and the average hut is reached fron fastened to them. They have but one by a ladder of bamboo poles. The lad-ders slope upward at an angle of about 45 degrees. They usually consist of heavy side pieces and rungs about as big around as your arm and as long as the width of the door. On the rungs the women and children sit in the avening as our people handle, and as the plowman goes along with his goad and his buffalo you are reminded of the days of the Scriptures. The harrow is, in most cases, more rude than the plow. I have seen some which children sit in the evening as our people do on their front door steps, and quite small bables are to be seen thus balancing the harrow. Several such sticks are laid parallel with one another, in the shape themselves and crawling up and down.

## Neither Windows or Doors.

The floors of the houses are usually of bamboo sticks split in half, with the curvof the ordinary American harrow, and are thus dragged over the fields. They cannot do more than scratch the surface of the ground.

ed side upward. There are cracks be-tween the strips, so that the average housewife does not need to sweep, for the dirt falls through the floor. These houses have no windows. Holes in the walls The farm wagon of the Philippines is a sled which is dragged over the fields by buffaloes. In Lozon the sled has runners something like the rudest of our American about a yard square take their places. sledges, but farther south you find only a framework of sticks, with the ends cut Sometimes there is a thatched shutter which may be fitted into the hole in time off at such an angle that they serve the of rain, and in some cases there are doors purpose of runners. of thatch which may close the opening reached by the stair ladder, but often Rice-Threshing Machinery. there are neither windows nor doors. The rice-threshing machine is a flail or This, you see, relieves the Filipino of the many troubles of the American housewife, more often a mortar, in which the paddy She has no windows to wash, no floors or grains, with the hulls on them, are put to sweep, and no doors which keep flying open. She has no trouble about her stove drawing, for she has no stove in our sense and pounded out by the women and servants dropping heavy wooden pesties on of the word. She cooks on a box of ashes or in a little clay pot, using some chips or sticks for fuel. In most cases, remem-ber, I am speaking of the poor. There are no knives and forks to wash, for the peo-ple on with their forces discipling the them. During an excursion which I made into the country near lio lio I saw many scaffolds of bamboo pole work, raised high up in the air, and upon some of them men and women treading out the grain from the chaff. As the grain fell from ple cat with their fingers, dipping into the common bowl of rice about which they squat and conveying the stuff from it di-rectly to their mouths. There are but few the platform to the ground, the chaff was carried off by the wind. I visited a carriage factory. It had no cooking utensils to clean, and wash day, has no terrors for the husband, because the clothes are usually taken to the well machinery whatever, and its building was a rude shed of bamboo. Near by was a foundry where axes were being made. The

or the nearest stream and the dirt pounded out with the hand, or by slapping the garments upon the stones. What would you think of sending your furnace was a clay barrel, standing up-right on the ground. It was not larger than a cider barrel, but from the molds daughter to the well with a water bucket taller than herself. I saw hundreds of girls carrying buckets of that length this standing about I could see that it must turn out a considerable product. The molds were like waffle irons, opening and afternoon. They were trudging along the road with them from the springs, wells and streams to their homes, and, stranger shutting; they were lined with clay. Each mold had the imprint of an ax. Here in Ilo Ilo bullocks take, to a large

still, most of them were carrying their buckets over their shoulders, just as you would carry a pole. The Visayan water bucket is from three to six feet deep and only about three or four inches in diame-ter. It is merely a stick of bamboo, with the joints removed excent at the bottom extent, the places of horses and ponjes, They are the riding and driving animals of the city and its surroundings. They are used in carriages, carts and all sorts of vehicles, and they can make good time when pushed. These trotting bulls are a the joints removed, except at the bottom, forming a wooden pipe of the above di-mensions. The water-carrier takes it over cross of the sacred cows of the Hindoos with the cattle brought here from Australia. They are not so large as the pure Hindoo cattle, but they have pronounced humps, and the same clean, well-formed ter shoulder to the stream, and usually wades out far enough into the water to enable her to fill it by laying it down at limbs. They somewhat resemble the Jer-sey, only they are much larger. They are harnessed up with yokes, and are driven with lines fastened to the horns and also to a ring in the nose. Much of the carry-

2.

are crooked sticks with

pleces of

chable her to hil if by laying it down at an angle of 5 degrees or less, or by sink-ing it. The greater part of the water used in this region is carried in this way. But little water is used at the houses, except for cooking or drinking. Every one goes to the well or the creek when he wishes a bath, and from the number of model f the bathlese is more interview. ing of goods for the soldiers is done by them. They form the chief drays for the of people I see bathing in every stream, I judge that the people are cleanly. The Visayans are fond of paddling and play-. quartermasters, and are even employed

as mail wagons. As I go farther south J find the people ing in the water, and you see boys and girls of all ages, and even women and men, rolling about in the creeks and tak-ing dives off the banks into the deeper mode wear less and less clothes. Out in the country districts you meet everywhere naked children. The women usually wear there was a party of Americans in the men, round about in the creeks and tak-ing dives off the banks into the deeper but a single garment, consisting of a low-told him that if he would go with them they would guide him to the place. He I saw a party of a dozen young girls remarkably short. The men are in many in the

### 1. GROUP OF VISAYANS. 2. GIRL WATER-CARRIER OF PHILIPPINES.

der the style and title of theater-and could extending the waxed ends on either sid not refrain from making a sort of analytical as far as possible. survey of such members of the audience as ame within the range of my vision.

Almost the first person upon whom I riveted my eagle glance-a la Nick Carter-at the peril, he it understood, of being considered rude and ill-mannered in the extreme-was a man of ill-mannered in the extreme-was a man of immense bulk and evidently great importance. He seemed to occupy a large space in his own estimation, and certainly more than filled the seat which had been allotted to him. He was of grave countenance and decidedly critical, if not keenly appreciative. All through the performance he kept up a kind of running comment. Here are some of his none-too-softly-volced remarks: softly-volced remarks:

were merely sticks of bamboo, with the branches broken off six inches from the stem so that they acted as the teeth of a star? bah!" and so on, and so on. Fancy an audience wholly composed of units of simi-lar units! But extremes meet. Seated on my immediate left, and not half

lar units! But extremes meet. Seated on my immediate left, and not half a dozen scala away from my critical friend, was a young swell-the word is expressive of the impression be made upon me-who was pre-pared to admire anything and everything on the programme. He cheered enthusiastically, clapped vigorously and appeared to think each subcessive turn better than its immediate predecessor. Of course my position as his next-door neighbor was not an enviable one, but, as I have pointed out before, I am fire-eighths of a philosopher, and, therefore, can endure anything-except toothache-with ar even mind. Surely such an auditor must be the "good angel" of the must hall artistel Why, the shrillest scream was to him, as de-lightful as the warbling of a Patti or the deep, rich tones of a Barnabee. His was a soul be-yond carping criticism. He could laugh at a joke which might have been told by Alam to amuse Eve when he was courting lær. Happy being! These two examples are (nay another demonstration of the wise pryclacer made by Nature. Can you picture an sudi-ence composed wholly of either?

The man with the sandy whiskers was dently puzzled. From all appearances it was his first visit to the stock show, which was being held in an Eastern Oregon town. He was reg istered at the hotel as "Jongs, Portland, Ore

gon." With an expression of deep perplexity he stared for several minutes at the animal in the stall in front of him. "Strange," he was heard

stall in front of him. "Strange," he was heard to mutter, "mighty strange." At last, after considerable balination he spoke to a leading stockgrower of that section of the country who stood beside him, talking to a number of farmer-looking mea. "Excuse me for troubling you, sir," he be-gan, "but there's something in this stall here the indicated the animal he had been regard-ing an intentive that I can't make out. I

(he indicated the animal he had been regard-ing so intently) that I can't make out. I thought perhaps you might be kind enough to help me, seen' as you look like a connyscor." "With pleasure, if I can," replied the stock-gruwer. "What is it you wish to know?" "Well," said the man from Portland, "To like very much to know wish kind of a cri-by the is looked up in here cheman much the that is, locked up in here, chewing gum

As he spoke he pointed wit's his finger at the animal in question. The stockgrower stared at his interrogator is a "masement. "Do you coaly mean to my." he demanded, "that you don't know what that

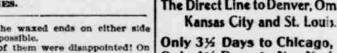
Is T" "No, I'll be darned if I do," was the answer, "An" I ain't no slouch on nat'ral hist'ry, neither. I've been a heap o' times to the parks in Portland, an' I go to the circus every time it comes to the city. But I never saw the like of that before. What kind of a beast is the crittur, anyway ""

"A cow." "A-a c-o-w? You don't say!" "But I do. And may I ask how it happe

that you never saw a cow before?" The man with the sandy whiskers smile:

apologetically. "The fact is," he said, "Tm a milkman."

The opportunities of the elevator boy to rise n the world are unequaled in any other pro-



Alas! all of them were disappointed! On the decisive day the lady judges looked them all over carefully, and then awarded the two prizes to a gentleman who re-joiced in a magnificent beard, and who had never taken the slightest pains with his mustache, and to a ballet girl, who had put on man's clothes for the occasion. It is said that the ladies' decision had sadly discomfited, not only the disap-pointed competitors, but also the barbers of Mainz and elsewhere, since they nat-

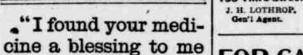
Through tickets, baggage checks and sleeping-ar accommodations can be arranged at urally fear that this public preference shown for bearded gentlemen is almost certain to hurt their trade. **CITY TICKET OFFICE** 35 Third Strest

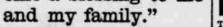
8:00 A. M.

7:00 P. M.

Cenon a

CAPE NOME VIA DAWSON





-

fellows



There are women who feel something like a grudge against the children, who, one after another rob their mother of her beauty and strength. Men do not usually realize how much the mother gives to each child to her own loss. Women accept it as part of the obligation of Nature and pay the debt grudgingly. Yet in Nature's plan every child is a new joy and fresh happiness. It isn't the children that steal the mother's strength. It is the unsatural drains and beauty and strength. Men do not usually strength. It is the unnatural drains and pains which weaken her.

Every woman who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has found in it the one thing woman has waited for. It stops the drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, makes the baby's advent a pleasure and his life a blessing. No opiates or narcotics are contained in Favorite Prescription."

"Favorite Prescription." "I read what your medicine had done for other people," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, Box 70, Beechwood, Norfolk Co. Mass., "so thought I would try it, and I found that it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took six bottles of your medicine, and three vials of 'Pellets.' I took your medicine a year when I had a ten pound girl. I had the easiest time I ever had with any of my children. I have been very well since. I took three bottles of "Favor-ite Prescription, three of 'Golden Medical Dis-covery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' I had no appetite and could not eat much without it dis-tressing me. Before I took the medicine I only weighed 135 pounds, and now I weigh 175." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the brain by cleansing the body of the cor-

brain by cleansing the body of the cor-ruption which clouds it.

## WASHINGTON & ALASKA Alaska Steamship Company STEAMSHIP CO.

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CAPE NOME

## Yukon River Points

"OHIO," 5500 tons, after two years service as U. S. transport, has been released, and will sail from Scattle for Cape Nome about May 24. Rates - First class, \$169 and \$125; second class, \$75. For berths, etc., apply to any railroad agent, of agent of the international Navigation Co., or to

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO., 607 First avenue, Seattle, Wash