

The Man Who Lost Hope

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Minden, Neb., said:
"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin in the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work and had to be turned in bed. I made up my mind that I could not be cured as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I felt better, and by the time I had used six boxes the disease had entirely disappeared, and I have not been so free from pain since I was a boy. The paralysis also disappeared, and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease."—From the *Gazette, Minden, Neb.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People 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-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS

Made with Field Guns and Explosives.

THE TROOPS IN LUZON

To Be Armed with the Latest and Best Weapons—Officers Ordered to Vancouver.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The war department has recently concluded an exhaustive series of experiments, at Sandy Hook, with high explosives, and light field guns, that promises to mark a material advance in the artillery branch of the service. Major General Miles is chairman. The recommendations of the board are in shape to be presented to the secretary, and if adopted, will result in the arming of the troops in the Philippines with the most advanced type of light-field guns in the world. The board has decided on a minute, which can be operated by one man and which, with its full crew, can be taken to pieces in thirteen seconds, for loading on mule-back for transportation wherever needed. It is of a three inch calibre, and can carry solid shot, shrapnel or a bursting charge of a high explosive, which will kill by concussion in a radius of 300 feet. The high explosives have been tested for a year, and it is said to be superior to either the lydit or the mellinite, the British and French high explosives.

NEW OFFICERS.
Washington, July 15.—The following named officers of the thirty-fifth infantry, recently appointed, have been ordered to join their regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington:
Captain Samuel R. Langworthy, Captain Thomas W. Darrahan, and First Lieutenant John Hughes.

NOT ABANDONED.
Washington, July 15.—A party of twelve Sioux Indians, traveling with a Wild West show in foreign lands, is expected to be left stranded in Germany, and through official representations to the state department, funds have been ordered advanced to them by the American embassy in case the expected happens. The party was employed by a show unknown to this government, and taken quietly over the Canadian line and thence to Europe. The show people have let slip their intention to drop them after their present run there.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., of Portland, Lose Another Damage Suit.

Portland, Or., July 15.—The jury in the damage suit of Ada Bingham against Lipman & Wolfe this morning returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,000. Mrs. Bingham was formerly employed as clerk by Lipman & Wolfe who recently discharged her and accused her of appropriating to herself money and merchandise from their store. Mrs. Jester, another discharged clerk, was by a jury, awarded \$2,500 damages a few days ago.

A RACE WAR.
Colored Miners Killed by Strikers in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., July 15.—Two negroes were killed outright, and another was fatally shot, in a fight tonight at Isboda, between striking miners and negroes who had been imported from Georgia to take their places. After the first brush the firing became almost general throughout the mining

town, but the deputies, who were sent from here, had rested quiet at midnight. The killing seems to be the result of a plot.

WILL STRIKE.
Rapid Transit System of Brooklyn Tied Up Today.

New York, July 16.—(Sunday, 2:10 a. m.)—It has just been announced that a tie-up of the entire Brooklyn rapid transit system of trolley and elevated roads will occur at 5 o'clock this morning. General Master Workman Farson, after the meeting of the executive committee, stated, with the acquiescence of District Master Pines, that the entire executive committee of twenty-one members, representing fifteen local assemblies, had voted to strike. Conservative figures place the number of men who will go out at 4,750.

GRAIN INJURED

NORTHWEST WHEATFIELDS SUFFER FROM HEAT.
Considerable Damage Done in Many Localities—A Large Acreage and a Small Yield.

PORTLAND, July 15.—The spring sown grain and the re-seeded fields of wheat on light lands, in a number of localities in the Northwest, may be termed in a critical condition as the result of the hot weather of the past week. Intense heat has caught the grain at a stage where it was at the worst disadvantage. At nearly all the points south of the Snake river, the fall grain and spring grain planted early on the heavy soil, is not injured by the heat, but the grain less fortunately situated has been burning. Reports are in a measure conflicting, but the reports received in this city within the past 48 hours show that the crop in many localities has been considerably damaged.

SMALLER CROPS.
Spokane, July 15.—Reports from the principal agricultural towns in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho show that the acreage of ground, sowed to wheat this year, is larger than in 1898. Reports also show that the crop of wheat will be smaller by one-third as compared with former years. The long winter delayed spring sowing, and much wheat was winter-killed. The fruit crop will also be reduced fully one-third owing to the late spring. In some sections the crop is failure.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blister and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

WILL HAVE AN OFFICE.
An Albany Man Gets In on the Government Ple.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—C. B. Winn, of Albany, has been recommended for supervisor of census for the first congressional district of Oregon.

"Never Burn a Candle at Both Ends.
If you do your light will soon be gone and you will be in the dark. Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles, without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps people who are overworked and tired."

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating, mild, effective.

RECEPTION TO GOV. GEER

By California Military Authorities

A PLEASANT AFFAIR

Oregon's Executive Expresses His Appreciation of the Treatment Accorded the Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The members of Governor Geer's staff today tendered a reception to the governor of Oregon and his staff, who depart this evening for Portland. The officers and ladies of the party assembled in the parlors of the Occidental hotel. All the officers were in uniform, and the gathering was a brilliant one. General Seaman first addressed the company of officers, explaining that the members of the governor's staff desired to show a mark of respect to the visitors, and had gathered together for this farewell reception.

"The California people were the last to bid farewell to the gallant soldiers of Oregon when they sailed away," said General Seaman, "hence it is entirely proper that California should be the first to greet them on their return from the glories of war. We have been pleased and glad to meet you, and if we have done any thing to contribute to the pleasures of your visit here, we are most glad."

Governor Geer responded, saying that he wished to thank the people of California for their kind treatment and courtesy. "It has been a wonderful reception," said the governor, "and we thank you all for the many courtesies we have received."

Colonel S. C. Spencer, judge advocate general on the Oregon staff, made the concluding speech, saying: On behalf of Governor Geer and his staff, I desire to say that we have been wonderfully impressed by our reception here, but the greeting you have given our boys is something we can never forget. We thank the people and members of the governor's staff for their kindness and courtesy.

MCKINLEY'S APPRECIATION.

San Francisco, July 15.—The following was made public today, by Major General Shafter, for the information of the Second Oregon volunteers and the United States signal corps volunteers, now awaiting muster-out at the Presidio:

"The president desires to express, in the most public manner, his appreciation of the lofty patriotism shown by the volunteers and regulars of the Eighth army corps, in performing willing service through severe campaigns and battles against the insurgents in Luzon, when under the terms of their enlistments they would have been entitled to discharge upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. This action on their part was noble and heroic. It will stand forth as an example of self-sacrifice and public consecration which ever characterized the American soldiers. In recognition thereof I shall recommend to congress that a special medal of honor be given to the officers and soldiers of the Eighth army corps, who performed this great duty voluntarily and enthusiastically for their country. (Signed) William McKinley."

Governor Geer and staff departed for home on the Oregon express tonight. Colonel Joclyn and Major Morion will have charge of the mustering out of the Oregon volunteers and the work will probably consume two or three weeks. The Oregon men were paid off today. The enlisted men as a body became richer by a little more than \$35,000. All this is back pay. The regiment drew some \$22,000 as travel pay, to cover the supposed expense of each man transportation from San Francisco to his home. They will also receive pay for the time they are detained, preparatory to the final muster out and an honorable discharge.

READY FOR SEA.
San Francisco, July 15.—The transports Newport and Ohio are being overhauled, and will be ready for another voyage to Manila in twelve days. The Tattler will sail in the 22d, with two battalions of the Nineteenth infantry and 100 recruits.

ROW IN CAMP.

CARTER HARRISON REFUDIATES SOME SILVER LEADERS.
Cold Water Thrown on the Democratic Meeting to Be Held in Chicago Next Thursday.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Three political developments stirred the democrats in Chicago today. One was the refusal of Mayor Carter Harrison, on account of its "obscure" origin, to attend and deliver an address of welcome at the Auditorium free silver meeting on Thursday night. The second was the verbal notice that the democratic national committee would be asked to repudiate the Croker-Hill-Murphy machine in New York and organize the silver crowd. The third was the statement that an effort would be made to have the rule adopted that no man, who bolted the Chicago platform, in 1896, shall be eligible to sit in the national convention of 1900 as a delegate.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison today sent the following letter to the committee in charge of the arrangements for the democratic meeting at the Auditorium on July 20th:

"Replying to your favor of the 16th inst., in which you ask me to deliver an address of welcome at the Auditorium on July 20th, to the national

democratic committee and a large number of prominent democrats of America. I regret my inability to accept. In ordinary circumstances I should be only too glad, both as mayor of Chicago, and as a democrat, to welcome the national committee or any number of democrats to Chicago, the city in which the platform of 1896 was framed and in which W. J. Bryan was elevated to his present leadership of the national democracy.

"I cannot but think, however, it would be an absurdity to welcome these distinguished men under the auspices of a self-constituted committee whose personnel is too obscure to be known even in its home city. Had this meeting been organized under the direction of the democrats of the regular type and of known party standing, it would have afforded me great pleasure to be present. Under existing circumstances, while thanking you for the honor, I must beg leave to be excused."

Efforts are being made by the Harrison leaders to induce as many of the national committeemen as possible to ignore the meeting. It was said that fully one-half of them would not go near it. The Altgeld forces have been reinforced by the Chicago platform democrats of New York. Willis J. Abbott, the first emissary to arrive, comes as one of the committee of the silver party in New York. When a copy of Mayor Harrison's letter was shown to ex-Governor Altgeld, the latter said:

"I am sorry the mayor looked at it that way. He has made a grave mistake. He has lost a golden opportunity. Should he come to the meeting and make a rousing democratic speech he would place himself at the head of the democratic party of the state, but he has lost the chance now."

ANOTHER BATTLE.

FOUGHT BY RIVAL FACTIONS IN THE KENTUCKY HILLS.

Five Men Killed and Several Wounded as the Result of an Arrest—An Old Feud.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—A special to Courier Journal, from London, Ky., tells of a report reaching there of the outbreak of another feud in Clay county, by which five men lost their lives today. The dead are said to be: Robert Philpot, Ed. Fisher, A. Aaron Morris, Jim Griffith, and Hugh Griffin. These fatalities resulted from a pitched battle fought near Little Goose creek, three miles from Man chester.

The feud dates back nearly two years. On Christmas, 1897, James Philpot was killed by Aaron Morris, but before he died he shot and killed William Bundy, a friend of Morris. The Morris and Griffiths are closely affiliated. Since then the two factions have been very bitter and the enmity has been aroused recently by the White-Baker hostilities. The Philpots, who are the strongest faction in the mountains, number about 750 voters, openly espoused the cause of the Bakers, while the Griffiths took sides with the Whites.

The story that reaches here from Manchester is that Bob Philpot was arrested this morning by Deputy Sheriff Wash Thacker. While very circumstantial in other respects, the report does not give the reason for Philpot's arrest. It is said that, while Thacker was taking Philpot's bond the latter was shot from behind by a member of the crowd that had gathered. This precipitated a general fight with Winchester and revolvers, which was participated in by George Granville, Robert and Peter Philpot and Ed. Fisher on one side, and Aaron Morris and Hugh Jim and Green Griffith on the other. The battle began at about 9 o'clock, and continued for 10 or 15 minutes. When it was over, five were dead and several badly wounded.

HORSES FOR OTIS.

Washington, July 17.—The war department has chartered the steamer Flam to carry 300 cavalry horses to Manila.

Raw as Beef From Eczema.

Eczema is more than skin-deep. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, although all suffering is produced through the skin; the only way to reach the disease, therefore, is through the blood.

Mr. Phil T. Jones, of Mixersville, Ind., writes:
"I had Eczema thirty years, and after a great deal of treatment my leg was so raw and sore that it gave me considerable trouble. I had a doctor who broke into a running sore and began to spread and grow worse. For the past five or six years I have suffered untold agony and had given up all hope of ever being free from the disease, as I have been treated by some of the best physicians and I have when many blood medicines, all in vain. With little faith left I began to take S. S. S., and it apparently cured me. I was worse, but I knew that this was the way the remedy got rid of the poison. Continuing S. S. S., the sore healed up entirely, the skin became clear and smooth, and I was cured perfectly."

Swift's Specific is superior to other blood remedies because it cures diseases which they can not reach. It goes to the bottom—to the cause of the disease, and will cure the worst case of Eczema, no matter what other treatment has failed. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be purely vegetable.

S. S. S. For The Blood
never fails to cure Eczema, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Tetters, Rheumatism, Open Sores, Ulcers, Boils, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.
Bottle mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ALASKA'S NEW EL Dorado

Reports from the Cape Nome Mines

VARY QUITE A LITTLE

Hundreds of Unfortunates from Dawson Find Refuge in St Michaels

—Harriman's Party.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The steamer Lauranda arrived today from St. Michaels. No big amounts of gold just were carried. The news brought from Cape Nome is varied and conflicting. One or two men give glowing accounts, while many of the miners from Dawson, who had spent two or three weeks at St. Michaels, say they are convinced that the accounts of rich finds are exaggerated. Some go so far as to pronounce it a transportation fiasco.

S. G. Simpson, of this city, said he learned at St. Michaels that miners in the Cape Nome country were washing out as high as \$500 per day.

A. E. MacCreedy, of Kolo, said: "It is my opinion that Cape Nome is a fake."

James N. Land, of Winona, Minn., said: "A friend of mine, who is thoroughly reliable, tells me there is absolutely no gold being taken out, and no work is being done on claims."

A GOLD SHIP.

Seattle, July 17.—The steamer Ronoke arrived from St. Michaels tonight, with about 500 passengers and gold dust, estimated at \$2,000,000. It is mostly owned by Dawson banks and the North American Trading & Transportation Company. The largest individual amount is said to be \$50,000, belonging to Parker brothers.

Purser Newcomb, in whose custody a large part of the treasure was, estimates the total amount brought by the Ronoke at \$3,500,000. The steamer Garronne sailed from St. Michaels for Vancouver, B. C., previous to the Ronoke, with almost, if not fully as much gold aboard. It is estimated that the two steamers carried over \$4,000,000 in dust from St. Michaels.

BARREN OF GOLD.

Healy, St. Michaels, July 4, via Seattle, July 17.—A country as extensively advertised, and fully as barren of gold as Koyukuk, is Koz-lue sound. During the past year and a half thousands of prospectors have turned their attention to this section of Alaska, and have fully prospected Kowak and other streams which were supposed to carry gold in large quantities, but which upon trial have proven counterfeit.

THE PRESIDENT INFORMED

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President McKinley received a telegram from San Francisco today, stating that the Oregon troops at the Presidio were without overcoats, and were suffering from the weather and in danger of pneumonia. The dispatch stated that, having just returned from a tropical climate, they could not withstand the cold, and there were plenty of overcoats in the quartermaster's department. President McKinley directed that such clothing as was necessary for the comfort of the troops be issued to them.

It is stated at war department that the matter of clothing for the troops was at their own disposal. Each man is allowed \$100 annually for clothing, and if he does not use whole amount he draws the residue. The Oregon men can draw upon this clothing credit if they want to, and get overcoats or other things, they will be charged to their clothing account and taken out of the money paid them when they are mustered out.

FEW COMMENTS MADE.

Washington, July 17.—The publication of the war correspondents' formal indictment of General Otis' management in the Philippines caused a sensation here. Generally there was a disinclination exhibited by the officials to discuss this last "round robin." General Miles, who was acting secretary of war in the absence of Secretary Alger, and Assistant Secretary McKeljohn would not comment upon the dispatch. Adjutant-General Corbin said:

"Yes, these complaints have been brought to my notice, and a word of explanation is perhaps due to the country no less than the department. The censure of the so-called censored press is without justice, and evidently made under a misapprehension of facts. There has been no information received from General Otis that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin board in the hall of the office. Every fair-minded representative of the press will bear witness to this statement. What would the manager of one of the complaining papers say if information, concerning the business of the paper, was inquired for of printers rather than at the business office. This is a case exactly in point. The standing instructions of the president and secretary of war are that the public shall be given all the information we can give. This has been done and will continue to be done. Of course, the plans of Aguinaldo and other rebels, have not and will not be promulgated, but all the facts of events transpiring have been given in full."

Parsnip Complexion.

It does not require an expert to detect the sufferer from kidney trouble. The hollow cheeks, the sunken eyes, the dark, puffy circles under the eyes, the sallow parsnip-colored complexion indicates it.

A physician would ask if you had rheumatism, a dull pain or ache in the back or over the hips, stomach trouble, desire to urinate often, or a burning or scalding in passing it; if after passing there is an unsatisfied feeling as if it must be at once repeated, or if the urine has a brick dust deposit or strong odor.

When these symptoms are present, no time should be lost in removing the cause. Delay may lead to gravel, catarrh of the bladder, inflammation, causing stoppage, and sometimes requiring the drawing of the urine with instruments, or may run into Bright's Disease, the most dangerous stage of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, is a positive remedy for such diseases. Its reputation is world wide and it is so easy to get at in any drug store that no one need suffer any length of time for want of it.

However, if you prefer to first test its wonderful merits, mention the Oregon Statesman and write to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a sample bottle and book telling all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail.

WATER POWERS IN CANADA.

A great deal of activity is being shown in Canada in the electrical utilization of water powers, although strangely enough nearly all the developments of the power at Niagara Falls has taken place on the American side of the river. One of the latest projects, however, is big, and is intended to benefit Fort Arthur, Ontario, and Fort William, by the employment of the Kaministiquia river and the Kakabeka Falls. Both towns have agreed to pay \$10,000 a year for thirty-three years to the power company, and to receive in return yearly 750 horse-power of electric current and 250,000 gallons of water. The current is to be available twenty-four hours daily. It is also said that the Canadian Pacific will buy power for its grain elevators. At Fort William about 2000 horse-power will be taken for four great storage elevators, and one at Fort Arthur will require 1000 horse-power. Meanwhile, the older power plants in Canada are doing well. That at the famous Montmorency Falls, Quebec, has been in harness for some years, and some 4000 horse-power is now being developed, not only for light and power, but to operate the Quebec street railway. At one point where the transmission wires cross the St. Charles River, they are lifted 140 feet into the air by two iron towers across a span of 50 feet. Thus any ship can pass beneath without scraping its masts or fouling its anchor with submerged wires. The winds are strong, but the wires at the height are strung 21 inches apart, so that they shall not swing against each other. As for the street railway driven by the power of these falls, seven or eight miles away, it ran right along last winter, in spite of 120 inches of snow of which 44 inches fell in the single month of March. But with boundless water power behind them, the electric cars would climb the side of a house.

BLACKING IN BRUSH HANDLE

No More We'll Hear the Cry, 'Where's That Polish Box?'

A magazine blacking brush, the invention of John J. Howe of Wilmington, Del., is a thing which will appeal to every man who even occasionally blackens his own shoes. The affair is much the same in appearance as the ordinary brush, which consists of a handle and a brush, except that the handle is somewhat larger. This serves as a receptacle for liquid blacking, which flows into the daubing brush by gravity as the brush is applied to the shoe. This method has the advantage of cleanliness over the old way of using the boxed blacking, and the latter is always the right consistency for use.

PURCHASE OF A GROVE OF REDWOOD TREES.

The Mecker grove of redwood trees, on the Russian river, in Sonoma county, California, has been bought for \$27,500 by the Botanical club of San Francisco. This grove, one of the most attractive in the redwood zone of California, is three hours' travel from San Francisco. The "high links" of the club have taken place there for several years.

Up to the day of his first entering school Booker T. Washington's name was Rooker T. Muffero. Then the teacher said that all the colored boys of the section had three or four names. "Well," said the new pupil, "put me down as Washington."

LANDS, PATENTS, PENSIONS AND CLAIMS.

Washington Low, and Claims Company, Rooms 5 and 7, 412 Louisiana avenue, N. W., Washington, will, on very reasonable terms prosecute land claims, including mineral lands and mines, applications for patents and pensions, and all other claims before congress, the District of Columbia courts, the several government departments, the court of claims, and the supreme court of the United States.

The company will also aid lawyers, at a distance, in preparing their cases for the supreme court of the United States, and for a small consideration will furnish correspondents information concerning matters in Washington that they may desire to know. Send for circulars.

JOHN G. SLATER, President. (In writing please mention this paper.)