CAPTAIN SIGSBEE'S STORY.

His Detailed Testimony Before the Board Regarding the Disaster.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Captain Sigsbee, in testifying before the court of inquiry, said that he assumed command of the Maine April 10, 1897, and that his ship anchored in the harbor of Havana the last time January 24, 1898. The authorities at Havana knew of the Maine's coming, Consul-General Lee having informed the authorit'es according to official custom. After he took on an official pilot, sent by the captain of the port of Havana, the ship was berthed in the man-of-war anchorage, off the Machina, or the Shears, and according to his understanding, it was one of the regular buoys of the place. He then stated that he had been in Havana in 1872, and again in 1898.

He could not state whether the Maine was placed in the usual berth for men-of-war, but said that he had heard remarks since the explosion, using Captains Stevens, temporarily in command of the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, as authority for the statement, that he had never known, in all his experience, which covered visits to Havana for five or six years, a man-of-war to be anchored at that buoy, that he had rarely known merchant vessels to be anchored there, and that it was the least used buoy in the harbor.

The Maine's Surroundings.

In describing the surroundings when first moored to the buoy, Captain Sigsbee stated that the Spanish man-of-war Alfonso XIII was anchored in the position now occupied by the Fern, about 250 yards to the northward and westward from the Maine. The German ship Griesenau was anchored at the berth now occupied by the Spanish man-of-war Le Caspo, which is about 400 yards due north from the Maine. He then located the German man-of-war Charlote, which came into the harbor a day or two later, which was anchored to the southward of the Maine's berth about 400 or 500 yards. In describing the surroundings at the time of the explosion, Captain Sigsbee stated that the night was calm and still. The Alfonso XIII was at the same berth. The small Spanish dispatch boat, Le Caspo, had come out the day before and taken the berth occupied by the German man-of-war, the Griesenau, which had left. The steamer City of Washington was anchored about 200 yards to the south and east of the Maine's stern, slightly on the port quarter.

The Coal Was Safe.

The Maine coaled at Key West, taking on about 150 tons, the coal being regularly inspected, and taken from the government coal pile. This coal was placed generally in the forward bunkers. No report was received from the chief engineer that any coal had been too long in the bunkers, and that the fire alarms in the bunkers were sensitive.

The regulations regarding imflammables and paints on board, Captain Sigsbee testified, were strictly carried out in regard to storage, and that waste also was subject to the same careful disposition. The inflammables were stored in chests according to the regulations, and inflammables in excess of chest capacity, were allowed to be kept in the bathroom of the admiral's cabin.

Regarding the electric plant of the Maine, Captain Sigsbee stated that there was no serious grounding, nor sudden flaring up of the lights before the explosion, but a sudden and total eclipse.

As for regulations affecting the taking of the temperature of the magazines, etc., Captain Sigsbee stated there were no special regulations other than the usual regulations required by the department. He examined the temperature himself, and conversed with the ordnance officer as to the various temperatures, and the contents of the magazines and, according to the opinion of this officer, as well as Sigsbee, the temperatures were never at the danger point.

"I do not think there was any laxity in this direction," said the captain, replying to a question of Judge-Advocate Marix.

He had no recollection of any work going on in the magazine or shell rooms before the explosion. The keys were called for in the usual way on the day in question, and were properly returned.

Relations With Spanish Authorities.

Speaking generally of the relations with the Spanish authorities, Captain Sigsbee stated that with the officials they were outwardly cordial. The members of the autonomistic council of the government, however, seem to have brought to the attention of the navy department the fact that he did not visit them, and that fact brought embarrassment to the government at Washington. He took the ground to the department that it was unknown etiquette to call on the civil members of the colonial government other than the governors. Without waiting for such an order, Captain Sigsbee made a visit afterwards, and, as he states, was pleasantly received and his visit promptly returned by certain members of the council. A party of ladies and gentlemen called, and the president of the council made a speech which Captain Sigsbee could not understand, but which was interpreted to him, to which he replied.

"My reply," said Captain Sigsbee, "was afterwards printed in at least two papers in Havana, but the terms made me favor autonomist government in the island. I am informed that the autonomistic government in Havana is unpopular among a large class of Spanish and Cuban residents. I have no means of knowing whether my apparent interference in the political concerns of the island had any relation to the destruction of the Maine."

Exhibition of Animosity.

When asked whether there was any demonstration of animosity by people afloat, Captain Sigsbee said there was never on shore, as he was informed, but there was afloat. He related that on the first Sunday after the Maine's arrival the ferry-boat, crowded densely with people, civil and military, returning from a bull-fight at Regla, passed the Maine, and about 40 people on board indulged in yelling, whistling and derisive calls.

Every Precaution Taken.

During the stay in Havana, Captain Sigsbee took more than ordinary precautions for the protection of the Maine by placing sentries on the forecastle and poop, quarter line and single decks, on the bridge and the poop.

A corporal of the guard was especially instructed to look out for the port gangway, and the officer of the deck and quartermaster were especially instructed to look out for the starboard gangway, a quarter-watch was kept on deck all night, sentries' cartridge boxes filled, their arms kept loaded, a number of rounds of rapid-fire ammunition kept in the pilot-room and in the spare captain's pantry, and under the aft superstructure were kept additional supplies of shells, close at hand for the second battery; steam was kept up in two boilers instead of one, and positive instructions were given to watch carefully all the hydraulic gear and report definitely.

He said he had given orders to the master-at-arms to keep a careful eye on everybody that came on board, and to carefully observe any packages that might be held, on the supposition that dynamite or other high explosives might be employed, and afterwards to inspect the routes these people had taken, and not to lose sight of the order. He states that very few people visited the ship, Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright being rather severe on visitors.

Spanish Officers on Board.

There were only two or three of the Spanish military officers came on board, but, according to the captain, they were constrained, and not desirous of accepting much courtesy. The visit was during the absence of the captain. He said he made every effort to have Spanish officers to visit the ship to show his good-will, according to the spirit of the Maine's visit to Havana, but with exceptions stated, no military officers of Spain visited the ship officially.

Captain Sigsbee then went into details regarding the precautions in force, and especially in relation to quarter-watches, which, he said, had never been rescinded. One of the cutters was in the water at the time of the accident, and one of the steam launches, the first, was riding at the starboard boom. The captain said that the night was quiet and warm, and he remembered hearing distinctly the echoes of the bugle at tattoo, which was very pleasant. Stars were out, the sky, however, being overcast. The Maine, at the time of the explosion, was riding approximately northwest, pointing toward the Shears.

Description of the Explosion.

He then went into a description of the explosion when he felt the crash. He characterized it as a bursting, rending and crashing sound or roar of immense volume, largely metallic in its character. It was succeeded by a metallic sound, probably of falling debris, a trembling and lurching motion of the vessel, then an impression of subsidence, attended by an eclipse of electric lights and intense darkness within his cabin. He thought immediately that the Maine had blown up and she was sinking. He hurried to the starboard cabin, but changed his course to the passage leading to the superstructure. He detailed the manner of meeting Private Anthony, which is much the same as has been published.

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright was on deck when Captain Sigsbee emerged from the passageway, and turning to the orderly he asked for time, which was given as 9:40 P. M. Sentries were ordered placed about the ship, and the forward magazine flooded. He called for perfect silence. The surviving officers were about him at the time on the poop. He was informed that both forward and aft magazines were under water. Then came faint cries and white floating bodies in the water. Boats were at once ordered lowered, but only two were available, the gig and whaleboat. They were lowered and manned by officers and men, and by the captain's directions they left the ship and helped to save the wounded jointly with other boats that had arrived on the scene.

Fire amidships by this time was burning fiercely, and the spare ammunition in the pilot-house was exploding. At this time Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright said he thought the 10-inch magazine forward had been thrown up into the burning mass, and might explode any time. Everybody was then directed to get into the boats over the stern, which was done, the captain getting into the gig, and then proceeding to the City of Washington, where he found the wounded in the dining saloon being carefully attended by the officers and crew of the vessel. He then went on deck and observed the wreck for a few minutes, and gave directions to have a muster taken on board the City of Washington and other vessels, and sat down in the captain's cabin and dictated a telegram to the navy department.

Spaniards Express Sympathy.

Various Spanish officials came on board and expressed sympathy and sorrow for the accident. The representatives of General Blanco and of the admiral of the station were among the Spanish officials who tendered their sympathies. About four or five men were found that night who survived. By the time Captain Sigsbee reached the quarterdeck it was his impression that an overwhelming explosion had occurred. When he came from the cabin he was practically blinded for a few seconds. His only thought was for the vessel, and he took no note of the phenomena of the explosion. In reply to the question of whether any of the magazines or shellrooms were blown up, the captain said it was extremely difficult to come to any conclusion. The center of the explosion was beneath and a little forward of the conning tower on the port side. In the region of the center or axis of the explosion was the six-inch reserve magazine, which contained very little powder, about 300 pounds. The 10-inch magazine was in the same general region, but on the starboard side. Over the 10-inch magazine in the loading room of the turret, and in the adjoining passage, a number of 10-inch shells were permanently located. According to Captain Sigsbee it would be difficult to conceive the explosion involved the 10-inch magazine, because of the location of the explosion, and none of the reports show that any 10-inch shells were hurled into the air because of the explosion.

Details of the Second Explosion.

The captain went into details as to the location of the small explosion. He said that he did not believe that the forward or 10-inch magazine blew up. The location of the gun cotton was aft, under the cabin. He stated that he had examined the wreck himself, conversed with other officers and men, but, as the Spanish authorities were very much adverse to an investigation, except officially, on the grounds, as stated by the Spanish admiralty, that the honor of Spain was involved, he forebore to examine the submarine portion of the wreck for the cause of the explosion until the day the court convened.

He said the discipline of the ship was excellent. The marine guard was in excellent condition. The report of the medical department shows that about one man and a quarter per day were on the sick list during the past year. In the engineers' department the vessel was always ready and always responsive. He paid a tribute to the crew, and said that a quieter, better-natured lot of men he had never known on board of any vessel in which he had served. He had no fault to find with the behavior of any man at the time of the disaster, and considered their conduct admirable. On his examination by the court, Captain Sigsbee said that the highest temperature he could discover was 112, but that was in the after magazine, the temperature in the forward magazines being considerably lower. There was no loose powder kept in the magazines. All the coal bunkers were ventilated through air tubes, examined weekly by the chief engineer, and were connected electrically to the annunciator near his cabin door. The forward coal bunkers on the port side were full. The forward coal bunkers on the starboat side was half full, and it was being used at the time of the explosion.

Coal Bunkers Not Hot.

Captain Sigsbee, being recalled, stated that he had detailed Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, Lieutenant Holman and Chief Engineer Holman, all of the Maine, to obtain information in regard to any outsiders who might have seen the explosion. Captain Sigsbee also gave as his opinion that if coal bunkers A16 had been so hot as to be dangerous to the 6-inch reserve magazine, that this condition would have been shown on three sides where the bunker was exposed, and that men constantly passing to and fro by it would have necessarily noticed any undue heat. Captain Sigsbee was recalled and examined as to the ammunition on board the Maine. He stated that there were no high explosives, guncotton, detonators or other material in magazines or shell rooms which the regulations prohibited. He testified that no warheads had been placed on torpedoes since he had had command of the ship.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is stated that sharks have now penetrated into the Mediterranean through the Suez canal from the Red sea.

In France there have been found only two criminals whose measurement by the Bertillon system coincided.

The Adams homestead at Quincy, Miss., has been restored under the direction of the Quincy Historical Society.

The largest room in the world under one roof and unbroken by pillars is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 120 in breadth.

Ginger is a tropical production of Mexico, where it grows wild. It has been cultivatded from an early period to tropical Asia.

The oldest city in the world is Nippur, the "Older Bel" of Babylon; the foundations were laid 7,000 years B. C. and the ruins have lately been unearthed.

Sardines are now being packed in glass bottles, low wide-mouthed shape. They look much cleaner and they are far handier than the old-fashioned tins.

A substitute for honey has been introduced in Germany under the name of sugar-honey, and consists of sugar, water, minute amounts of mineral substances and free acid.

The Rev. Thomas Loxham, who for 47 years has been rector of a church near Bolton, England, has given $60,-000 to a part of his parish for the erection of a church and schools.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

The feature of the week in the wheat trade has been the attempt to make the bull clique stand from under the market. The attempt has been an absolute failure, for the Leiter crowd have stood in the breach and bid $1.04 for May wheat and took all they could get at that price. The "barring' of houses representing Leiter was a sign of lack of confidence on the part of the bears. They know that the clique is amply able to pay for all the wheat it takes, but probably they do not wish to add to the incentive which the clique already has to run prices up. A rather severe break has occurred in the other options, but aside from the better crop reports from the southwest the news has not been bearish. Foreign markets have been remarkably firm and the constant purchase of wheat by foreigners at the seaboard bespeaks a genuine demand. The addition to the contract stock looks bearish, but it must be admitted that a very small percentage of the total receipts grades up to the standard. Some may wonder why Leiter withdrew his support from the July option. Probably because he anticipated a hard fight on the May deal, and considered it a foregone conclusion, that a bulge in the May wheat will bring the July back into line in a hurry. The crop situation is looming up against the price of deferred futures, and the excellent prospects are a strong inducement toward loosening up farmers' holdings and to putting out of line of shorts.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $3.85; graham, $3.40; superfine, $2.35 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 36@37c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $17@18.50; brewing, $20 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $18 per ton; middlings, $23; shorts, $18.

Hay—Timothy, $12.50; clover, $10 @11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—Oregon, 11@12c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 35@40c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 13@14c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.50@ 4.00 per dozen; hens, $4 00@4.50; geese, $6.00; ducks, $5.00@ 6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, $1.75@2 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, $2.25@2.60 per sack.

Hops—14@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@ 22c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.25; light and feeders, $3.00@4.00; dressed, $5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $3.50@ 3.75; cows, $2.50@3; dressed beef, 6½ @7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6@6½c; small, 7@8c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, $14 per ton; natives, $11@13; sweets, 2c per pound; box of 60 pounds, $1.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 14@15c; dairy, 16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 23c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12@ 13c; Eastern cheese, 12½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14c; California ranch, 14c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7@7½c; mutton, 8½c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 12c; dressed, 14c; turkeys, live, 12c; dressed, 16c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 12½c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@ 5c; herring, 4c.

Olympia oysters, per sack, $3@3.50.

Corn—Whole, $23; cracked, per ton, $23; feed meal, $23 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $23; whole, $22.

Flour—Patents, per barrel, $4.25@ 4.50; straights, $4.00; California brands, $4.65; Dakota brands, $5.40@ $5.75; buckwheat flour, $6.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $17; shorts, per ton, $18@19.

Feed—Chopped feed, $18@20 per ton; middlings, per ton, $24; oil cake meal, per ton, $35.

Hay—Puget Sound, new, per ton, $12@14; Eastern Washington timothy, $18; alfalfa, $12; straw, $7.

Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, $23.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $23.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada, 11@13c; Oregon, 12 @14c; Southern coast lambs, 7@8c.

Hops—12@17½c per pound.

Millstuffs — Middlings, $20@22.50; California bran, $16.00@16.50 per ton.

Onions—Silverskins, $2.00@2.50 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 11½@12c; ranch, 12½@ 13½c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18½c; do seconds, 17c; fancy dairy, 16½c; good to choice, 15@16c per pound.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 9½c; old, 9c per pound.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40c@$1.40 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@$1; pears, 75c @$1 per box; plums, 20@35c.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 55@75c.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navels, $1.25 @2.50; Mexican limes, $5.50; California lemons, choice, $2.25; do common, 50c@$1.00 per box.

Hay—Wheat, $18@22.50; wheat and oat, $18@21; oat, $14.50@16.50; best barley, $17@19; alfalfa, $10.50@ 11.50; clover, $12@13.50.

Dear Thing.

"Pshaw!" he said; "that's nothing. Why, when I was a boy I fell out of a third story window and struck right on my head. Of course it hurt me some at the time, but I got over it all right."

"How do you know you got over it all right?" his wife asked. "It's barely possible that you would have had ordinary good sense if that hadn't happened to you."—Cleveland Leader.

POLITICAL PARTIES COMBINE.

Populists, Silver Republicans and Democrats of Oregon Join Issues.

Three state conventions met in Portland last week, the Populist, silver Republican and Democratic. A union of forces or fusion is the result. All parties united on the platform adopted by the Populists at Friday's session, and agreed to a division of the offices by a conference committee. The platform as adopted reads:

United in a common cause for the sacred purpose of preserving the principles of government by the whole people, in fact as well as in name, restoring and maintaining equality, under that government, of all classes, we, the people's democratic and silver-republican parties of the state of Oregon, waiving all minor points of difference and uniting for the purpose of carrying out the great underlying principles upon which we are all agreed, do make and present to the people of this state the following declaration of principles, and to the carrying out of which we solemnly pledge each and every candidate upon our united ticket:

First—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations; and we are unalterably opposed to the policy of the present republican administration in demanding the retirement of greenbacks, and the turning over of the money-making power of the government to the national banks, as presented by the bill drawn by the republican secretary of the treasury, and indorsed by President McKinley; and we especially denounce the avowed attempt by said bill to fasten the country irrevocably and forever to the single gold standard.

We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; also a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people through the lawful disbursements of the government.

We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

We demand that there shall be no further issue of United States interest-bearing bonds.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

We demand the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

We demand the initiative and referendum system of law-making in its optional form, local, state and national, and the submission by congress of all important national questions for an advisory vote of the people, until such time as the national constitution shall have been amended so as to provide for direct legislation.

We condemn as dangerous and unjust the surrender, in all departments of the government, to the influence of trusts, corporations and aggregations of wealth generally; and the packing of the highest courts of the land with corporation lawyers, too ready to do the will of their late employers, and to set aside valid and wholesome laws passed by the legislative departments of the states and government, upon flimsy pretexts, at the behests of such institutions.

We are opposed to government by injunction.

In state matters, we demand:

A simple and well-guarded registration law.

A more equitable mode of appointing judges of election.

Stringent laws to regulate the operation of fish traps, fish wheels and all fishing gear in the waters within the jurisdiction of the state.

We denounce and condemn the corrupt and extravagant republican legislative assemblies, and charge that the republican party, in its eagerness for the spoils of office, has become divided into warring factions, so that it is incapable of government as exemplified by the condition existing in the office of the state treasurer, there being at this time more than $500,000 therein wrung from the people by the process of taxation, while state warrants are stamped "Not paid for want of funds."

We demand that all district and county officers be placed upon salaries commensurate with the duties to be performed by them.

Inasmuch as railroad and other corporate property is not bearing its proportion of taxation, we demand that such property shall bear its just and equal share of the expenses of government.

State Nominations.

For governor—W. R. King, populist, of Baker.

For congressman—First district, R. M. Veatch, democrat, Linn; Second district, C. M. Donaldson, silver republican, of Baker.

For secretary of state—H. R. Kincaid, silver republican, of Lane.

For supreme judge—W. A. Ramsay, democrat, of Yamhill.

For attorney-general—J. L. Story, populist, of Wasco.

For state printer—Charles A. Fitch, populist, of Clackamas.

For superintendent of public instruction—H. S. Lyman, populist, of Clatsop.

District Nominations.

First district—Judge, E. C. Wade, silver republican; prosecuting attorney, A. N. Sloiss, populist; member of board of equalization, C. A. Worden, populist.

Second district—Judge, J. W. Hamilton, democrat; prosecuting attorney, H. Denlinger, jr., populist.

Third district—Judges, R. P. Boise, populist and P. H. D'Arcy, democrat; prosecuting attorney, S. L. Hayden, democrat; member of board of equalization, John P. Robertson, populist.

Fourth district—Judges, J. V. Beach, democrat, department 1; Thomas O'Day, democrat, department 3; Dell Stuart, silver republican; prosecuting attorney, no nomination.

Fifth district—Judge, W. D. Hare, populist; district attorney, no nomination.

Sixth district—District attorney, J. T. Hinkle, populist.

Seventh district—Judge, W. L. Bradford, democrat; prosecuting attorney, A. Van Vactor, populist.

Eighth district—No nominations.

Ninth district—Judge, M. D. Clifford, democrat; district attorney, E. Hicks, democrat; member of board of equalization, J. R. Gregg, populist.

St. Paul Bank Wrecked.

St. Paul, March 28.—The Bank of Merriam Park, this city, failed to open today, on account of a time-check fraud. The bank's capital is $50,000, of which $30,000 is reported to have been invested in Southall government time checks.

Robbers Make a Rich Haul.

Traver, Cal., March 28.—Northbound passenger train No. 18 was held up at Cross creek bridge, four miles south of Traver last night, about 10:55, by two trainrobbers. The men boarded the train at Goshen, and soon after pulling out climbed into the engine and compelled the fireman to cease firing. When the train reached Cross creek the steam gave out and the train stopped. The express car was then blown up with dynamite. It was completely demolished. The mail car was entered and the mail pouch containing through San Francisco registered letters was cut open and all its contents taken. No one was injured.

Dolphin in Commission.

New York, March 28.—The dispatch-boat Dolphin was placed in commission at the navy-yard today, and now awaits sailing orders. The forces of the Dolphin will consist of 110 officers and men. Captain Lyons will be in command.

One inch of rain falling upon one square mile is equivalent to about 17,-500,000 gallons of water.

Spring Medicine

These two words emphasize a necessity and indicate a remedy.

SPRING—the season when the blood is most impure as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help.

MEDICINE—that to which the millions turn at this season—Hood's Sarsaparilla. The *original* and *only* preparation especially adapted to the present needs of the human family; that which makes the blood pure and clean, as shown by its thousands of wonderful cures of dreadful blood diseases; creates an appetite and cures dyspepsia, as shown by its "magic touch" in all stomach troubles; steadies and strengthens the nerves, as proved by people formerly nervous, now calm and self-possessed, thanks to

Only those who have been relieved of great suffering can fully appreciate the gratitude with which the testimonials overflow written in favor of Hoods's Sarsaparilla. Just read this:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—After an illness of two years during which time I underwent several surgical operations, I at last began to improve; but my improvement was so slow that I became discouraged and it seemed as though I would never get strong again. I was very much run down and it did not seem as though I had any appetite and I did not care to live. One day I met a friend who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and I was advised to try it. After I had taken a few doses I

Began to Feel Better

and had a better appetite. I gained from two to three pounds a week and grew stronger every day. I took two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am now as strong as I ever was in my life, and I praise Hood's Sarsaparilla for bringing me back to health."—Emily Billinger, 10 Grand avenue, South, Portland, Or.

"The members of our family have derived much benefit from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father was severely troubled with humor, but it readily yielded to Hood's Sarsaparilla."—Mrs. I. M. White, Salem, Or.

The Medicine For You

Because of what it has done for others; because you ought this spring to take that which will do you the most good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine because it cures when all others fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

Lubricants for Bicycles.

A writer in The India Rubber World calls attention of bicyclists to the fact that animal oils are very destructive to rubber products, such as bicycle tires. It makes no difference how good the compound may be; a little spot of animal grease in contact with the tire injures the rubber. A careful examination of many bicycle oils shows that they are partially of animal origin. Mineral oils are not nearly so apt to injure the rubber. In fact, many of them are not injurious at all, when applied in small quantities, while many vegetable oils are in a measure helpful to rubber.

Mme. Gadski's Hair.

All that beautiful hair that Mme. Gadski displays as Elsa, Senta, Eva, Sieglinde, Elizabeth and the rest, says Harper's Bazaar, is her own. It is a glorious mane, in color a light coppery brown, slightly waving and of extraordinary length and thickness. In private life the prima donna wears it brushed back from her forehead and coiled at the middle of the back of her head. A few plain tortoise-shell pins hold it in place. No headdress or fancy pins or bowknots or other bric-a-brac disfigure it.

DON'T BE FOUNDERED.

We blanket a horse in the warmest weather after a hard drive if he is to stand in his stall. We take violent exercise and do hard manual labor, and very many take no precaution against sudden cooling off. In case of the horse, if he chills, he will be foundered. In case of men and women who are forgetful of the consequences, they will suffer soreness and stiffness from head to foot. If we are thus forgetful, we need not be so of the fact that St. Jacobs Oil, used in a case of the kind, is one of the best and surest cures. A good rubbing relaxes the stiffened muscles and puts the joints to work again in good order. In this season of sports none who enjoy them ought to be without a bottle of the Oil.

Sufferers from neuralgia are warned by a medical writer not to drink tea, but to partake freely of coffee, into which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed.

THE MODERN GENERATION OF MEN

Physically men are better today than ever before. Our college youth are, as a general thing magnificent specimens. The constitutionally weak and nervous, though they may never become athletes, can greatly increase their strength and restore tranquility to the nervous system by the efficient aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also removes malarial, kidney, dyspeptic and bilious trouble.

The United States government exhibit at the exposition will excel by all odds that made at any former exposition.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

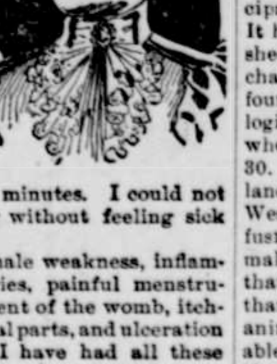
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Common salt that is used daily in our food is needed in the body. It aids digestion and the assimilation of the food, and helps in the composition of many of the tissues.

A Wonderful Statement

From Mrs. J. S. McGillas, of 113 Kilburn Avenue, Rockford, Ill.

"I was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could cure me, but failed to do so.



"I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful pains in my heart, fainting spells, sparks before my eyes, and sometimes I would get so blind I could not see for several minutes. I could not stand very long without feeling sick and vomiting.

I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, painful menstruation, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulceration of the womb. I have had all these complaints.

"The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured."

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Milking Cows by Machinery.

By means of a newly-designed apparatus all the cows in a dairy can be milked at once, a vacuum tank being connected by pipes with air-tight pails near each animal, with flexible rubber tubes for attachment to the teats to draw the milk into the pails as soon as the valves in the pipes are opened to apply the suction of the vacuum tank.

2 x I

Schilling's Best baking powder ought to sell for twice as much as the next best. 626

A goldfish will will die in 90 minutes if placed in water which contains one per cent of alcohol. In water which contains 20 per cent of alcohol it will die instantly.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

A Brooklyn thief has been sent to the penitentiary nine years for stealing two bicycles. The court evidently rides.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. *"Tea Garden Drips"* is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine *"Tea Garden Drips"* have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Iceland's geysers never shoot their water higher than 100 feet, while some of our Yellowstone geysers go more than three times as high.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousnes after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A machine for reigstering the strokes made by the oarsmen in a rowboat was recently exhibited in London.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

A London police court has decided that Bibles and prayer books are necessaries of life.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

The population of New South Wales last year was 96,640, a gain of about 20,000 in one year.

Feeding on a Desert.

The American consul at Aden, Arabia, gives an account in the last volume of Consular Reports of a curious herd of sheep in Somaliland, which is a desert country. These sheep subsist on prickly mimosa, a kind of desert scrub bush, seemingly the most unpalatable of food. Their striking peculiarity, as described by the consul, is a large lump of pure fat growing right at the root of the tail. A medium-sized lump of this fat weighs about four pounds, and it varies from one and one-half to six pounds. People who have studied the nature and habits of these sheep say that, like the camel, which is able to subsist for days without food from the strength derived from the tissues of his hump, this blackhead sheep can subsist on the strength without any other sustenance. The principal market for the skins is New York. It has been proven by trial that the sheep are able to stand a considerable change of climate. A few years ago four sheep were acclimated at the Zoological Garden at Frankfort, Germany, where their progeny now number about 30. There are vast stretches of desert land in Arizona and elsewhere in the West where cactus plants grow in profusion, but as yet no domesticated animals have been successfully raised in that region. It has been proposed more than once to import camels, but these animals are not likely to prove serviceable. The Somaliland sheep, however, if acclimated in that desert region, together with the plant he subsists upon, might prove a valuable addition to our list of domestic animals. It is no doubt the thought of the consul that such an experiment should be tried.

A man residing in Strafford, Vt., named one of his children Freedom because he was born on a Fourth of July, and another Blizzard because he first saw what light there was on March 12, 1888.

Automatic Car Brake.

A new automatic car stopper has a gate hanging under the front of the car which tips back when it strikes a raised body and releases a pair of brake shoes, which are flat on the under side to fit the rails and curved on the upper side to engage the wheels, causing them tn run on to the shoes and stop the car.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

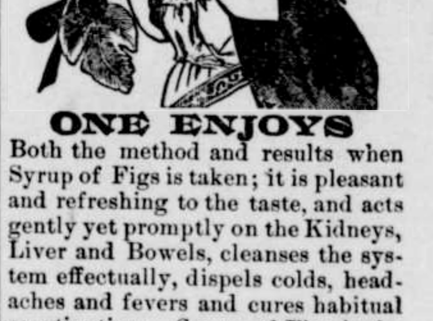
Mousseline Sleeves.

Dresses of various fashion, material and style agree in this one point: They have sleeves close fitting for the entire length of finely shirred mousseline de soie. For a dinner dress or evening gown these sleeves are often unlined. But for a luncheon gown or other toilet they can be made as warm as necessary with the silk lining. The black mousseline sleeves are charming on satin cloth or velvet frocks.

One Bank Failure.

San Marino, the little republic in the Appenines, has proved that it is up to date by having a bank failure and arresting all the directors for fraud.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WHEAT Make money by succesful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of reference given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Send for our free reference book. DOWNING, HOPKINS & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Wash.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

WILL & FINCK CO.'S SPRING EYE GRAIN BAG NEEDLES......
Plain or with Cutter. The best needle in the market. Used by all sack sewers. For sale by all general merchandise stores, or by
WILL & FINCK CO.,
820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

INDIAN WARS—1847-56. Write for information important to survivors and widows of Indian war veterans. TABER & WHITMAN CO., Pension and Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

IOWA FARMS For sale on crop payment, $2.00 per acre cash, balance ½ crop yearly until paid for. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

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No annoying safety pin attachment to break or unfasten. Works automatically. Absolutely Prevents Skirts from Sagging. Simple and effective. Will sell readily wherever shown. Agents wanted everywhere. For terms, etc., address
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