GEN. MACEO IN MOTION

Great Patriot Easily Breaks the Spanish Cordon.

ON THE WAY TO SANTA CLARA.

Campos' Men in Pursuit—The Insurgents in Light Order, Having Sent Their Baggage by Water.

Havana, Dec. 4.—The reports that have been current for several days that Antonio Maceo had crossed the military line of La Trocha on November 29 are confirmed here. He was accompanied by the bands of Miros, Cebreco and Quintin Banderas. The crossing was effected between the forts of La Sanchez and La Redonda, north of Ciego de Avila. Upon crossing the line a force of the insurgents was detached to make an assault on La Redonda fort, thus creating a diversion to prevent pursuit, while the main force pushed on toward the borders of Santa Clara province, which it is proposed to invade. Maceo's forces are closely pursued by Gens. Aldave and Aldecoa and Gens. Suarez, Valdez and Navarro have also been sent to attack him. An important engagement is imminent, the Spanish object being to divert Maceo's advance upon Santa Clara and to prevent his junction with the forces of Gomez.

The munitions and baggage belonging to Maceo's forces have been carried on schooners from the Manzanillo coast to the Santa Clara province, in order to enable the insurgents to go unincumbered and move more rapidly. An attack upon a fort near Santa Clara has been made by 800 insurgents. A column of 150 troops was sent to the relief of the fort, and the insurgents were dispersed.

Havana, Dec. 4.—Gen. Gonzales, an insurgent convicted of taking up arms against the government, was today sentenced to be shot, and later he was executed at Matanzas.

Maceo's advance moved rapidly across the country from the neighborhood of Cascorro, and reached a point five miles from Ciege de Avila on the evening of November 28. The main body was then between Horininguera and Socorro. On the 29th the sound of firing was clearly heard at Ciege de Avila, in the direction of Fort Redonda, on the Trocha. At 10 o'clock Maceo's advance guard, 400 strong, attacked Fort Redonda and was repelled. His entire following then passed to the westward, across the Trocha, between Forts Redonda and Sanchez, which are on the military line of Ciege de Avila. Four separate Spanish columns are in the vicinity of Maceo's force, endeavoring to prevent his entrance into Santa Clara, which is his present object. Suarez Valdez, with 4,600 soldiers, and Navarro, with 2,000, are in his front, and Mella and Aldave are in his rear and on his left flank with 4,500 men. There is expectation in official circles here of an important engagement, and it is likely to occur at any moment. News from Santa Clara is looked for with intense interest.

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 4.—Cuban residents and sympathizers in Jamaica have been particularly active of late, and have several times outwitted the authorities who were on the lookout for departing expeditions of filibusters. The Spanish consul at Kingston, leaving the southern coast free from all espionage, has offered safe embarkation of men and ammunition destined for Cuba. On the night of the 17th an expedition fully armed and equipped set sail from the north coast, and carrier pigeons have just arrived bringing news of its safe arrival on Cuban soil.

New York, Dec. 4.—The portion of President Cleveland's message that refers to the Cuban question evoked lively comment yesterday at the headquarters of the revolutionary junta in this city. Delegate Estrada Palma objected to the president's describing American sympathy with the Cubans as sentimental. Mr. Palma felt that the president's views on the Cuban subject were possibly influenced by the Spanish minister at Washington City and the United States consul general at Havana. "Mr. Cleveland's neutrality is all we can hope for," he continued, "and we are thankful that he did not see fit to bring up the precedent of Gen. Grant's position and utterances." Mr. Palma added that the hopes of Cubans everywhere were centered upon the favorable action of the new American congress. Horace Rubens, counsel for the Cuban party, considered the president's attitude as not only sympathetic, but as indicating that he realizes the importance of the insurrection and is ready to act in the matter when the proper moment arrives, in the manner most favorable to the Cuban cause.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 4.—The commissioners sent here in behalf of the Cuban insurgents to induce President Zelaya to recognize Cuba's belligerent rights have been thus far unsuccessful. Spanish influence is strong here, and the president refuses to aid the Cubans, on the ground that it might lead to a violation of international law.

EDWARD KILANYI IS DEAD.

The Famous Designer of Living Pictures Succumbs to Consumption.

New York, Dec. 4.—Edward von Kilayni, who introduced living pictures in this country, died today of bronchial consumption. The body will be sent to Germany for interment.

Kilyani was born 43 years ago, in Hungary. He came of a theatrical family. When 23 years old Kilyani organized a small company to produce a spectacular piece called "Venus," in the German provinces. He painted the scenery and managed the company. Kilyani first produced his living pictures in March, 1892, in Berlin.

Allison a Candidate for President.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 4.—Senator William B. Allison is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. His campaign has been formally started by the Republican state central committee. Many politicians and others have been trying for a year or more to make Mr. Allison consent to be a candidate and to give over the management of his campaign to them. But he has held them aloof, and this is the first authorized announcement of his candidacy. Pressure has been brought to bear from all parts of this and other states to bring Mr. Allison into the field, and it is in response to this unanimous call that the Republican state central committee at its meeting last night took the matter up of its own accord and made the official announcement. The conference was attended by all the eleven members of the state committee but one, and many other prominent Republicans, among them F. M. Drake, governor-elect, and several members of the legislature that meets early in January. The wisdom of the move decided upon was unanimously approved. It is generally agreed that the Republican state convention to send delegates to the national convention will be held at Des Moines about the middle of March, but the committee did not decide upon the date. H. G. McMillan, chairman of the Republican state committee, will open headquarters in this city at once, and it will be the center of the Allison campaign, which is now to be pushed with all the vigor and skill which the politicians of Iowa and other states favorable to Allison are able to put into it.

The Cost of the Nicaragua Canal.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Alfors Noble, of this city, a member of the Nicaragua board appointed by act of congress to report upon the feasibility of the Nicaragua canal, was seen last night in reference to the report that the board had reported adversely on the canal. Noble said that so far as he knew the report which the board had submitted to the president, as provided in the act creating it, had not yet been presented to congress, and therefore he could not speak freely until the report became public property. He admitted, however, that the commission's estimate of the cost of building the canal was $133,000,000, as against the estimate of the Nicaragua Construction Company's of $89,000,000. Mr. Noble would not say that the report was adverse to the project, but thought the canal a decided possibility, so far as the task of construction was concerned. The commission, he explained, was not authorized to consider the question of the canal becoming a paying enterprise, but only to investigate as to the cost and manner of construction.

New York, Dec. 4.—A special to the World from Managua, Nicaragua, says: Great opposition is manifested to the president's announcement of his intention to allow the United States to superintend the survey and construction of the Nicaragua canal. Many signatures are being obtained to a petition which will be presented to congress, asking that steps be taken to frustrate the purposes of Nicaragua's president.

The Confession of Harry Hayward.

Minneapolis, Dec. 4.—The closing act in the drama of Harry Hayward's life is at hand, and in that connection the book of "missing links" which has been prepared by Michael Quinlan, the detective employed by the Haywards, has a remarkable interest. The book was given to the printers this afternoon, and will be ready for the public next Monday. The whole book is virtually a confession of Hayward's guilt. Quinlan himself evidently believes in it most thoroughly. Two chapters are devoted to a running account of the crime and trial. The remaining chapters are devoted to "links," and are so designated.

The most important is that on which the confession is based, which appears in link 5. In that chapter a visit to Hayward at the jail is detailed by the detective. Harry had been discussing with his detective a preposterous plan for getting Adry out of the way. The plot was an exceedingly ingenious and daring one. Quinlan said: "Well, Harry, your scheme is a great one and well put up, but you must remember that you only look at one side of it. You know there are two sides to everything. You remember how your plot was laid in your last job in the murder of Miss Ging, and you see how poorly you put up that job. You look at only one side of it."

"Well," replied Hayward, petulantly, "who in heaven's name would think his own brother would go back on him? Had Adry stayed with me I would have known what Blixt would have said from the start. They did not disprove my loan to Miss Ging in the trial, and that alone would have carried out my theory."

"That," said Quinlan, "was Hayward's confession."

On another question Harry said to Quinlan: "If Adry only told all the truth and the facts as they are, he would not help me any, but he would be hanged, just as I expect to be. We both deserve hanging for the crimes we have committed before this."

Theodore Havemeyer a Baron.

New York, Dec. 4.—A cablegram was received in this city last night, giving official notice of the resignation of Theodore A. Havemeyer as consul general of Austria in this city. Mr. Havemeyer resigned three weeks ago because of the pressure of his private business affairs, after holding the position for twenty-five years. The cablegram announced further that Mr. Havemeyer's successor, Franz Stockinger, would present to Mr. Havemeyer a patent of nobility from Emperor Francis Joseph, confirming the title of baron already borne by him. The emperor created Mr. Havemeyer a commander of the order of the Iron Cross eight years ago. This honor carries with it the rank of baron. Mr. Havemeyer will not leave this city to live in Vienna, as was reported. His interests are too vast, he says, to permit him to leave them. Franz Stockinger, who has succeeded Mr. Havemeyer, has been an attache of the Austrian government at London.

Watterson Says Congress Will Do Little

Omaha, Dec. 4.—Henry Watterson is in Omaha today. Speaking of the president's message he said: "Nothing will come of it. Congress will not do anything at all, and if the Republicans are wise they will simply pass the appropriation bills and go home. With different political majorities in the two houses and Mr. Cleveland in the presidential chair it is idle to hope for any agreement upon important measures of legislation. It must be remembered that our national banking system rests upon the national debt, and that if the national debt is wiped out we wipe out the whole national banking system with it. That is one of the best banking systems in the world and ought to be maintained."

The Burning of Plantations in Cuba.

Boston, Dec. 4.—President J. V. Fuentes, of the Cuban club in this city, made a statement tonight in regard to the burning of plantations in Cuba. He said: "In order that the American people may fully comprehend the motives for these acts, I would say that we do not deny that sugar plantations are to be destroyed if necessary to our cause, for the Cuban people are determined to destroy every possible means whereby Spain can obtain money to wage war against them. We are doing no more than the fathers of American liberty did in establishing the United States, and we are resorting to no severer measures than the American people did to wipe out slavery in the Southern states."

Dixon and Erne to Fight Tonight.

New York, Dec. 4.—Tomorrow night a ten-round bout will be brought off between George Dixon, of Boston, and Frank Erne, of Buffalo, at the Manhattan Club arena. Interest in this bout is not far behind that in the Walcott-Lavigne fight. For all purposes it is a championship contest. The men will weigh 120 pounds. The curtain raisers will be eight rounds between Tom Frazer and Matt Matthews; and eight rounds at catch weights between Harry Fisher, of Brooklyn, and Jim Franey, of Portland, Or.

Big Storm to Hit Us Today.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The weather bureau has issued warning of a severe storm which will sweep the coasts of California, Oregon and Washington tomorrow. The storm will be especially severe north of Cape Mendocino and on the Oregon and Washington coasts, and there will be danger to shipping. Rain will accompany the storm, and will extend south of Santa Cruz along the coast and in the interior to Stockton.

The Pope on Religious Congresses.

London, Dec. 4.—A Rome dispatch to the Chronicle says that in the next issue of the Jesuit organ, the Civitta Cattolica, the Vatican will publish an official note, blaming retrospectively the Chicago religious congress and condemning the idea of a similar congress at the Paris exposition in 1900.

The Committees of the House.

Washington City, Dec. 4.—Members of the house who have had interviews with Speaker Reed during the past three or four days on the subject of committee appointments believe that the committee list will be announced before or not later than the 15th of the month.

The Salida, Col., Gold Strike.

Salida, Col., Dec. 4.—The strike of gold here has become a certainty. It is estimated that at least 300 people are in the hills, and that all the available land in the vicinity of the strike has been staked off. Assays run from $5 to $25 at the grass roots.

The G. A. R. Encampment.

St. Paul, Dec. 4.—The administrative council of the Grand Army of the Republic today fixed the time for the next encampment as September 1 to 4, 1896, at Pittsburg.

Masses as Lottery Prizes.

Mexican Herald.

The latest and most ingenious application of the lottery principle is that devised by some of the reverend clergy, who have introduced the scheme of selling to the faithful tickets at ten cents each in a lottery that has some marvelous prizes, nothing less than masses for the souls of the dead. In one church, the other day, 7,000 tickets were sold at 10 cents each, netting $700.

The prizes were four principal ones, and there were twenty minor ones. The first prize was thirty masses, which the lucky winner could apply to the extraction from purgatorial torment of some relative, or, lacking that, of some friend.

The Daily Post-Intelligencer is now on sale in Portland, Or., at Rich Bros.', 274 Morrison street, Portland Hotel news stand, and Northwest News Company, 150 First street.

EUROPE AGAINST HIM.

Continued From First Page.

against the officers of the regular army and the zaptires, who, stationed before the shops, exhorted the rioters to drop their arms and place themselves under the protection of the authorities, who would know how to defend them. Indeed, they did not even respect the person of the governor, at whom they fired. At the sight of one soldier and one or two Musselmans wounded and two others who were already dead, the agitation of the Mussulmans and Greeks, who had joined the brawl, reached its climax. It was 3 o'clock before they could re-establish order. Corpses lying in the streets and in the shops were taken that same night to the untenanted stores, and the wounded were conveyed to their homes or to the hospitals.

"After the riot was put down, the Armenians who had remained shut up in the houses and stores, were deprived of their guns. Until calm could be entirely restored, they were lodged in the edifices of the civil and military authorities. Those individuals and families who were deprived of means of support were cared for in some Mussulman houses and received bread and whatever was necessary for them. When order was finally restored the old offenders and the others regained their own firearms. The Ottoman subjects and the strangers who had sought protection at the residence of the foreign consuls at the moment of the riot were conveyed to their homes, and for the purpose of protecting them from an attack the foreign consulates, and the schools and other religious establishments, as well as the residences of foreigners, were guarded while the trouble lasted. Certain particular families were lodged for protection in the houses of prominent Mussulman citizens, and wherever the zaptires and the troops failed it was the Mussulman and Christian leading men who took their places.

"After the complete suppression of the troubles an elaborate inquest was held to discover the authors of the first shots. It was discovered that on the morning of Tuesday, October 8, the day of the riot, several rioters expelled from Constantinople arrived by the Austrian steamer. An unusual assembling of Armenians having taken place near the wharf, popular curiosity was excited. Among the letters distributed was one addressed to a certain Charvarch, of Erzindjan, who lived at the Han, immediately opposite the town hall, which is situated on Charki square. This letter contained details of the troubles at Constantinople, and announced the death of the brother of the person it was addressed to. This person, the moment he read the letter, placed himself at the window of his room and commenced to fire wildly on all passers-by, contending that it was thus that one should act under such circumstances. Immediately afterward four or five shots were fired from the stores of Diaradourian, opposite the Han and under the town hall. These shots were followed by others fired by the Armenians assembled at the landing. It was thus that the crowd which found itself in the square and adjoining streets were obliged to respond.

"The fact that some of those who fired during the riots from the windows of Armenian houses were inhabitants of neighboring villages who had only come to town that morning, and that the first shots were fired by them; that simultaneously with the commencement of the riot the shops had been closed; that the Armenians had knowledge themselves of all these facts; and finally, that the officers of the army and the zaptires who exhorted them to submisison and the laying down of their arms were greeted by shots, and also all that had been stated hereabove, proves conclusively that the rioters had decided to cause a great slaughter throughout the country. It is worthy of remark, however, that the above-mentioned Charvarch, of Erzindjan, from whose room the first shot was fired, notwithstanding that he was proved to be affiliated with the revolutionary committee and was also proved guilty of several crimes, profited by the amnesty graciously accorded by his imperial majesty the sultan, as did also the Diaradourian, who were among the most suspected."

THE WARSHIPS OF THE LEVANT

England Never Before Had Such a Big Fleet in Eastern Waters.

New York World.

Warships of the great European powers are gathering significantly in Turkey's neighborhood.

Britain's fleet, now cruising near the Levant, waiting for the return to Constantinople of the British ambassador, is by far the most formidable she has had in Eastern waters since the bombardment of Alexandria, and exceeds even that fleet in fighting force and the number of men carried. It includes thirteen of her first-class battle-ships and fifteen cruisers, with a total of about 9,000 marines and sailors available for landing purposes.

This fleet, at latest advices, was composed as follows:

	No. Guns.	No. Men.	Tons.
Anson	10	515	11,300
Ardent	6	151	3,800
Arethusa	14	399	5,600
Barfleur	14	696	13,000
Barham	6	169	3,200
Camperdown	10	380	11,500
Canada	10	279	11,500
Collingwood	10	420	10,000
Daphne	8	160	1,000
Dryad	2	120	3,500
Fearless	12	140	3,200
Gleaner	2	91	3,500
Hebe	2	91	3,500
Hawke	12	584	12,000
Hood	14	692	18,000
Howe	10	515	11,500
Humber	6	120	4,900
Melita	8	120	1,200
Polyphemus	6	123	5,520
Ramillies	14	729	13,000
Rodney	10	515	11,500
Scout	4	140	3,230
Skipjack	2	91	2,500
Surprise	4	80	3,030
Sybille	8	273	9,000
Trafalgar	10	550	12,000
Tyne	2	55	1,100
Vulcan	8	380	12,000
Total	224	8,368	199,450

France has near the Levant its Admiral Baudin, Charner, Admiral Duperre, Chanzy, Magenta, Marceau, Neptune and Redoubtable, all battleships. Besides, there are the cruisers Cosmao, Colbert, Devastation, D'Iberville, Faucon, Frome, Formidable, Leger, Linois, Suchet and Troude.

The Russian fleet consists of four battleships, two first-class cruisers, one torpedo transport, one gunboat, four torpedo boats and one cruiser, commanded by Admiral Kopytow.

The Italian fleet consists of its entire commissioned force, and will practically be a part of the British fleet.

GLADSTONE ON ARMENIA.

A Vigorous Letter to the Press Club of Chicago.

New York, Dec. 4.—The press club of Chicago has had an address from some speaker of distinction in the Auditorium every year for several years. They invited Mr. Gladstone for 1896, and the mayor of Chicago supplemented the request with a cordial letter inviting Mr. Gladstone and his family. These letters were sent to Mr. Depew to be forwarded with a personal letter from him. Following is Mr. Gladstone's answer:

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, Nov. 9, 1895. —Dear Mr. Depew: I have had the honor to receive your letter which forwards me the invitation of the press club, accompanied and countenanced by the gracious address of the mayor of the great city of Chicago. I cannot too strongly express my sense of the honor done me, and wish to add that in my opinion no cause more sacred and none more urgent than that of the Armenians has ever been brought before the citizens of humane and enlightened countries. It is for the moment enveloped, so far as the public is concerned, in uncertainty, yet there are indications that the handwriting on the wall, which warned one ancient despot of his coming doom, can again be traced visibly enough to betoken some approaching crash of a system of government far more impious and more iniquitous. With these feelings, I must not blind myself to the facts of my situation. After my long public life I can attempt no public action without considering much beside the truth and even the importance of what I might have to say, and I am far from convinced that my undertaking a public progress, for such it would be, at the present time would be beneficial to the Armenian cause. But all reasoning on such a question is cut short by an undesirable physical unfitness. The blessing of good health is still vouchsafed to me, but diminishing strength, imperfect vision and growing deafness incapacitate me from public efforts which more weighty considerations might lead me to undertake, and confine my intercourse to other matters, to what is purely private and of a restricted character. I send this reply with much regret, with too full an assurance of its necessity. In conclusion, let me hope that the influence of your great, and in such a matter necessarily impartial, country will be powerfully used in the cause of right. I remain with much respect, dear Mr. Depew, very faithfully yours,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

ITALY WILL ARBITRATE.

Her Claims Against Brazil to Be Submitted to the United States.

New York, Dec. 5.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro sends word that the Italian minister to Brazil and the minister of foreign affairs of the republic have signed a draft of a treaty submitting the claims of Italy against Brazil to arbitration by the president of the United States. The treaty will probably be sanctioned by the governments of both countries. The Italian claims against Brazil arise from alleged outrages upon Italian subjects during the late revolution.

The Herald's correspondent also telegraphs that the government has decided adversely in regard to the views presented by France as the basis of arbitration in the dispute over the territory of Ampa.

The English Press on the Message.

London, Dec. 4.—Referring to President Cleveland's message to congress, the St. James Gazette this afternoon says: "There is nothing whatever of the jingo in Cleveland's message. In spite of all assertions to the contrary, there is not the least probability that the United States will put any obstacles in the way of a proper settlement of the Venezuelan question."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "So far as our relations with America are concerned, the message is not likely to raise any unpleasant questions, but we fall to see how Cleveland's definition of Monroeism applies to Venezuela."

The Globe says: "There is nothing surprising in the fact that the Monroe doctrine talks rather largely in the message, nor in the hostile tone adopted toward England. Is not a presidential election drawing nigh? Pulling the lion's tail may seem to the Old World a curious way of trying to catch fish, but it has been found to answer in the turbid waters of American politics."

The Cholera in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.—From November 23 to November 30 there were 47 cases of cholera and 14 deaths; for the week ending November 16, there were 220 cases and 110 deaths in the government of Volhynia, which shows a large decrease. Seventy-two cases and 26 deaths have occurred in the district of Berdicheff, in the government of Kieff.

In the Reichstag.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—At the opening of the reichstag today Baron von Buol-Brandenburg was re-elected president.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Fire at Allegan, Mich., early Thursday morning destroyed the Chaffee block. Loss $100,000.

Lorenzo Bur, of Philadephia, secretary of a number of German building associations, has been missing for several days, and it is said that he is a defaulter to the extent of $25,000.

The Arkansas supreme court has confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Cherokee Bill, the noted outlaw and murderer, and his execution will probably take place within the next two months.

H. H. Merrill and his 16-year-old daughter were murdered on the road six miles west of Ash Springs, Ariz., Wednesday evening, and moccasin tracks, which were thick around the dead bodies, indicate that the murderers were Indians.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine at the Humes torpedo factory, near Butler, Pa., Wednesday morning demolished the factory and two storage magazines, and killed Lowry Black and George Bester, employes. It is thought they were thawing out a can of glycerine.

The Utah commission has completed its canvass of the vote on the state constitution, and the certified copy will reach President Cleveland about the middle of next week. The entire vote cast was 41,602; for the constitution, 31,305; against it, 7,687; not voting on the constitution, 2,670.

The Cunard line steamer Campania, which sails from Liverpool for New York on Saturday next, will take among her passengers Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, who is going to Canada to confer with the Dominion government in relation to a fast transatlantic line of steamships.

Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, has sent a dispatch to the governors of the colonies with a view of investigating thoroughly the extent to which in each colony foreign imports have displaced or are displacing similar British goods, and the causes of such displacement.

Milroy H. Gibson, a member of the thirty-ninth general assembly from Chicago, indicted by the Sagamon county, Ill., grand jury for receiving money relating to a resolution calling for an investigation of the Interstate Building and Loan Association, of Bloomington, was acquitted in the circuit court at Springfield and discharged.

The entire police force of Scranton, Pa., with the exception of two patrolmen, who are on their vacation, were summoned before Mayor Connella and formally notified that Rev. Dr. Chase Robinson, in the Second Presbyterian church pulpit on Thanksgiving day had charged that Scranton policemen led young men to houses of ill-fame.

The Missouri supreme court has sustained the decision and sentence of the lower court in the case of Elmer C. Sattley, cashier of the defunct Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, who was sentenced to four years in the state penitentiary for having received deposits for the bank after he knew the institution to be insolvent. Sattley had been allowed his freedom under $10,000 bonds, and was engaged in the insurance business in Chicago. He has been brought back to serve his term.

Steamship Walla Walla left yesterday morning for San Francisco with the following passenger list: Mr. D. S. Hamley, Mr. L. J. Rottars, Mr. M. C. Burns, Mr. J. R. Francis, Mr. H. J. Evans, Mrs. H. M. Hughes, Mrs. P. J. Hennelly, Miss J. Primrose, Mr. E. C. Caine, Miss Agnes Collins, Mrs. May Collins, Mrs. C. Werner, Mr. J. Silverston and Mr. J. A. Carter.

IF

If you wish to learn the state of the weather, you must consult a barometer.

If you wish to know the state of your health, your body is a natural barometer.

If you seem to lack energy and feel tired, there is something the matter with your circulation.

If you are bilious, constipated, dyspeptic, nervous, you need something to tone up your digestive organs.

If you feel a sudden cold or chill bear in mind it may lead to pneumonia.

If you feel any or all of these symptoms, remember that

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Is the safest and best thing you can take to get rid of them.

There is no other whiskey like it, and nothing else that can possibly take its place.

GRAIN FROM SEATTLE

Elevator Across the Bay Preparing for Big Shipments.

NEW MACHINERY IN READINESS

Large Movement of Grain Expected This Month—Three Ships Here and Two Coming.

Seattle seems yet destined to be the great wheat-exporting port of the state, in spite of rebates on freights and free warehouses offered to farmers in order to switch the grain to other ports by which more can be made by certain railroad companies. There is an undercurrent of expectancy among the wheat dealers of this port just now, and there was some bustle noticeable yesterday afternoon about the grain elevator of the Seattle Warehouse & Terminal Company, at West Seattle. E. B. Nicoll, the manager, said: "There will be a lot more wheat pass through this house this season than ever before." When asked for an explanation he said a man in his positon could not talk of the business of his clients, no more than could a bank cashier of the affairs of the bank's customers.

But the great barn-like elevator has been strengthened and added to and generally improved recently; a new smutting machine and a new cleaner and separator, each with a capacity of 1,000 bushels a day, have been put up, everything is in readiness for doing a large business, and the capacity of the elevator is over a million bushels.

There has been little wheat come to the Sound this year in comparison with other years, but this month a large movement is expected, and the elevator company is prepared to handle its share. Last night there were three large wheat ships in Elliott bay, to one only in Commencement bay; also, Balfour, Guthrie & Co. are said to purpose shipping more wheat from here than formerly, and Gibson & Kerr, of Tacoma and Portland, who are also great importers, will ship from here.

The three vessels here now are the Yola, the Simla and the Dalgonar. The latter has taken 4,000 tons of wheat at Tacoma and came here yesterday to complete her cargo with 500 tons more. The Yola had taken on 1,000 tons, when yesterday she moved from the elevator to make way for the Dalgonar, and later on she will take 2,000 tons more. The Simla will take 4,500 tons. In addtiion to these, two other large ships have loaded wheat here this season for Liverpool, the Fingal and the Whittleburn.

The elevator has received this season 8,218 tons. The receipts for November were 1,811 tons, which was only about 100 tons over the receipts for the previous month owing to the fact that farmers have been so strenuously holding their wheat for a rise.

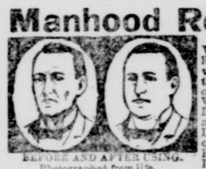
Mr. Nicoll says the merchants of Seattle have not yet become alert to the business of victualing these large ships, and that about half the time they allow the Tacoma man to come here and cut them out. Also he points out that the vessels suffer inconvenience from the lack of buoy accommodations near the elevator, and he hopes to interest the Chamber of Commerce in this matter.

The defeated Blythe heirs have tied up part of the estate by filing new suits at San Francisoc.

A book for you—a book that appeals to all that is good and true in manhood and womanhood; that points out a path which will lead all men and women to a more happy, healthy condition can be had free. It is called "Three Classes of Men," and it deals with the perfect development of manhood. It exposes the ruinous errors of indiscretion and points out a means of quick and permanent cure. It gives proof of the wonderful cures by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, the modern life-giver. It is free; get it to-day and be cured.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
Cor. 3d and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

Manhood Restored.


BEFORE AND AFTER USING.
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