

Come, Gentle Spring, We Are Ready for You.

Every nook and corner in our Mammoth Establishment is crowded with Values Unexcelled in the History of our More Than Twenty Years of Merchandising.

SILKS.

The business in this line has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to buy more than double our usual stock, a great deal of which cannot be duplicated as they were bargains picked up by our buyers when in market; but will be sold while they last at a sacrifice.

At 39 Cents

we offer 5 pieces of Taffeta, all desirable shades for waists.

At 48 Cents

10 pieces Taffeta, all colors, and black

At 49 Cents

5 pieces Foulards in polka dot effects

At 98 Cents

5 pieces Peau De Chamois. This silk is warranted to wash. We have it in light shades only.

In 36-inch Taffetas and Peau De Soris we are offering some excellent values from

98 Cents to \$1.37.

We call your particular attention to our

98 cents Black Taffeta

Full 36 inches, it is well worth \$1.25, and has the lustre, the rustle and the body of goods that is being sold at that price. Send for samples and compare them.

Black Dress Goods.

In this department we are showing a full line of Voiles, Etamines, Crepes, Veilings, Serges, Armures, Pamelas, Brilliantines and Mohairs.

It will be to your interest to see us on this line.

White Pique & Madras.

Here we are showing all the latest novelties in mercerized effects, for waists and suits.

Washable Fabrics.

Our stock in this line is too elaborate to attempt a description of, but as we have for many years enjoyed the reputation for the most complete line of wash goods carried in the city, it is sufficient to say that it surpasses, if anything, our former efforts.

Table Damask.

We had practically sold out in this department, so that our stock is all new, embracing everything from a colored damask

At 20 Cents

to the bleached

At \$1.40.

Our line at

50 to 75 Cents

will be found excellent values.

Our Line of Towels embraces everything from 5 to 50 cents. Our specialty is a

25 Cent Number

and no better value can be had anywhere.

\$1,500 Worth of Embroideries.

This is what we bought, and if invoiced at actual cost would mean more than \$3,000.00, but we bought them at less than

50 Cents on the Dollar.

It requires nerve to buy goods in this way, but the embroidery business seems to be a hobby with us, and no quantity appears too much if the price, quality and style is right, all of which seems to be the case this season, judging from the way they are going.

Dress Trimmings and Laces.

Here you will find a complete line of all the latest novelties.

Royal Worcester Corsets.

Our corset business has more than doubled since we took the agency for this line. We formerly bought by the dozen. Our purchases now are always in case lots. Many ladies have told us that they never got a corset to fit comfortably until they tried the Royal Worcester; now they get about with ease.

The prices range from 50 cents to \$8 per pair. We do not carry the very high priced numbers in stock, but will take pleasure in ordering them subject to approval

HOSIERY.

We had quite an ad. on the subject of

Shamrock Hosiery

a few months ago, and it is most gratifying to know that every statement then made is being fully confirmed by actual results. We believe them to be the best medium priced goods ever put upon the market. We have a full line of Lace Fronts and Drop Stitch at

15, 25 and 50 Cents.

Our 25 center is a beauty.

CLOTHING.

Our buyers picked up some of the greatest values in this line we ever owned, and that is saying a great deal, as those who have been buying clothing from us can testify to.

100 Suits at \$4.90.

This is one of our pick ups. It is a lot of fancy worsteds and chevots,

Strictly All Wool.

Not a garment in the lot worth less than \$7.50, and some could easily be sold for \$10, but they were bought at a sacrifice and will be sold likewise. Their tailoring and fit bear the stamp of a

\$10.00 Garment.

The man who wants a medium price

Easter Suit

cannot help buying one of them.

In Two Piece Suits

we have some very nobby things and excellent values at

\$5, \$7.50 and \$10.

Our line of Black and Blue Serges in slims, stouts and regulars at \$10 will command the attention of any one wanting a suit of that character and price.

Boys' Clothing.

The Norfolk is the swell suit for the well dressed boy, we have them from \$2.50 to \$5. For the little fellows from 3 to 6 years the Russian Blouse seems to be what is wanted. Our line comprises all the colors. In vests and two piece suits we have a complete assortment from \$1 to \$5.

Shoes.

This department is now as it always has been a leading feature of our business. We try to confine our purchases to reliable manufacturers, thereby avoiding shoddy goods. In ladies' goods our specialty is

The E. P. Reed Brand

and feel justified in saying no better value is put in a shoe at the price. Their line of oxfords this season is very nobby. For a medium class shoe

The Godman

has stood the test of many seasons, and the fact that our sales are annually increasing on them is in itself an evi-

dence that they are all we represent them to be.

In men's shoes we have never been able to find anything to supplant

The L. M. Reynolds Line

Their \$3 shoe may be equalled, but it has no superior. We have them in calf, vici kid, patent leather, and all the new toes.

Our Carpet Room

is stocked with everything which the home needs in this line. Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Art Squares, Linoleums, Window Shades and Poles.

We have 50 pieces

Fancy Japanese Matting

usually sold at 25 cents. Our price, 20 cents a yard. 25 pieces Reversible China Matting, good body and pretty patterns, at 20 cents.

Also a line of cheaper and better goods, as desired.

The greatest value in this department is probably our rugs. We are selling a very handsome reversible rug

36x72 at \$1.00
30x60 at .75
24x36 at .37½

We solicit your inquiries, and will be pleased to send samples of anything in stock.

Please remember we refund your money on all purchases that are not satisfactory.

O'DONNELL & COMPANY.

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST SPEECH

In His 66 Day Electioneering Tour.

Made an L. L. D. in Chicago.

Chicago, April 2.—President Roosevelt's 66-day tour of the west began in earnest here today when he stepped from the Pennsylvania special at 8.45 o'clock and was received by Mayor Harrison and a special reception committee which made its unofficial presence known by cheers which could be heard across the river. As soon as the cars could be switched the presidential party started for Evanston, where the president addressed the students of Northwestern university on the value of a college education. The party returned to the auditorium for luncheon. After luncheon the presidential party went to the University of Chicago in carriages. At the quadrangle approach to the university grounds, the presidential party was met by the faculty and trustees in cap and gown and led by President Harper. The president was escorted to Kent theatre, where President Harper conferred the degree of LL. D. President Harper handed the president a diploma and directed that "the doctor's hood" be placed upon his shoulders. The president spoke no word, but bowed in acknowledgment of the honor conferred. As the procession emerged from the theatre the university band played national airs and deafening college yells greeted the president.

At the head of a convocation procession, in which the young women of the college participated, the president made his way to the site of the new law school building, where preparations had been made for him to lay the corner-stone. An immense stone, weighing seven tons, was ready to be lowered in place. President Roosevelt, trowel in hand, gave the signal, and as the huge mass settled upon its foundation he cast a small quantity of mortar beneath it. The presidential party then returned to the city.

As soon as his voice could be heard, Mr. MacVeagh in a few words announced that the nation's chief executive would be made welcome to the city by Mayor Harrison, who then spoke briefly, extending to the president a hearty welcome and expressing the pleasure felt by the people of Chicago at his visit, and offering him their best wishes for a happy and pleasant trip during his two months' of vacation.

The president bowed his thanks to Mayor Harrison, and to Mr. MacVeagh, who introduced him to his audience, and expressed his pleasure at the cordial reception extended him at the first stop on his long trip and then, turning directly to the audience in front of him, proceeded in his spectacular, energetic manner to deliver his address. The address throughout was received in the most cordial manner. The address was as follows:

peculiar and predominant that out of it has grown the acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal feature of our foreign policy; and in particular I wish to point out what has been done during the lifetime of the last congress to make good our position in accordance with this historic policy.

Ever since the time when we definitely extended our boundaries westward to the Pacific and southward to the gulf, since the time when the old Spanish and Portuguese colonies to the south of us asserted their independence, our nation has insisted that because of its primacy in strength among the nations of the western hemisphere it has certain duties and responsibilities which oblige it to take a leading part thereon. We hold that our interests in this hemisphere are greater than those of any European power possibly can be, and that our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics who are our neighbors requires us to see that none of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereover.

This policy, therefore, not only forbids us to acquiesce in such territorial acquisition, but also causes us to object to the acquirement of a control which would in its effect be equal to territorial aggrandizement. This is why the United States has steadily believed that the construction of the great isthmian canal, the building of which is to stand as the greatest material feat of the twentieth century—greater than any similar feat in any preceding century—should be done by no foreign nation, but by ourselves.

The president then related events leading to adoption of the canal treaties, after which he reverted to the recent Venezuelan incident. He read correspondence showing that Germany and Great Britain fully recognized the Monroe doctrine.

Continuing he said: "Both powers assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith which merits full acknowledgment on our part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obviously no less our duty to ourselves than our duty to humanity to endeavor to put an end to that. Accordingly, by an offer of our good services in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned, a spirit in which they quickly and cordially responded, we secured a resumption of peace—the contending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to The Hague tribunal for settlement. The United States had most fortunately already been able to set an example to other nations by utilizing the great possibilities for good contained in The Hague tribunal, a question at issue between ourselves and the Republic of Mexico being the first submitted to this international court of arbitration.

"The terms which we have secured as those under which the isthmian canal is to be built, and the course of events in the Venezuelan matter, have shown not merely the ever growing influence of the United States in the

western hemisphere, but also, I think I may safely say, have exemplified the firm purpose of the United States that its growth and influence and power shall redound not to the harm but to the benefit of our sister republics whose strength is less. Our growth, therefore, is beneficial to human kind in general. We do not intend to assume any position which can give just offense to our neighbors. Our adherence to the rule of human right is not merely profession. The history of our dealings with Cuba shows that we reduce it to performance.

"The Monroe doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow-citizens, is all important, and is one which as a people we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow-countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

"Boasting and blustering are objectionable among nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign powers, just as a brave and self-respecting man treats all around him courteously. But though to boast is bad, and causelessly to insult another, worse; yet worse than all is to be guilty of boasting, even without insult, and when called to the proof to be unable to make such boasting good. There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far. If the American nation will speak softly, and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this. If you do, you will come to the conclusion that it is mere plain common sense, so obviously sound that only the blind can fail to see its truth and only the weakest and most irresolute can fail to desire to put it into force.

"Well, in the last two years, I am happy to say we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last congress, in addition to smaller vessels, providing nine of those formidable fighting ships upon which the real efficiency of any navy in war ultimately depends. It provided, moreover, for the necessary addition of officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having. Meanwhile the navy department has seen to it that our ships have been constantly exercised at sea, with the great guns, and in maneuvers, so that their efficiency as fighting units, both individually and when acting together, has been steadily improved. Remember that all of this is necessary. A war ship is a huge bit of mechanism, well-nigh as delicate and complicated as it is formidable. It takes

years to build it. It takes years to teach the officers and men how to handle it to good advantage. It is an absolute impossibility to improvise a navy at the outset of a war. No recent war between any two nations has lasted as long as it takes to build a battleship, and it is just as impossible to improvise the officers or the crews as to improvise the navy.

"To lay up a battleship and only send it afloat at the outset of a war, with a raw crew and untried officers, would be not merely a folly but a crime, for it would invite both disaster and disgrace. The navy which so quickly decided in our favor the war in 1898 had been built and made efficient during the preceding 15 years. The ships that triumphed off Manila and Santiago had been built under previous administrations with money appropriated by previous congresses. The officers and the men did their duty so well because they had already been trained to it by long sea service. All honor to the gallant officers and gallant men who actually did the fighting; but remember, too, to honor the public men, the shipwrights and steel workers, the owners of the shipyards and armor plants, to whose united foresight and exertion we owe it that in 1898 we had craft so good, guns so excellent and American seamen of so high a type in the conning towers, in the gun turret, and in the engine rooms. It is too late to prepare for war when war has come; and if we only prepare sufficiently no war will ever come. We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guaranty of peace. If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it up—we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation; and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe doctrine."

Good For Children.

The pleasant to take and harmless One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief in all cases of Cough, Croup and LaGrippe because it does not rot pass immediately into the stomach, but takes effect right at the seat of the trouble. It draws out the inflammation, heals and soothes and cures permanently by enabling the lungs to contribute pure life-giving and life-sustaining oxygen to the blood and tissues. J. S. Hughson & Co.

In authorizing its gigantic scheme of irrigation Congress did so on an estimate that the lands could be irrigated at a cost of \$5 an acre. It now develops that the cost will be at least \$12 an acre, and perhaps more. The estimate of \$5, it is recalled by a student of this question, "was based in part on the cost of irrigation by private companies, and it is now discovered that private companies have secured all the sites where cheap irrigation can be practiced. President Roosevelt told Congress before it acted that private capital to the amount of \$200,000,000 had been invested in irrigation. It is the expensive and unprofitable part that has been left for the Government." And this was the one practical policy which the President induced the late Congress to put into effect.

It is reported from Florida and south Georgia that the manufacture of paper from pine saw dust is a very promising industry in that section. Great things are expected from the development of the industry. It looks like a golden opportunity for the south, when spruce pine, from which most of the paper is being made sells for \$8 a cord and sawdust is given away by the mills. The first enterprise in this country to show that our pine could be used to make paper was the very excellent mill at Hartsville, and if there is going to be any windfall for the south in the use of pine sawdust the Hartsville mill ought to have its meed of praise. It is said that a newspaper in Florida is being printed on stock made from pine saw dust and that a saw mill in the vicinity of the paper mill has given all the sawdust that could be used for many months. Things are beginning to come our way.

A year ago we were looking for Roosevelt and making ready to do him honor, and all the time muttering curses upon Tillman for his unmannerliness which threatened to cheat us of our high guest. Now we are openly and loudly damning Roosevelt and are cooking fine dinners for Tillman. So wags the world.—Charleston Post.

Miss Cross, of Carbondale, Ill., who crossed this continent and the Pacific to marry her fellow in Manila, has been married and will no longer be Cross.

There seems to have been an advance in the prices charged by members of the British nobility for marrying American heiresses. The earl of Yarmonth has broken off his engagement with a young lady of Pittsburg because the latter's mother would not, at the request of the earl, raise the young lady's income after the marriage above twenty-five thousand dollars. The prospective mother-in-law seemed to think that that income was enough for a British lord, taking into consideration the present supply, and she so told his lordship. The result of such bold language on the part of this lady may have a serious effect on the prospects of American heiresses who are in the market to purchase titled husbands. We would not be surprised to hear in the near future of the formation of a combination among the titled bachelors to run up their prices. Then there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth among those who can afford only to pay present prices.—Wilmington Messenger.

There is a boom in the sugar corn market in Philadelphia. The price a few days ago was \$13 a bushel. There was a crop failure last year and seed is scarce.

It isn't every butcher who can become a millionaire, as did Mr. Swift of Chicago, but most of them seem to be trying to.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Northern Men in Southern Army.

The following is credited to Ex-Judge T. J. Mackey:

A celebrated countryman of ours while minister in Constantinople was informed by a Turkish official that converted Christians wore the tallest turbans.

This was the Turk's epigrammatic way of explaining the radical characteristics of the renegade Christian.

In the Confederacy the Northern men who cast their fortunes with us were similarly distinguished by their radicalism or the uncompromising character of their hostility to the Union.

It is a surprise, but it is a fact well known to students of our civil war that Northern men in the service of the Confederacy bore names known from end to end of the Confederate states by reason of their gallant and distinguished service, both in the field and at the council board.

For instance, Gen. Kirby Smith, commander of the trans-Mississippi department, was born and reared in Connecticut. Gen. Pemberton, who so heroically defended Vicksburg, was a Maine Yankee. Major Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, a native of New York, at the breaking out of the war a street commissioner of the metropolis, resigned his position and came South, where he had command of the First corps, C. S. A.

Gen. S. Cooper, adjutant general of the Confederate army, and the senior in rank of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was a Pennsylvanian. He ranked Lee at the close of the war, and in the federal army before the war he also ranked the great Confederate commander, he having been adjutant general of the United States army.

The chief ordnance officer of the Confederate army, Gen. Gorzas, was a Connecticut Yankee, while the mayor of New Orleans at the close of hostilities was a Massachusetts man named Munroe, who was so radical and un-reconcilable that the federal authorities had to imprison him. Gen. Lovell, who fought Butler at New Orleans, was also a native of Massachusetts and a major general in the Confederate army.

Russell Sage's formula for getting rich is too "keep all you get; spend nothing, make only gilt edge investments." Russell is a galoot. Suppose every fellow kept all he got and never spent anything, how would another fellow ever get rich?

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boesche, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures coughs, colds and lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sales every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boesche's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 25 and 75 cts. China's Drug Store.