

EUROPE NOT PLEASED

Old Nations Think We Are Bent on Grabbing Cuba.

SPAIN HAS NOT VIOLATED LAW.

For a Government Has a Right to Butcher Rebellious Subjects—Yet Now the United States Forbids.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press. Berlin, March 2.—The intentions of the American government toward the rebellion in Cuba, as indicated by the action of the United States senate, awaken profound interest and widespread discussion here, not only in the press and official circles, but in all classes of society. The questions involved are not regarded by any means as being confined in their effects to Spain and the United States...

It is generally admitted that as a belligerent force Spain would be no match for the United States in the event of hostilities arising out of the dispute. When it comes to the merits of the case upon which the United States bases its action, the opinion holds that Spain's treatment of Cuba has been and is brutal and inhuman, and that she has awakened a sentiment of reprobation...

Herr Richter, the distinguished radical leader, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "The United States has undoubtedly become a new and a hitherto unconsidered factor in international politics. As to the Cuban question, Spain would be better off to be rid of Cuba, from a financial point of view, as the island costs her more than it yields. But she would not agree to give it up unless she is given the abdication of all pretensions as a great power in Europe."

There is a great reserve displayed in government circles in expressing any opinion on the subject, as was to be expected, and the portion of the press which has official connections has been silent. At the foreign office, however, it was said to the Associated Press correspondent that the government fears were entertained there that serious international complications would be the outcome of the attitude of the United States toward Cuba...

The Frankfurter Zeitung editorially discredits its own dispatch from New York, alleging that secret negotiations are in progress between Spain and the United States. As to the Cuban question, Spain would be better off to be rid of Cuba, from a financial point of view, as the island costs her more than it yields. But she would not agree to give it up unless she is given the abdication of all pretensions as a great power in Europe.

Vote the Straight Republican Ticket.

SPANISH FURY INCREASING.

A Naval Squadron to Be Despatched to Cuba at Once.

Madrid, March 2.—Cable dispatches from the United States are increasing the feeling of indignation aroused among the masses when it became known that the United States senate favored recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Newspapers here confirm the report that a Spanish naval squadron, consisting of four cruisers and a dispatch boat is to be sent to Cuba without delay. In addition, Spanish naval officers and marines are to be attached to the Cuban army, and the fleet is to be armed and equipped as auxiliary cruisers.

The greatest activity is being displayed in the government circles, and every precaution possible is being made by the naval and military forces for the most serious eventualities. The Imparcial today declares that the utterance of the United States senate constitute an "unqualified and unreserved provocation," adding: "If the desire of Spain is to respond in a fault committed by Spain, she must first begin by accomplishing their duty. But no provocation has been given to the United States, and the Americans judge rashly of the results of a Spanish declaration of war. The Imparcial counsels the Spaniards to reserve their strength and energies for an opportune moment."

It is impossible to compare the recognition of the secessionists with the Cubans, and, explaining this assertion, remarks: "Then America warmly congratulated Spain as a noble and honest friend. Can we do the same to the senate and President Cleveland?"

Advices received by the Imparcial say the Cuban insurgents in New York are preparing to issue a loan of \$100,000, of which a portion will be offered, according to the advices, "to American senators and representatives, on the condition they obtain recognition of the rebels."

The Imparcial says: "The Americans wish to attack us because they believe us to be weak. It was announced this evening that a number of Italian ship owners have offered, in the event of war, to provide Spain with steamships to be used as privateers assembled in front of the university, with the intention of making a demonstration against the United States, as a result of the senate's action in regard to Cuba, and their intention was to mob the United States legation. But the authorities got wind of the affair, and a strong force of police was turned out. All the streets leading to the legation were blocked, and the students were warned that rioting would be severely punished. This city is now quiet, the prompt measures taken by the authorities to suppress all disorders and prevent demonstrations, and the large force of police present everywhere having proved to the people that lawless acts would not be tolerated. The large Sunday crowds of idlers which lent themselves to every passing excitement yesterday have not been a factor in the situation today, and most of the people have gone about their weekday avocations. The abortive attempt of disorderly students to make a demonstration before the United States legation has been the only overt act, though the excitement of the public mind over the Cuban question still runs high."

The day has not been so quiet elsewhere in Spain, and attempts at demonstration against the United States are reported from several points. Barcelona has maintained the reputation it made yesterday for fomenting unfriendly demonstrations against the United States, and mounted standards have been kept busy parading the city and dispersing gatherings of persons plotting to wreak their wrath upon the representatives of the United States government in that city. Renewed attempts were made by the crowds during

THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET.

DENSE IGNORANCE OF SPAIN.

Thinks the President Has Power to Overrule the Senate.

Washington City, March 2.—The Spanish-American situation growing out of the reports of riots at Barcelona and other cities in Spain was regarded so seriously by the president that a special meeting of the cabinet was held last night. The call was issued under the guise of a dinner at Secretary Olney's. Secretary Olney read a letter from Minister de Lome, enclosing a cablegram from the Spanish minister to inform the United States government that Spain was exerting all her power to amply protect the United States legation and consulate, and would give assurance that they would be protected from any harm. Also that Americans visiting and residing in Spain would be safe from attacks of mobs and other disturbances.

Another communication created profound surprise. It was a message from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs at Madrid, insisting that the United States government disavow the action of the senate as a condition precedent to continued friendly relations between the two governments. The president and cabinet ministers present were inclined to excuse the message to some extent upon the basis of ignorance of the United States and their form of government. The only result of the conference was a verbal agreement that the secretary of state should promptly respond in kindly terms to the communication of Minister de Lome and thank his government for its readiness to protect Americans and American interests in Spain. The demand for a disclaimer of the senate's resolution will be ignored.

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It is, perhaps, in part owing to these official advices that the excitement in Spain over the action of the United States senate, leading up to the insult to the United States consulate at Barcelona, fails to find a corresponding reflex in Washington City, at least in official circles. Almost everywhere the feeling is that the affair is not one which necessarily must lead to hostilities.

From the terms of Minister Taylor's message it would seem that the United States Consul Bowers, at Barcelona, had previously called a brief statement of the attack upon the consulate, but if so the message could not be obtained here for publication. However that may be, it is certain that the Spanish minister here, Senor de Lome, was early informed of the trouble at home, and lost no time yesterday in communicating to Secretary Olney the facts, with an assurance that his government could be relied upon to do everything that the proprieties required.

The best indication that no serious trouble is to follow the Barcelona incident is afforded by the course of affairs in the navy and war departments, which ran along this morning in the same usual quiet manner.

Vote the Straight Republican Ticket.

BUTCHER WEXLER'S PAMPHLET.

He Reviles "The Thieving Yankoes" and Is Eager for War.

Key West, Fla., March 2.—A passenger on the Olivette, which has just reached here from Havana, brought with him a pamphlet, which discloses very plainly the temper of Spaniards toward the United States. The pamphlet is styled "The Thieving Yankoes," and is a scurrilous attack upon the United States and its people. It is signed by "Wexler," and is a scurrilous attack upon the United States and its people. It is signed by "Wexler," and is a scurrilous attack upon the United States and its people.

"Should the United States declare war against Spain, the European nations of the world would give the assailed one efficient aid. It is essential that we should bear in mind the fact that there exists in the shape of intrigue, are struggling for their independence, and would have the outbreak of a European war as the opportunity for their own emancipation. And these reasons have contributed to the establishment of the indisputable fact that the government of Washington City would not recognize the rebellion of the belligerent Spaniards. Spain has always been invincible, and as certainly as the indignities of the American government reach the point of acknowledgment of the belligerent of the Cuban rebels, will Spain declare war. The blood of the sons of Spain, when it boils over from the heat of an insurrection, is not to be controlled by consideration of property or interest. Confident of the valor of her sons, Spain has never feared the United States, and on the day when the government of Washington City recognizes the belligerence of the rebels, we will declare war."

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PATRIOTS MOVE WEST

Fresh Bands Invade the Province of Havana.

WEYLER'S FRIENDS INDIGNANT.

They Say the Butcher is Maligned by Sherman, Who Judged the "General" by His Proclamations.

Havana, March 2.—The insurgent bands under Moro, Aguirre and others between Aguacate, Jibacoa and Zebaco Mocha have passed the Matanzas frontier at Casigua, and are said to be following the highway in the direction of San Jose de la Laguna, in this province. Lieut. Col. Arce, in command of the Isabella battalion, was engaged yesterday with the rebels, and he and his men were obliged to retreat. He dislodged the insurgents from their positions, and they left eighteen killed and all retired with many wounded. In a later engagement the insurgents lost twenty-two killed and many wounded.

Considerable indignation is expressed here in official circles at the statements of Sherman in the United States senate, charging Gen. Weyler with "unlimited crimes during the last revolution," as the matter is quoted here, and when acting as commander of a Spanish column. The friends of Gen. Weyler claim it is not true that he committed the acts attributed to him, as if he had behaved in the manner described, he would have been punished by the general-in-chief.

Continuing, the friends of Gen. Weyler assert that the policy of the United States is to charge Spanish officers with fighting with abominable crimes. In order that these officers may be transferred to other posts or sent back to Spain.

FRANCE SYMPATHIZES WITH SPAIN. A German Paper Hears That There Is Talk of an Alliance.

Paris, March 2.—Considerable attention is attracted to the Cuban situation, which for the present has the lead in political editorial comment and as a subject for discussion in the newspapers. The demand for a disclaimer of the senate's resolution will be ignored.

The Libre Parole expresses the opinion that "the intervention of the United States at every turn is ridiculous as it is here for publication. However that may be, it is certain that the Spanish minister here, Senor de Lome, was early informed of the trouble at home, and lost no time yesterday in communicating to Secretary Olney the facts, with an assurance that his government could be relied upon to do everything that the proprieties required."

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THE REPLY TO SPAIN.

Continued from Page 1.

insurgents belligerent rights. "The gentleman from Georgia," continued Smith, "objects to the recognition of the new republic is a foreigner. Would he ask you, Mr. Speaker, to take down that picture of the patriot Lafayette hanging on the wall of the United States capitol, God inspired, from the land of France to lift the banner of freedom during the struggle for the independence of the United States. I am not afraid of Spain, and I say that I disapprove war. War is horrible, and it is only to be endured when honor and necessity demand it. I do not say that the adoption of these resolutions will of necessity produce war. I say that it is the entering wedge."

Cummings, Dem., N. Y., expressed surprise at the ground of Boutwell's objections. He had read the proclamation, and the Weyler he would have had all the information desired. (Applause.) "I will not even compare Weyler with Alva, nor will I even compare him with Balboa and Cortez. I will call him a wolf as he was called in the late other day, but I do say he is the Gila monster of despotism, poisoning with his breath the atmosphere of American civilization. (Applause.)"

After some brief remarks by McCall and Moody, both of Massachusetts, Republicans, against precipitate action, Tucker, who was struggling, "like our ancestors," were contrary to our well-settled and historic policy of non-interference in the domestic concerns of other nations. The Southern people were not for war. They had had enough of war. If the proper time came they will spring to the support of this government and defend its honor in this against any enemy that today without cause, except sympathy, we defiantly challenge war from Spain by these resolutions.

Hehold, Rep., Mo., who got a minute to pledge the support of the government of citizens of America, announced himself a naturalized citizen, and raised a huge laugh by referring to the people of Cuba, who were struggling, "like our ancestors," for liberty and independence. He closed the debate with the general assurance that we were not on the brink of war, and in support of this assertion he read to the house a copy of the cablegram received by the state department this morning from Minister Taylor at Madrid, in which he declared that the belligerent of the Cuban rebels, will Spain declare war. The blood of the sons of Spain, when it boils over from the heat of an insurrection, is not to be controlled by consideration of property or interest. Confident of the valor of her sons, Spain has never feared the United States, and on the day when the government of Washington City recognizes the belligerence of the rebels, we will declare war."

Merit

Is that gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla that the cold wave has seriously injured fruit in the Palouse country. Farmers hope that it will have the effect of killing the ground squirrels, which are a great pest to the grain fields.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

galleries heartily joined. For fully a minute the handclapping continued. The house then went into committee of the whole, and considered the bill to abolish the United States coast guard, and without an amendment to the bill, but without action the committee rose, and at 4:59 the house adjourned.

HOUSE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

They Are to the Same Effect as Those Passed by the Senate.

Washington City, March 2.—Following is the text of the Cuban resolutions adopted by the house: "Resolved, That while the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European governments and their colonies on this continent, from the very fact that the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses and suffering to the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses and suffering to the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples."

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IN THE SENATE.

A Bill Passed for the Increase of the Navy.

Washington City, March 2.—The bill passed by the senate today for the increase of the navy attracted considerable attention, in view of the tension over Spanish-Cuban affairs. In explaining the measure, Hon. Maine, who reported it from the naval committee, said that he did not believe the United States would be involved in war as a result of the present troubles, yet he considered it desirable to have an authority to increase the navy in case of emergency to call out the naval militia and charter private ships for naval transports. The bill as passed authorizes the addition of 1,000 enlisted men to the navy, and the listing for not more than two years of the naval militia forces in case of emergency, and the chartering of transport ships in case of emergency. The bill was passed under the five-minute rule and by unanimous vote.

Another bill of general interest was passed, which establishes a retired list for the naval militia service, similar to the retirement system of the army and navy. Most of the day was given to the senate calendar, and many minor bills were passed.

The Spanish-Cuban question came to the attention of the senate soon after the day's session opened, when Call, Dem., Fla., urged the adoption of the following resolutions: "Resolved, by the senate that the president of the United States be requested to demand from the government of Spain a statement as to the truth of the charges against the United States legation at Havana, and to demand the release of the Spanish forces shall be treated as prisoners of war and be accorded humane treatment, and to inform the Spanish government that the United States will insist on the demand."

Call read from newspaper extracts the report of the barbarities perpetrated on Gomez and others. These set forth that the Spanish government had received a letter from him, written in his own blood, shortly before he died in the Spanish penal colony in Africa. The senator declared that Americans serving in the Cuban army, who were being shot to death without trial. He declared that the recent action of the senate should be supplemented by steps to secure humane treatment of prisoners taken by the Spanish troops.

Sherman moved to refer the resolution to the foreign relations committee, which was agreed to. Gear presented March's credentials for the term beginning March 6, 1897.

A resolution by Allen was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for the names of the holders of the Pacific bonds from the time of their organization. The president's veto of the bill concerning Arizona lands, with a report from the house that the bill had been passed over the veto in that body, was presented, and the entire subject referred to the committee on public lands.

The bill was passed to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral uses by the United States mail. The following bills were passed: Providing certain requirements for vessels propelled by naphtha, gas, fuel, or electric motors; establishing a naval training station on Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco; for the promotion of Commodore L. C. Sartori and O. C. Badger to rear admiral; and appropriating \$50,000 for a revenue cutter for service in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, and amending the law as to the conspicuous marking of vessels' names on their bows and sterns and for marking the draft.

The bill to prevent the desecration of the national flag was made the special order of the day. The house resolutions on Cuba were reported, and on motion of Lodge were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Gorman introduced a joint resolution, directing the secretary of the navy to appoint a board of three naval officers to examine the coast of the West Indies, near the coast of Cuba. Adjourned.

James Gordon Bennett had reduced the price of the New York Evening Telegram from 2 cents to 1 cent.

THE BLIZZARD OVER

The Orchards in Southeastern Washington Not Injured.

TACOMA PLUMBERS VERY BUSY.

A Hurricane and Snow at San Francisco—The Cold Snap Reaches as Far as Los Angeles.

Spokane, March 2.—The cutting east wind that has been blowing here for two days subsided tonight. It is believed the worst of the cold wave has been experienced. Oakesdale, March 2.—It is not thought here that the cold wave has seriously injured fruit in the Palouse country. Farmers hope that it will have the effect of killing the ground squirrels, which are a great pest to the grain fields.

Lewiston, Idaho, March 2.—Although a number of discouraging reports were received today from the orchards along Snake river and the Clearwater, it is believed by dealers here that the damage to fruit has not been great. Buds had begun swelling, but none of the trees were yet in bloom. The temperature here this morning stood at 12 above zero.

Colfax, March 2.—Last night's cold wave did little damage to fruits in the orchards along Snake river. Only apricots suffered. Early pears, plums and berries are safe. Two inches of snow covers the orchards.

GALE AT SAN FRANCISCO. Vessels in the Harbor Tossed About Like Corks.

San Francisco, March 2.—The storm from the southeast yesterday morning, though it lasted only two hours, was a decidedly unpleasant experience for the shipping. The gale began about 2 o'clock and increased in violence until 4 o'clock. It was almost a hurricane. At the Main street wharf there was much confusion. A few days ago the whaling bark Lydia hauled into this place, securing her moorings between the whaler Wm. Baylies and the coal laden ship Spartan. The gale came in from the southeast, lashing the waves into foam. The Lydia had a strong head wind, and the first blow of the line snapped, and the jibboom of the Lydia swung out against that of the Spartan. Then the stern line of the whaler parted, and the tide and wind drove the whaler back on top of the Wm. Baylies. The martingale of the Baylies was broken short off, and her headgear came down with a rum. Her jibboom remained intact, and she was blown down the afterhouse of the Lydia, leveling it to the deck. The vessels were separated and tied up by the sailors from the cutter Lydia.

The Arago, Homer and Alice Blanchard sailed from Coos bay on Saturday morning. The three steamers had to buck southerly winds nearly all the way down. The Homer got in yesterday morning and reported having passed the Arago off Bandon, on the southern coast of Oregon, on Saturday afternoon, with a heavy list to port and in danger of being swamped each minute. The Arago had one of the worst trips down the Coast that she has ever encountered. It was only a few hours after she had crossed Coos bay bar that she was struck by a heavy sea, which almost threw her on her beam ends and shifted her coal cargo in the hold. She was keeled over until her yards nearly touched the water. She drove to south of Bandon, and her cargo of coal was restowed until she once more rode on an even keel.

Snow and Rain in California. Sonoma, Cal., March 2.—Sunday was very cold, with soft wind. This morning it commenced to snow, and kept it up for five hours. Everybody is out snowballing. About three inches have fallen. The snow will not injure fruit trees in bloom and will benefit grain crops. The water was much needed.

San Jose, Cal., March 2.—Heavy rains last night were followed by snow this morning. The hills surrounding the valley were covered by snow. At Santa Cruz summit the snow is eight inches deep. At Loma Prieta it is six inches deep. At Mount Hamilton it is eight inches, and at Saratoga six inches. Los Angeles, March 2.—It is snowing along the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains from Altadena to Duarte. At Saugus a fall of two inches is reported. This is unprecedented. Rain began falling here at 8 o'clock and has fallen steadily all day. Up to now the fall is 2 1/2 inches for the season. The temperature at noon was 44.

Ventura, Cal., March 2.—Heavy rain is falling throughout Ventura county from Camulos to Santa Paula. The snowfall this morning varying about that from one to two inches. No damage is reported as yet.

Sacramento, Cal., March 2.—There was a heavy fall of snow in Sacramento this morning, beginning about 7:30 o'clock and lasting for two hours. The snow melted as fast as it struck the ground. Rain is falling now.

Chico, Cal., March 2.—It has been snowing heavily here for the past three hours, and the ground is white. The storm seems general throughout the northern part of the state. Unless a freeze follows no damage to fruit will be done. The water is very beneficial to grain. At Cloverdale snow fell.

The Hudson River Freshet. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 2.—A great ice gorge has been formed on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad between Hudson and Albany. The road is covered with ice in some places ten feet high, and tracks and telegraph poles for a distance of 500 feet have been washed away. A large force of laborers is clearing away the ice and repairing the damage, but it will probably be three days before trains can be run between Hudson and Albany. The railroad company is sending most of the through trains over the Harlem branch. Navigation between Poughkeepsie and New York will be opened tonight.

Albany, N. Y., March 2.—The earliest breaking up of the Hudson in 125 years was attended in this vicinity with much damage, narrow escapes and loss of life. The lower part of the city is completely submerged. A family of five was rescued from beds floating in the rooms. A 9-year-old boy was swept into the river at Lansingburg and drowned. Ice is piled 900 feet high on Darren Island, and a gorge has formed at Styvessant. The New York

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THE BLIZZARD AT TACOMA. Tacoma, March 2.—This was the coldest day of the winter, the thermometer ranging all day between 15 and 23 degrees above zero, and blowing from the north at thirty miles an hour. Water pipes burst last night and today in scores of houses, plumbers estimating the total number at fully 500. The plumbers will have a busy night and day for a week to get them repaired.

THE STORM AT ANACORTES. Anacortes, March 2.—Special.—Saturday was the stormiest day of the year. A gale blew from the north, bringing with it occasional flurries of snow. Steamer Idaho arrived here from Seattle at the usual hour and soon proceeded on her way to Whatcom, but was unable to cross the water between here and Bellingham bay, and returned to this harbor, lying all day under cover of Goumes Island.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine. Castoria destroys Worms. Castoria allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles. Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving health and natural sleep. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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