

STRIKE IS ON IN NEW YORK

ONE COLLISION MARKS FIRST DAY OF LABOR'S BATTLE.

THE MAYOR WOULD ARBITRATE.

Workers Willing but Inter-Borough Company Declines any Interference From Outsiders.

Amalgamated Association's Officials Give Railroad Twenty-four Hours in Which to Accede to Its Demands or It Will Call Out All Employees.

NEW YORK, March 7.—With one collision, in which 22 persons were injured, New York has passed the first day of a general strike on its rapid transit systems. This accident and some minor casualties, due to abnormal conditions, the sum total of the day, was annoyance and vexation to a million or more people usually dependent upon the inter-borough lines for transportation to and from business. So far there has been little disorder. The annoyance to the multitude was increased by the wet snow which began falling this afternoon. The service on the elevated was abandoned early in the day. Every available man was put on the locals and a fairly good schedule was maintained during the evening rush hours until the accident at Twenty-third street took place.

The accident was a rear-end collision due, it is said to the inexperience of the men on the trains. Of the injured, 15 are so severely hurt they had to be sent to the hospitals. A local, bound up town, had just drawn into the Twenty-third street station when there was a crash as the train, which had left the bridge only a few seconds after the first train, dashed into the first train standing at Twenty-third street. The rear car on the first train was forced into the rear of the car just ahead. The lights of the first train went out and the cries of the injured and panic-stricken passengers were terrifying. The policemen and firemen were summoned and had to chop the cars apart to rescue the imprisoned. The firemen worked over an hour before they were able to cut the last of the injured from the wreckage.

Mayor McClellan, late this evening, reached the conclusion that the transportation question had reached such a serious aspect that it would be necessary to bring the factions to some agreement. Accordingly, he addressed a letter to both the Inter-Borough Company and the Amalgamated Association to this end. Vice-President May, of the Amalgamated, stated that if Superintendent Hedley was unwilling to accede to the demands at the end of 24 hours the engineers and firemen of the Electric Union would be called out. The members of this organization are employed in the various power houses. The association was prepared to enter into negotiations, but Hedley says the company is prepared to maintain and improve the service on all of its lines. Mayor McClellan's letter, offering to arbitrate, Hedley said, would be replied to by the executive committee of the Inter-Borough Company tomorrow. The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association tonight, however, declined to accept the offer of the mayor, but the officers would not say what action would be taken.

Manager Hedley announced tonight that he had secured 5000 men to replace the strikers, or 2000 short of the usual complement.

One Disobeys Strike Order.

New York, March 7.—A strike of 5000 employees of the Inter-Borough Rapid Transit Company, operating the subway and Manhattan railroad elevated lines in this city, which took effect at 4 o'clock this morning, was one of the most complete in its early stages of any strike in the history of the city. After the hour set no train was started with union crews, and the latter quit each train when the terminals of the various lines had been reached.

One union motorman on the Ninth-avenue elevated line refused to desert with the remainder of the crew, and so far his was the only defiance reported. Many of the ticket-sellers remained at their posts, because they are under bond, but posted signs announcing the strike and refused to sell tickets.

Crews of strike-breakers were hurried to the northern ends of the lines but not many were found who understood the manipulation of air brakes. In the subway crews were assorted for a few trains, which were run up and down over short stretches in an effort to teach new men the operation of the cars. Similar efforts were made on the elevated railroad. No violence was reported at any point up to 8 o'clock.

A few boys entered the Times Square station of the subway and hurled bottles at a passing train. Many windows

STOMACH BITTERS

Sticky women, Nervous women, ought to take the Bitters at once. It is especially adapted to your particular case. For over 50 years it has been used with great satisfaction by hundreds of women. It always cures Cramps, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic or La Grippe.

were broken, but no policemen were in sight. Pickets from the strikers' ranks were posted everywhere outside the stations and warned persons who entered that the strike was on, and declared that "it was dangerous to ride on the trains." They asserted that safety devices and emergency brake cords had been removed.

Free access was offered to all persons who wished to ride, so far as the other many streets were concerned. In fact, few of the ticket booths were occupied and passengers desiring to ride were admitted at their own risk.

Surface lines reaped a harvest. Hundreds of thousands of persons accustomed to being whisked down town on express trains, and who knew nothing of the strike until they reached the streets after breakfast, hustled for the nearest car line. On the upper East Side, long before 7 o'clock, every car jammed to its utmost capacity, and many passengers were crowded to be seen riding on the roofs. Similar conditions prevailed in every section of the city.

After 8 o'clock conditions on the subway were greatly improved. Trains were operated frequently and without interference, confusion or delay. Some express trains were run. The trains were operated by men who appeared to have been well trained. The elevated service was practically tied up.

About one-fifth as many trains as usual were run, and they were operated by nonunion men, generally under the instruction of a skilled employe, such as starter, yardmaster or train dispatcher. No attempt was made either to sell or to collect tickets, and the public enjoyed free rides. The surface cars were badly crowded, but with the aid of the subway trains, managed to get the working people to the stores and offices. A great number of cabs and private carriages were used in the downtown section.

James Farley, who had charge of the nonunion men brought to this city to operate the trains, took an active part in directing their work.

The first show of open violence against the strike breakers was made at One Hundred and Tenth street station of the subway, and as a result one of the strike breakers was taken to a hospital with a badly injured arm.

Today's strike was the outgrowth of agitation and negotiations which began simultaneously with the opening of the subway last fall. Ever since the operation of the big tube was begun, a protest was made by the motormen of the elevated lines, when it was announced that the men who were to operate the mechanism of the subway trains would be paid only \$3 for a day of 10 hours.

The dispute arising therefrom was settled by a compromise between the men and their employers, but threats of other trouble from various causes have followed at frequent intervals since. Hardly a month had passed in the Inter-Borough Company and its employees had demanded frequent conferences between the union leader and General Manager Hedley and Vice-President Bryan, of the company, and on several occasions they became so serious that the Inter-Borough Company was forced to call out the men. The strike was begun by the union to have renewed an agreement which was to expire March 1, the real trouble, which resulted in the crisis today, began. The employees of the Inter-Borough Company at that time agreed upon a certain schedule to replace the one which was to expire last Wednesday.

When Wednesday came, however, the union officials declare, the promise of the officials of the company was violated; the new schedule was not accepted, and General Manager Hedley declined to give any satisfaction to the committee of the union which called upon them. They say, also, that when an effort was made to reach President Belmont in connection with the alleged failure to accept the Inter-Borough schedule, it was found that Mr. Belmont was out of the city to remain indefinitely and that he could not be reached. Even in the face of all this, the union officials declared, as late as yesterday, that there was little talk of taking extreme measures. The employes believed, up to yesterday, that a strike might be averted if they could reach Mr. Belmont, who is president of the National Civic Federation.

Legal Blanks at Statesman Job Office

ALL OFF WITH RACE MEETING

STATE FAIR BOARD DECIDES TO CANCEL DATES FOR FALL.

SALEM EVINCES NO INTEREST.

No Evidence of Effort Being Made to Raise Guarantee Fund Asked by Board.

Portland Interests to Secure the Meeting Turned Down by Capital City—Frank W. Durbin Elected Secretary of Board.

There will be no race meeting at the State Fair grounds this season. This is because the business interests of the city would not provide a guarantee fund of \$2000 to insure the members of the State Fair board against personal loss in the venture, notwithstanding all of the benefits realized would accrue to the interests of the business element of this city.

This question was decided once and for all at the meeting of the state board of agriculture which was held at the State House yesterday afternoon. This was the meeting at which the question was to have come up, and when a committee of citizens was to have appeared with the assurance of the necessary inducements for the board to carry out the meeting as scheduled before it was known that there would be no state fair. Although the citizens were given two weeks in which to consider this matter and prepare for the meeting, there was not so much as one representative citizen put on an appearance, or seemed to have taken enough interest in the matter to inquire about it.

There was nothing left for the board to do but decide to drop it and cancel the dates, and this was the action taken. There seemed to have been plenty of interest, that is individual interest, manifested in the holding of a race meeting, but there was nobody to take the initiative and the matter died a natural death. The amount of the guarantee fund which was fixed by the board, to insure against financial loss in the undertaking, was \$2000. It was not material whether the cash was raised by subscription and placed on deposit, as the board would have been satisfied if some responsible citizens would have agreed to advance the amount of the guarantee.

Two or three citizens, however, did take enough interest in the matter on Wednesday evening to inform President Downing that, if the board would defer action on the question until Thursday evening, they would raise a fund of \$1500. Mr. Downing said that if such a proposition had been made to the board, and there is no plausible reason why the money could not have been raised in two weeks if it could be raised in a few days, the board would have been inclined to consider and accept the offer, but it saw no reason for dilly-dallying over a small matter of \$2000 or \$1500 for three weeks or more, upon so important a question when it should not have been the people's money, but the board would have been inclined to meet such a condition and the board merely held out the offer for the benefit of the business interests of the city.

Portland Wants Meeting.

It is quite probable now, since it has been decided to cancel the racing dates so far as the Fair grounds are concerned, that Portland will endeavor to secure the meeting at some other location in connection with the annual program of running events which are held each season. This was practically decided several weeks ago by the business and other interests of Portland and they have only been waiting for the decision of the board in the matter. When the result is announced a meeting will be called in Portland and arrangements made for taking over the meeting which was to have been held at the State Fair. It is said that the Portland people were not at all disappointed in the result, and were afraid that the Salem public would decide to support the meeting. The horsemen, too, were anxious for the meeting to be held here, says President Downing. Not only because Lone Oak track is one of the best in the world in the state, but because it would fill in a week of action which would otherwise be lost to them in idleness and expense. It is presumed that about four days of harness races will be provided for at the Portland meeting.

Frank Durbin Elected Secretary.

One of the most important actions taken by the board yesterday afternoon was the election of Frank W. Durbin, of this city, as secretary of the board, to succeed W. A. Moore, resigned. Mr. Durbin will assume his duties at once. The election of Mr. Durbin to this position is a matter of satisfaction to the entire board and the people as well, as he is not only amply qualified to fill the place in every respect, but he is quite popular and will lend hearty and able assistance toward the success of whatever transaction the board may assume, particularly the state fair. Mr. Durbin is one of the leaders of Democracy in this county and has twice served the people in the capacity of sheriff, during which incumbency he acquitted himself honorably and ably. He is possessed of good judgment and general business ability and will be of much assistance to the board in the matter of carrying out the program of extensive improvements contemplated for the fair grounds this year.

Contemplated Improvements.

Before adjourning the board took a trip to the fair grounds and mapped out in a general way the improvements which are contemplated for the present year under the provisions of the act of the last Legislature, which provides \$15,000 for that purpose, in lieu of holding the State Fair this year. Among the improvements decided upon were: to put in a new sewerage system; build an addition of 30 feet onto the banquet hall to provide more room; construct a wing on the south end of

the pavilion 30x140 feet, and provide a ladies' toilet and dressing room. The south end of the new wing will be set aside for a floral conservatory, the old one being beyond repair. Two new sheds on the south side of the camp grounds to provide shelter for the horses; build an extension of 90' or 70 feet on the north end of the grandstand; to increase the present inadequate capacity; 160 more stalls for the track horses, the present stables being beyond repair and will be torn down. A granite walk will also be built, beside fencing, ditching, etc., and all of the buildings will be treated to a fresh coat of white paint, of which they are sadly in need.

President Downing and Secretary Durbin, accompanied by an architect, went out to the grounds yesterday for view the intended improvements for the purpose of having an estimate made of the probable expense of carrying on what has been mapped out, but not definitely decided upon. The matter has been left entirely in the hands of President Downing and Secretary Durbin, who will attend to all of the details in connection with the work. If there is any money left over after these matters have been attended to some further improvements will be provided for.

BIG HORSE FAIR

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO HOLD EXHIBITION IN THIS CITY ON MAY FIRST.

Prominent Horsemen Interested in the Movement and Meeting May Be Called in Near Future to Perfect Organization—Expense Insignificant.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

"What is the matter with having a horse show in Salem this spring?" This is a question which the horsemen of this city are discussing now and it begins to look as though matters will soon begin to assume definite proportions in favor of that suggestion, if the movement which has already been inaugurated gains strength and strikes a popular chord.

Several years ago it was quite the usual thing to hold horse shows in this city in the spring of each year, and these were terminated successfully both financially and as an attraction. The custom was dropped a few years ago, however, and a movement is now on foot to revive it. If any encouragement is offered the agitation it is probable that a horse fair will be scheduled to be held in this city on or about the first of May of the present year.

A number of horsemen were talked to upon this subject yesterday and they were in favor of it without exception. "There is no season in the world, where we shouldn't have a horse show," said one prominent horse fancier, "and I, for one, will lend such a movement all the assistance that is within my power and means. There is no state in the Northwest that can boast of more and better horses than can Oregon, and there is no better horses in the world today for their class than is owned right here in Marion county. The fair, of course, should not be made an exclusive show for Marion county animals but the rules should be broad enough to admit any horse in the state, or on the Pacific coast for that matter. The more the merrier, and the more and better grade of horses we have the more glory in the present revival movement. It would not cost so very much to get up a horse show as there is practically no expense attached to it. It would, of course, have to be advertised, and that would be about all of the expense there would be. The owners of good horses do not care for premiums, all they want out of it is the award of merit, in the nature of a diploma and a blue ribbon. They base no material significance in cash premiums, although a few light purses could be offered as an extra inducement to exhibitors if the organization promoting the show should see fit to provide them. For myself, I think I have two of the best horses in the country and I should be glad of the privilege of having their points judged in a competition with other good horses of the same class. So far as cash premium are concerned, I would prefer simply the award of merit in the shape of the blue ribbon and the advertising that it would give me and my horses, to a \$200 cash prize. By all means let us have a horse show."

This is substantially the opinion of all horsemen who were interviewed on the subject yesterday and it is quite probable that a meeting will be called in the near future to arrange for a show.

By Bribing the Nerves

with opium a cough may be stopped temporarily, but the inflammation of which the cough is a symptom goes from bad to worse. Do not waste time and money on delusive "cough mixtures." Remember that Allen's Lung Balsam does not merely put the nerves to sleep. It gets right down to the root of the trouble and so cures even deep-seated affections of the throat and lungs.

READ THIS

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 25, 1902. Nearly three years ago, with a serious attack of illness, I was surprised to learn that I had Gonorrhea. Providentially, I was led to procure a bottle of Dr. E. W. Hall's specific for kidney and bladder troubles, known as "Texas Wonder." Less than half the \$1.00 bottle effected a complete and permanent cure. Consequently, I believe it to be a medicine of very great value.

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One small bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, South, Texas.

Trust Those Who Have Tried.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren ave., Chicago, Ill.

I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and an entirely well.—A. J. Clarke, 341 Shawmut ave., Boston, Mass.

JURY FAILS TO AGREE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 9.—The jury in the case of the deputy sheriff who shot and killed Christopher Miller and Isaac Leabos at the polls in Goldfield on November 2 last, was discharged today, having failed to agree after deliberating 70 hours.

KUROPAKIN BADLY BEATEN

JAPANESE ARTILLERY THUNDERING AT GATES OF MUKDEN.

OYAMA IS MASTER OF HOUR.

Japanese Field Marshal Shows Genius of a Napoleon in Offensive Strategy.

General Kuropatkin is giving ground before the armies of the Japanese, and the abandoned position of Passau south of Mukden. The Japanese artillery is thundering at the very gates of Mukden, which position the Russians apparently still hold, but which they are admittedly prepared to evacuate, changing their base to the Passau, 10 miles north of Mukden. There are reports that General Rennenkampf, the foremost cavalry general of the Russian army in Manchuria, has been cut off on the east from the main force and the Japanese troops, in considerable numbers, are said to be in the vicinity of the Mukden. The retirement has unquestionably cost the Russians dear in the matter of supplies and heavy guns.

Mukden a Russian Waterloo.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The battle at Mukden has resulted in a Russian defeat. Field Marshal Oyama has once more proved himself one of the greatest masters of offensive strategy since Napoleon, while Kuropatkin is endeavoring to save his reputation by removing his army and its accessories safely to the Passau, a most difficult problem in view of the fact that both flanks are threatened. The Russian military men express confidence in Kuropatkin's ability to once more exorcise his army and thus avoid a Russian Sedan. News of the great reverse is known only to a few of the elect. The first positive statement of the situation was conveyed in Associated Press dispatches and have since been verified by official Russian dispatches.

Bloodiest Battle of War.

Tokio, March 9.—Advices received here are that Kuropatkin is beaten badly in the bloodiest battle of the present war.

Burns Military Stores.

Mukden, March 8 (4:30 p. m.)—The Russian army is evacuating its positions south of Mukden. The burning warehouses, containing military supplies, light up the sky. The withdrawal was necessitated by the heavy concentration of Japanese forces west and northwest of Mukden.

Kuropatkin in Disgrace.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—His defeat at Mukden makes it almost certain that Kuropatkin will be deposed. War Minister Makharoff is picked as his probable successor, though Grand Duke Nicholas may be entrusted with the direction of affairs. A high official states that the Emperor has had enough of a general whose interpretation of a victory was a successful retreat.

Is Too Bureaucratic.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—A general who has just returned from the front says Kuropatkin's faults are largely due to his bureaucratic training. He will not consult with his army officers, but uses them as orderlies to carry out his wishes. "The genius of a Napoleon," the general referred to says, "could not accomplish the task Kuropatkin has set for himself."

Kuropatkin Was Reinforced.

London, March 8.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that Kuropatkin was considerably reinforced during the past few days.

Indications of Peace.

London, March 8.—No confirmation of the reports circulated in European capitals that Rojestsvensky's squadron is returning from Madagascar to Jibuti has been received here. If the report is true it is argued it will strongly indicate a desire of the Emperor to arrange terms of peace.

Tokio, March 9.—It is believed here that Kuropatkin will be unable to effect a retreat without great losses of men, guns and stores. The battle is the bloodiest of the war. It is estimated that the Japanese losses are 50,000, and that the Russian losses exceed that figure.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—(8 p. m.)—The dispatch of the Associated Press from its correspondent with the army of General Kuropatkin, announcing the withdrawal of the Russians from their position on the Shakhe river, and that the Russians were in full retreat, was the first definite news received here to the effect that the battle was ended, and that General Kuropatkin was making the best of his way northward. It does not come unexpectedly. The defeat of General Kuropatkin has been expected since Field Marshal Oyama made his brilliant stroke against the Russian right.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE PLANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Ore., March 9.—The Independence Improvement League has appointed J. S. Cooper, W. Lyon, J. R. Cooper, M. Merwin and Dr. Butler to ask the county court to help in the maintenance of a free ferry, after citizens have given money for obtaining the same. A committee was also appointed for the Marion county side to wait on that county court. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of ten or more to represent the Independence Improvement League at the meeting of the Willamette Valley Improvement League convention in Salem, March 23. A letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Portland was received, offering to assist the league in any matter which might lead to the general good of this community.

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MIGHTY SAVING

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS TO BE SAVED UNCLE SAM BY LATEST INNOVATION.

Congress Listens to Cry Against Divorced People Seeking Government Employment—Department of Agriculture Makes Report.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A hundred thousand dollars will be saved the government by an order, recently issued from the Postoffice Department, directing a change in the methods of postmasters in accounting for the revenue from the sale of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers. Heretofore, postmasters have been required to account for the schedule value only of the total number of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers sold, and have retained for other purposes the sums which accumulate from the fractions of a cent gained on such sales. It seems rather a picaresque policy for Uncle Sam to watch pennies and fractions of pennies so closely, but the results total an amount that shows the value of small things and recalls Benjamin Franklin's famous advice as to pins and groats. The widespread agitation among the churches on the divorce question has found an echo in Congress. A unique bill was recently introduced by Representative Morrill, of Pennsylvania, making divorced persons of either sex eligible for appointment to positions in the government service. The measure covered not only the departments, but the army and navy, the diplomatic corps and the judiciary. It noted in its preamble the recent message from the President advising the collection of statistics on the divorce question and declared that the public policy of the United States demands that some standard be established for the determination of the moral fitness of divorced citizens for appointive positions. A further stipulation was that if any person holding a government position should be divorced, the position would at once become vacant. There are many reasons why the measure will never become a law, but it is interesting for its public recognition of the alarming increase of the evil.

The recent visit to Washington of a delegation of Southern cotton growers and manufacturers to ask the help of the President in the present crisis in the cotton industry, makes of timely interest a report just issued by the Department of Agriculture, on the experiment of fertilizers in culture, a satisfactory crop of cotton may be grown even in the poorest soil. Early crops are the most efficient remedy, which are effected by the use of early fruiting seed, the employment of fertilizers to force the growth of plants and frequent cultivation. In seasons of severe ravages, Paris green may be applied early in August; but the great solution of the problem is a crop that will mature before the pestiferous worm is big enough to begin his nefarious work—usually about the 1st of August. It is worthy of note that statistics compiled by the department giving the cost of picking cotton in the several states, show that the expense is much greater west of the Mississippi river than east of it; the range being from 33 cents per hundred pounds to 75 cents, the latter figure having been reached in Oklahoma. Sea Island cotton costs from 87 cents to \$1.20, the higher range being due to the structure of the plant, the bolls being smaller and more of them being required to make up a pound. The cost of picking the whole crop is between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000, and the average quantity of upland cotton picked daily by each hand is 117 pounds.

In connection with the labor question, it is not generally known that an investigation by the department reveals the fact that in sections where the white population predominates, the quantity picked per day is considerably larger than in counties where there is a preponderance of negro labor. This is a knock-out blow to the pay theory that the cotton industry of the South is dependent upon colored labor.

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