

BATTLED.

To make a mad dog to order, tie a tin pan to his tail. A man made mad is one who, after suffering 10, 15 or 20 years with rheumatism, finds that by the use of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil he is cured. He feels the waste of his life in pain, with the loss of time, place and money, and then reflects that for the expense of 50c. he could have saved all this and lived free of pain; it is enough to make him mad. Most of our sufferings are intensified by delay in seeking relief, and there is much worth knowing as regards the cure of pain that we find out at last only by the use of the best cure. It is worth knowing that for the cure of rheumatism there is a special virtue in The Great Remedy for Pain, St. Jacobs Oil, and as so much can be saved by its use, the cost is really nothing.

A fire was fought in New Jersey recently, by pumping from wine vats. The loss by fire was \$2,000, and it took \$5,000 worth of wine to quench it.

FORTUNE SEEKING EMIGRANTS.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is served from that infamous foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hecol's Stomach Bitters. So effectively does this incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and malarious water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

The rhinoceros is the most formidable and pugnacious of all wild beasts.

I know that my life was saved by Pisco's Cure for Consumption—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

The National debt of Spain is nearly \$20,000,000 and the annual interest \$20,000,000.

Paralyzed for Years.

A CARPENTER SPENDS MANY MONTHS IN BED—PHYSICIANS DO HIM LITTLE GOOD.

PARALYSIS CAME FROM A FALL.

From the Express, Los Angeles, California.

Just think of a busy, hardworking man paralyzed in the midst of his career, and rendered useless.

That was the misfortune that befell James A. Jones, of 1002 Alpine street, Los Angeles, Cal., in September, 1891. Mr. Jones was born in the state where many of the presidents came from—Ohio, but spent the greater part of his life during his younger years in Iowa, from which place he went to Colorado, and in 1892 came to Los Angeles. It was a small place then, before the boom came along and pushed us forward a century in the road of progress, and Mr. Jones followed his occupation of carpenter and builder. While at work in September, 1891, he received a fall which jarred him considerably and he became confined to his bed. Shortly after he lost the use of the lower part of his body entirely, and his legs became a dead weight. A plaster cast was put upon him by the doctor and they worked over him and did all things possible to assist his recovery. But he remained in the same condition.

In April, 1893, he began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The following June he noticed that he could move his toes, and July 4, 1893, he got up out of bed and later in the month was able to walk without crutches. Shortly after, still continuing the pills he went to work at his trade at Whittier's, where he sustained a fall and again injured himself and had to go to bed and the dread paralysis came on again. Again the doctors worked with him but without relief, and he once more began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The doctors had given him bromides and iodides, but without effect. Again the pills drove the paralysis into the background. He said "I took them in accordance with directions, and in connection with the use of cold sponge baths, found they were exceedingly beneficial."

Mr. Jones is now able to walk again, and he feels that the pills are the only thing that has done him any good. In this connection he said: "The doctors who have treated me have done everything in their power, but without effect, and it does seem marvelous that paralysis should be overcome by these little pills. But that has been my experience. If anyone doubts it let him write to me or come and see me and I will tell them the story."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$3.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Blooming Health.

Secured to every woman by the use of

Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.

It is a Remarkable

Remedy for

the most

common

female

ailments.

INVADERS CHECKED.

Greek Irregulars Defeated by the Turks at Krania.

Larissa, April 19.—Severe fighting has occurred in Macedonia between the Greek irregulars and the Turkish forces. A column of irregulars sent to the right from Pithagoras, after having attacked and captured Siton, continued its advance toward Kritoude, Phisia and Kouruzi, with orders to hold Kouruzi at all costs, as it commands the right approach to Greveno, the objective point.

This column, commanded by Chiefs Zermos and Luxzo, attacked Kritoude on Friday. The place was defended by two companies of Turks. After a severe fight, during which eighty Turks were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners, the position was captured by the Greeks, who also obtained possession of 1,100 rifles and a quantity of cartridges.

The insurgents, however, have suffered a severe check in another direction. A strong force of Turkish troops from Macovo, with a number of mountain guns, advanced on Krania, which had recently been captured by the Greeks, and attacked 400 irregulars of Greece, who occupied an entrenched position. It is reported the fighting was ferocious on both sides. The insurgents eventually were compelled to retreat north to the mountains. Some, however, succeeded in breaking through the Turkish lines and escaped to Balatino, just across the frontier in Macedonia, first captured by the Greek irregulars and used by them as a depot for provisions and ammunition.

Accounts given by refugees of Turkish losses are believed to be exaggerated. They say 265 Turks were killed, while the irregulars only had eight men killed and seventeen wounded. The leader of the Greeks operating in that direction, Chief Milonas, was among the wounded, and returned into Greek territory with a number of refugees. One of the latter says a portion of the Turkish force is composed of irregulars whose dress resembles that of the Greek insurgents. This, it appears, enabled the Turkish force to execute a flank movement unheeded by the leaders of the Greeks. The refugees referred to blames the Greek leaders for badly handling the men. All the refugees bore traces of having experienced great fatigue, and it is reported that Ethniko Hetairia, or the national league, has ordered the Greek irregulars to retreat into Greek territory, regarding further bloodshed as useless, unless the regular army of Greece supports the irregulars.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Columbia River Fishermen Will Take Four Cents a Pound.

Astoria, Or., April 19.—It is now settled that the Columbia river packers will not get their fish this season at less than 4 cents, as was anticipated. At a conference between a committee of the union, appointed for that purpose, and the packers, this afternoon, it was determined by the former that no fish would be delivered to any cannery for less than the 4-cent price.

It now remains to be seen whether the packers will pay the union rate or shut down. The probabilities are, however, that it will be decided to go ahead with the season's pack, but an effort will be made by the Cannermen's Association to stiffen Eastern prices so as to justify the 4-cent price for fish.

A prominent packer is authority for the statement that no more fish will be offered under first-class labels after today at a price that will not leave a fair margin of profit at 4 cents for raw material. It could not be learned what action the association has determined to take, but it is generally reported that its members have agreed to render such assistance to one another as will enable the entire spring pack to be carried over until the desired improvement takes place in the market.

When it became generally known to-night that the impending strike had been averted, there was great rejoicing. When the season opened, business experienced a sudden improvement, but fell off again as the agitation continued. Great uneasiness was felt. The situation, as it now stands, is all that could be desired, and indications are bright for a prosperous year. The only disagreeable feature of the situation is that the Chinese have secured an advantage over white labor. This condition has caused a great deal of unfavorable discussion, and is condemned on all sides.

Several hundred boats went out to-night, the decision of the union setting all doubts at rest. The run of salmon continues light, but the fish is of excellent quality. It is predicted by fish experts that the run this year will be without precedent in the past ten seasons.

Scarcity of Funds in Land Office.

Washington, April 19.—The exhaustion of the funds appropriated for the general land office is largely crippling the work in the field, and further retrenchment on the salary rolls was made today. The fourteen examiners of the office who have been investigating on the Chippewa Indian lands at \$8 per day each, and twelve mineral land commissioners in Idaho and Montana, drawing \$2,500 per annum each, were ordered dropped from the rolls. The action takes effect the 20th inst.

Judge Storrow Dead.

Washington, April 19.—Judge Jas. A. Storrow, a lawyer of Boston, dropped dead while at the congressional library today. Judge Storrow took an important part in the proceedings incident to the arbitration treaty between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela for the settlement of the boundary dispute.

The common mushroom attains its greatest size in less than twenty-four hours.

Explosion of Molten Metal.

Pittsburg, April 19.—While tapping a blast at the Republican iron works, on the South Side, about 8 o'clock this morning, the molten metal boiled over into a pit of water, causing an explosion. Five men were badly burned. Two will probably die. Their names are: Dennis Mahoney, recovery doubtful; James Kelly, recovery doubtful; Martin Kinaki, Stanley Persover, John Morton.

At Salem, Mass., the Boettgen ray discovery is asserted to have caused hair to grow on a baldhead.

ACCIDENT ON THE YANTIC.

A Gunner Blown to Atoms and Two Others Injured.

New York, April 19.—The Herald publishes the following special correspondence from Montevideo, Uruguay: When the United States steamship Yantic was at stationary target practice at Chico bank, La Plata river, about seventy-five miles southwest from Montevideo, a sickening accident occurred. The required shots had been fired from the 60-pound rifle on the forecastle and the eight-inch rifle forward. Three shots had been fired from the nine-inch smoothbore muzzle-loader, and only one more shot was required from this last gun to complete a very successful target practice.

The nine-inch gun was then loaded. On account of the narrowness of the Yantic and the smallness of the gun ports it is necessary for a man loading the gun to lean out of the port, clasping one arm about the muzzle of the gun and work the sponge and rammer with the other arm, partly exposing his body in front of the muzzle. The bore had been sponged out with the sponge, freshly dampened in the division tub, and the charge of eleven pounds of black powder had been rammed home by P. Murphy, a seaman, assisted by O. Gorman, another seaman, on the other side. C. Hayden, the coxswain, was holding his thumb on the vent in order to prevent air from reaching any lighted fragments of the previously exploded cartridge that might have remained in the chamber. Apparently none of the precautions extinguished the burning bits of cloth, for the cartridge exploded while Murphy was withdrawing the rammer and he was blown off the boat. No trace of him was found, although boats were instantly lowered and search made. Gorman, lost an eye and was seriously injured and one arm was broken. Hayden's hand was badly burned, and the upper half of the port was shattered. After the accident the Yantic returned to Montevideo.

GRANT MONUMENT.

Work on the Structure Is Practically Completed.

New York, April 19.—Speculators are actively canvassing the houses along the line of the Grant monument parade, endeavoring to secure window privileges. In many cases entire houses have been secured and permits for erecting stands in front of them obtained. It is estimated that the stands to be constructed will seat at least 75,000 persons.

The Grant monument is now completed, the only work remaining to be done being the polishing of the marble and the brushing of the bronze doors. The armored steel case containing General Grant's body will be opened so that the coffin can be taken out.

It is officially denied that any of the rivets which fastened the covering of this casing were sold by workmen as souvenirs. The rivets were not removed, as the workmen simply drilled through the top of them, which was all that was necessary to open the case. The steel case is to be disposed of at the will of Colonel Grant. It will probably be destroyed.

Carlessness Caused a Death.

Chicago, April 18.—Policeman Krafts accidentally shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Lottie E. Jacobs, last night while cleaning a revolver. The bullet entered Miss Jacobs' left arm near the elbow, followed the bone upwards and pierced the heart. The woman fell to the floor dead, and Krafts, not waiting to learn the extent of her injuries, rushed from the house in search of a physician. In the meantime the police had been notified, and when Krafts was confronted by Captain Barr, then for the first time he learned that the woman was dead, and it was all that Captain Barr could do to prevent the man from killing himself. The couple were to have been married soon.

Hit by a Spent Bullet.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 19.—Francisco Navarro, 10 years old, is lying at the United States Indian school from a gunshot wound inflicted under extraordinary conditions. Two miles down the valley from the Indian school Deputy Sheriff Alexander Allan and a party were rabbit shooting and a stray bullet from Allan's rifle, after covering all this distance, passed over the three-story school building and fell among sixty school children who were playing on the campus. It struck the boy Navarro below the heart.

A Priest Asphyxiated.

Reading, Penn., April 19.—Father Philip Berseford, rector of St. Joseph's (Catholic) parish, was found dead in bed in the parsonage adjoining the edifice this morning. Death was due to suffocation from illuminating gas. His age was about 50 years. The gas was discovered pouring from a jet partly turned off. The supposition is that death was the result of an accident.

Gasoline Stove Exploded.

Riverside, Cal., April 19.—Word was received today from Corona that a young child of a family named Francis burned to death there through the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Ohio Village Destroyed.

Fremont, O., April 19.—The entire business portion of the village of Lindsey was burned this morning. A dozen buildings were burned, entailing a loss of \$15,000; insurance \$10,000.

Mixed Up in the Scandal.

Paris, April 19.—Ex-Deputy Plantou has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the Panama canal scandal.

Cause of the Oregon's Trouble.

Washington, April 19.—Captain Barker, commanding the battleship Oregon, telegraphed the navy department today from Bremerton, where the ship is in drydock, that he had found an obstruction to navigation, consisting of boulders or sunken piling, upon which the Oregon had settled while plying in front of the dock waiting for high tide. The chart showed two feet of water more than the Oregon's draught in the place where the obstruction was found. It was supposed the debris was left by the builders of the dock at the completion of the work.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was a good trade and active market in wheat during the past week. Speculations covering 7 1/2 range. Operations were somewhat enlarged, and towards the end of the week orders from the country more numerous. The feeling developed was stronger and higher prices ruled, all of which was maintained, and the close shows an advance of 7 1/2 c, with final trades in May at 73 1/2 c and July 73 1/2 c. The holiday on Friday had a tendency to curtail operations during the middle of the week, but commencing with the first tap of the bell on Saturday there was a good general trade and the largest gain for a single day in the week was scored on that day, May advancing from 39 3/8 c at the opening, to 73 c at the close. Heavy short traders were the principal buyers, but they were first goaded into action by some energetic buying for long and foreign accounts. In the midst of rejoicings over their recent series of brilliant victories, the bears seemed to forget their experience of only two years ago. On April 9 of that year, May wheat sold at 54 c, but then began to climb, and the market scarcely halted until 85 3/8 c was reached on May 29 the same year. A great many bruises were hurt in that 30 5/8 c rise. The visible supply was in that year, on March 1, 78,762,000; April 1, 74,308,000 bushels against 37,706,000 bushels at present. Chicago stocks April 1, 1895, were 26,454,000 bushels against present stock of 10,000,000 bushels. Nor was there at that time any shortage in the wheat crops of other countries, and no one was reading a column a day about "the war in Crete." The 30c rise came "just the same." We are not called upon to state whether or not such an advance will occur during the same period this year. We do know, however, that it has been many years since domestic supply has been so low as at present, and about as long since the world's supply has been down before where it is now.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., April 20, 1897.
Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley, 75c per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c.
Hay—Timothy, \$14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$10.00@11.00 per ton.
Barley—Feed barley, \$17.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$28.
Butter—Creamery, 35c; dairy, 25@27 1/2 c; store, 17 1/2 @30c per roll.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 55@65c; Garnet Chilies, 65@75c; Early Rose, 80@85c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 3c per pound.
Onions—\$2.50@3.00 per cental.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.25; geese, \$4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 11@12c; ducks, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen.
Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon, 10c; Young America, 12 1/2 c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.
Hops—9@10c per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.00@3.50; cows, \$2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$4.50@5.25 per cwt.
Veal—Large, 6@8 1/2 c; small, 6@6 1/2 c per pound.

Seattle, Wash., April 20, 1897.
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.
Oats—Chicken, \$23@24 per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$20@21; feed meal, \$19@20.
Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.80; Novelty A, \$4.50; California brands, \$4.90; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal meal, \$30.
Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$11.00; Eastern Washington, \$15.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 22c; select, 22c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 15@17.
Cheese—Native Washington, 12c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$16.50@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 60c; carrots, per sack, 40@50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$3.25.
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10c@10 1/2 c; ducks, \$6@6.50; dressed turkeys, 15c.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13 1/2 c.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6 1/2 c; mutton, sheep, 8 1/2 c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4 1/2 @6c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 8@4c.
Provisions—Hams, large, 11 1/2 c; hams, small, 11 1/2 c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6 1/2 c per pound.

San Francisco, April 20, 1897.
Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@1.10; Early Rose, 85@90c; River Burbanks, 50@70c; sweets, \$1.50@1.75 per cental.
Onions—\$3.25@3.75 per cental.
Eggs—Ranch, 10 1/2 @12 1/2 c per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 18 1/2 c; seconds, 12@13 1/2 c; fancy dairy, 12c; commons, 10 1/2 @11c.
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6 1/2 @7c; fair to good, 5 1/2 @6c; Young America, 7@8c; Eastern, 14@14 1/2 c.
Wool—Choice foothill, 10@18c; San Joaquin plains, 8@11c; do 12 months, 8@10c per pound.
Hay—Wheat and oat, \$5@10; best barley, \$6.50@8.00; alfalfa, \$5@8; clover, \$6@8; compressed wheat, \$7@9.50; do oat, \$6@7 per ton.
Tropical Fruit—Bananas, \$1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$2@4.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$2@3.50; seedlings, do, 75c@1.50; common lemons, 75c@1.00; good to choice, \$1.50@1.75; fancy, \$2.25 per box.
Apples—Good to choice, \$1.25@2; fancy, \$2@3.50 per box.
Grapes—8@12c per pound.

MODJESKA THE GRAND.

Found Paine's Celery Compound the Best of Remedies

For the Nervous Exhaustion Consequent Upon Her Arduous Work—The Remarkable Artist Who Stands Pre-Eminently at the Head of Her Profession.

The news of Modjeska's recovery from the recent severe sickness that compelled her to leave the stage will be a source of congratulation to the whole world.

Modjeska, in a letter to Wells, Richardson & Company, says she has been closely watched by the ablest physicians of

edge as can be picked up behind a counter.

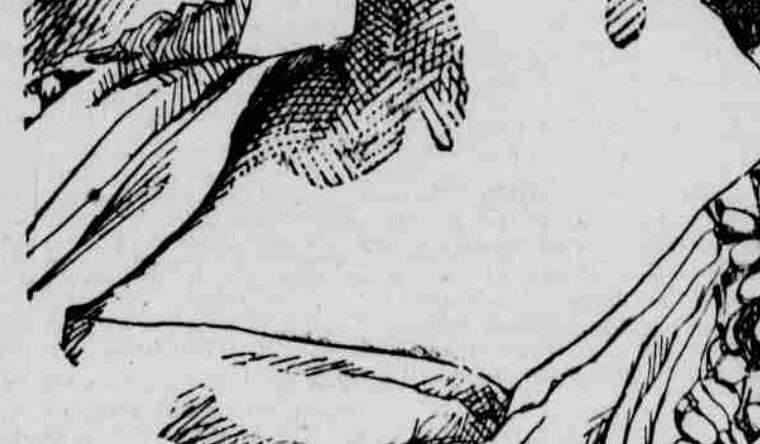
Paine's celery compound is prepared in exact accordance with the prescription of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college. Its curative effects have been closely watched by the ablest physicians of

And then also the people in the ordinary walks of life there come thousands of honest, straightforward, heart-felt letters, telling how Paine's celery compound has made them well.

Their testimony simply goes to show what New England's most vigorous editor so aptly said in a letter telling of the benefit Paine's celery compound had been to a member of his family:

"Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nerve— it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass."

It makes people well. It is the one



tion of life have so often heartily testified that Paine's celery compound is the very best of all remedies for nervous exhaustion.

Joseph Haworth rightly calls Modjeska "the peerless queen of artists." Modjeska's health is a matter of world-wide interest, and her testimonial to the value of the great remedy which makes people well is of particular moment in the early spring, when from every quarter reports come of men, women and children who are taking Paine's celery compound, and are gaining in nervous vigor, weight and every other indication of better health.

The thoughtful portion of the community knows the need of purifying the blood and regulating the nervous and alimentary systems as spring comes on.

There is the danger that in their eagerness to take a spring remedy a thoughtless person may carry home some bogus concoction prepared with only such a smattering of medical knowl-

edge as can be picked up behind a counter.

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a host more of prominent men and women, including no less than five U. S. congressmen, are among the thousands of grateful people who have recently sent to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy their expression of its unequalled value—men and women who can well afford, and do command, the highest medical advice in the country.

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