THEY CLAIM AN ALIBI.

Defense Is Opened in the Blair-Wright Note Case.

WRIGHT'S STORY IS DENIED.

Attorney Mastick, of San Francisco, Says Capt. Blair Signed No Papers on August 6, 1895, and Was Not in Seattle Part of the Day—Son and Daughter Pronounce the Wright Note and Contract a Forgery.

Strange as it may seem, an alibi is one of the defenses in the Blair-Wright note suit. Judge Jacobs overruled the defendant's motion for a non-suit yesterday morning upon the opening of court, and the rest of the forenoon was taken up with the testimony of Edwin B. Mastick, who testified that on August 6, 1895, the day on which the big note and contract are alleged to have been executed, he was with Capt. Blair from the time the latter rose in the morning until he retired at night, and that no paper of any kind was signed by Capt. Blair that day, according to his best knowledge and belief.

The day, from 10 o'clock until late in the afternoon, was spent by Capt. Blair and Mrs. Mastick in taking a trip to Port Blakeley, according to Mr. Mastick's story. Wright's testimony was that his uncle signed the note and contract at 9:30 or 10 o'clock in the morning of the day mentioned, in the lobby of the Rainier-Grand hotel.

Mr. Mastick's testimony was corroborated by that of his wife, who was in the lobby of the hotel, she says, up to 10 o'clock. Mr. Mastick was Capt. Blair's lawyer from 1856 until the latter's death, and declared on the stand that the signatures to the note and contract were, in his judgment, not those of Capt. Blair.

Still more positive that the signatures were not genuine was pretty Miss Jennie M. Blair, who said her father could never have written them. Several other witnesses testified pretty closely on the lines indicated by Attorney Hughes in his opening statement for the defense made yesterday morning, but the lawyer and the daughter of the dead San Francisco lumberman were the star witnesses for his administrator yesterday.

It is thought the trial of the case will occupy the balance of the week, at least.

Mastick on the Stand.

Edwin B. Mastick, a prominent San Francisco lawyer, was the first witness called by the defense. He is an elderly man and very feeble, and had to be assisted by the attorneys to ascend the witness stand. In response to the inquiries propounded by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Mastick testified that he had been the friend and attorney of Capt. Blair from 1856 until the latter's death. In August, 1895, witness and his wife at the request of Capt. Blair accompanied the latter on a business trip to Seattle to look after legal matters concerning the Cedar river coal mines. They arrived in Seattle on August 3, in the evening which was Saturday. On Sunday witness and his wife went to Lake Washington and Lake Union. On that evening Capt. Blair left the Rainier-Grand hotel, where the party was stopping, announcing his intention to visit his sister, Mrs. Wright. Capt. Blair returned so soon that witness and his wife thought he had not made the intended visit, but were assured by him to the contrary.

On Monday witness and Capt. Blair went to the offices of the latter's attorneys, Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, to ascertain when a trip could be made to Tacoma with a certainty of finding the Northern Pacific land agent regarding Blair's litigation. A telegram was sent and in the afternoon an answer received stated that the agent could be seen Wednesday. This left Tuesday free to witness and Capt. Blair, who decided to spend that day at Port Blakeley.

Tuesday was August 6 and the day upon which Wright claims the note and contract were executed by his uncle in the lobby of the Rainier-Grand hotel, some time during the forenoon.

On Tuesday the witness and Capt. Blair and witness' wife took breakfast together and then went down to the hotel lobby and waited for half an hour or so, until it was time for the boat to leave for Port Blakeley. Witness and Capt. Blair sat near each other all the time. Witness was certain that no papers of any kind were presented to Capt. Blair during the morning for his signature or signed by him. Witness would certainly have seen Capt. Blair sign any such papers if the latter had done so.

Shortly before time for the boat to leave, at about 10 o'clock, witness and Capt. Blair walked leisurely down to the boat and went across the Sound. The witness' wife remained at the hotel and a little later went to Port Townsend to visit one of her children there.

Witness and Capt. Blair spent several hours at Port Blakeley, looked over the mills and observed the loading of vessels with lumber. Witness remembered distinctly that there were one steamer and three sailing vessels in the harbor.

Back to the Hotel.

Upon returning to Seattle witness and Capt. Blair went back to the hotel. Witness asked the captain if the latter did not wish to visit his sister again; that he need not let witness hinder him from so doing. Capt. Blair replied that he had seen his sister once and didn't care to go again.

On Wednesday afternoon witness and Capt. Blair went to Tacoma and the next day transacted their business with the Northern Pacific land agent and came home. The agent had wired them that he would not meet them Wednesday. On Friday, the next day, witness wrote to his daughter at home and then went to Port Townsend to bring his wife to Seattle, returning with her Saturday night.

On Sunday morning the party left for the south, witness and his wife stopping in Portland and Capt. Blair going on to San Francisco.

During his stay in Seattle on that trip witness saw young Wright many times. He was often with his uncle on the street and elsewhere. In conversation at the hotel one day witness was told by Capt. Blair that the latter's nephew had been appointed a notary public, and thought that if he could open an office he could make a living. Capt. Blair stated at that time that his nephew had asked him for money to pay his office rent, but that he (Capt. Blair) was not going to give it. Witness did not comment on Capt. Blair's statement at the time it was made.

Mr. Hughes then went on to ask the witness a great many questions about Capt. Blair's business and personal habits. In the early years the captain drank considerably, but in 1875 ceased to use liquor, and up to the time of his death was strictly temperate. He was a very prudent man; never gave notes or paid interest when he could avoid it.

Witness stated further that he was acquainted with Capt. Blair's signature. Then Mr. Hughes handed the witness the big $25,000 note. Witness said he had never seen the paper before, but had seen copies of it.

"Does that signature look like Capt. Blair's writing?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"It does not look to me like his handwriting," replied the witness. "It resembles it generally, and yet it doesn't seem just like it. His hand was stiff and 'clumpy.' It may have been because he was a sailor one time. It was an effort for him to write even his own name. Some men write easily, without an effort, but for Capt. Blair it was labor."

The witness then went on to state a few particulars in which the signature seemed to him to be unlike Capt. Blair's. When the captain placed his pen on the paper it generally made a splotch, and the lines were not flowing, but stiff. This was one way in which the signature to the note seemed unlike Capt. Blair's.

The witness was then shown the contract accompanying the note. Witness had never seen it before. He was asked by Mr. Hughes whether he thought the signature to the contract was Capt. Blair's.

Not Blair's Signature.

"I don't believe that signature is his, either," replied the witness. "It is not Capt. Blair's; it doesn't look like him."

Mr. Hughes then went off on a line of questioning regarding the different wills made by Capt. Blair with the intention, as he told the court, of showing that Capt. Blair had never transferred his affections from his own son to young Wright. Witness said that in the will before his last Capt. Blair made no provision for any persons except his wife and children.

Capt. Blair never said anything to witness about any claims against his estate that might fall due only after his death. Then Mr. Hughes asked the witness about the value of the Blair estate. Witness thought the California estate was worth about $300,000. It had declined much in value during the recent years on account of the fall in prices of redwood timber lands. The estate, it seems, owns 7,000 acres of such lands.

Mr. Mastick was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Piles, who first wanted to know just how familiar the witness had been with Capt. Blair's business affairs. Witness did not know any of the clerks in Capt. Blair's office and was rarely there himself. Capt. Bair generally came to witness' office when he wished to see witness on business. Capt. Blair usually wrote with a gold pen. With a steel pen his signature might be slightly different. Even if he did not know that the signatures to the note and contract were disputed, witness would hesitate to accept them as genuine.

"They are not good imitations then?" inquired Mr. Piles.

"No," replied the witness; "they don't look like him."

Then Mr. Piles took a course designed to test the memory of the witness. He wanted to know the first thing the witness did on the morning of August 4, 1896; where he was on August 17, 1897; what was the state of the weather on August 6, 1896, and several questions of like character. The witness was unable to answer any of the questions, but explained to the jury that the reason he remembered so accurately what happened during his visit to Seattle in August, 1895, was that it was his first visit to Puget sound and all occurences during the visit were impressed on his memory. In addition to this, letters written home by himself and wife at that time had aided him in recalling dates and circumstances.

Blair Never Paid Large Fees.

The witness was further cross-examined on many other subjects. One question asked was whether it was not a fact that he had made large fees out of Capt. Blair and hoped to make others out of the estate. The witness replied that Capt. Blair was not a man who paid large fees. Witness had agreed to conduct the litigation of the estate for $1,000, he said, if response to a question from Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Piles caused considerable laughter by his insinuating queries as to whether it was not the habit of the San Francisco courts to allow big fees to lawyers in litigating estates of departed millionaires. Mr. Mastick thought it was.

Was it not a fact, Mr. Piles wanted to know, that Capt. Blair had during his lifetime given a $150,000 residence on Van Ness avenue, the most fashionable street in San Francisco to his wife? Mr. Hughes objected to the discussion of fashions. Judge Jacobs ruled the question out.

The witness was asked whether he remembered having met his cross-examiner (Piles) and John F. Dore (who is one of Wright's lawyers) in Tacoma on August 8, 1895, at the office of the Northern Pacific land agent, when he and Capt. Blair were over on that day. The witness looked awhile at Mr. Piles and observed that the latter's face did seem familiar, but said that he did not recall the circumstance. Then Mr. Dore stepped forward for inspection. The witness didn't remember that he had ever seen him in Tacoma.

One other interesting little circumstance of the cross-examination was when Juror Lynch, who used to live in California, asked permission of the court and cross-examined the witness on the reasons for the fall in price of redwood timber. He got a long explanation from Mr. Mastick.

Mrs. Mastick's Story.

Mrs. Mastick, the aged wife of the attorney who had first testified, was the next witness called. She corroborated her husband's testimony, and said she was certain she was not mistaken, because she was certain. She said she heard Capt. Blair say he would not give his nephew money to pay office rent.

Mr. Mastick was recalled for a few moments after his wife left the stand, and told how he had examined the papers in Capt. Blair's safe deposit box after the latter's death. No duplicate of the Wright contract was among the papers, nor was such a contract found elsewhere when the bulk of the remainder of Capt. Blair's papers was examined by the witness.

After the noon adjournment Robert Gourlay, of Cedar Mountain, was called as a witness by Mr. Hughes. He testified that for some time in 1896 he acted as superintendent of the Cedar river coal mines for Capt. Blair at a salary of $175 a month. In the fall of that year Wright came up to the mines and collected two months' rent from the storekeeper for the building occupied by him, and refused to turn the money over to him (Gourlay). Wright also requested the witness to "fire" the pumpman at the mine and hire his (Wright's) brother. Witness refused to make any such change on advice of J. M. Colman, to whom witness had been told by Capt. Blair to go for advice. Wright's action led witness to write a letter to Capt. Blair asking for instructions. He received an answer telling him that Wright was not authorized to come upon the mining property to collect rents or meddle with employes, and further telling him to throw Wright off the premises if, he attempted to enter upon them for such purpose. Witness was shown his own letter, which was found among Capt. Blair's papers, but he failed to produce the letter he claims to have received from Capt. Blair, and told the court that he thought it had been destroyed.

Gourlay was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Piles, principally with the object of showing that after Gourlay and others leased the coal mines from Capt. Blair, they employed Wright to represent them in certain litigation.

Another fact brought out in this cross-examination, which afterward proved important, was that in the fall of 1896 Gourlay met Capt. Blair at the Butler, although the latter was a guest at the Rainier-Grand at the time.

Capt. Blair's Son.

The defense then called as a witness William Blair, the son of Capt. Blair, who gave his age at 36 years. He testified that for the fourteen years immediately preceding his father's death he was the bookkeeper in the latter's office in San Francisco, and was familiar with his signature. Mr. Hughes handed the note upon which Wright is suing to the witness.

"Judging from your knowledge of your father's handwriting, do you think that is his genuine signature?" he asked.

"I do not," replied the witness.

Then Mr. Hughes showed the contract in controversy to the witness and asked a similar question. The witness replied that the signature was not his father's.

The witness went on to state that when in San Francisco Wright was continually asking Capt. Blair for money; and that when Capt. Blair came to Seattle Wright made like demands. The relations between the witness and his father had always been cordial. They had never quarreled, and his father had no ill-will against him. He was quite familiar with his father's habits in business. They were good. He would discount his bills even if he had to borrow money to pay them.

Cross-examined, Blair testified that he was absent from his father's office during his employment on occasional vacations, once for three months, and once for a longer period when he was in Europe. Witness did not know who did the office work when he was absent. His father had no other clerks. Mr. Piles dived deep into an investigation of the knowledge of the witness regarding W. O. Hayden and Sammy Ross, both of whom had been occasionally employed in Capt. Blair's office. The witness claimed to know exceedingly little about them.

Then Mr. Piles wanted to know where the witness had been at various times in September, 1894. Witness was not posted on the subject.

During this cross-examination Mr. Hughes objected several times to Mr. Piles' questions. Finally the latter turned to Mr. Hughes and remarked:

"Counsel seems to me to be a little too thin-skinned in this case. If he will allow me to conduct my cross-examination in the courtroom as I please, then, if counsel objects, he can meet me outside and settle it there."

Judge Jacobs either failed to hear the words, or deemed it wise not to take notice of them, and in a few minutes the two lawyers were again basking in the sunshine of peace.

Capt. Blair's Fingers.

Miss Jennie M. Blair, the pretty daughter of Capt. Blair, succeeded her brother on the witness stand. She was asked by Mr. Hughes what the condition of her father's right hand was during his lifetime.

"My father's fingers were not supple," she replied. "They were rather clumsy. He was awkward with his hands. Then his right arm was stiff; he had it broken six or seven years ago."

The note was then handed to her by Mr. Hughes, and she was asked whether the signature was her father's. She said it was not, and proceeded to give her reasons.

"The lines of this signature," she said in substance, "are very fine, as if it had been written by a woman. It would have been absolutely impossible for my father to write so fine. When papa dotted his 'i's' he always filled his pen full of ink, and when he put it down it made a blot, not a fine point like this. Then there is a break in the line of this 's' in 'Samuel,' down at the bottom. It would have been impossible for papa to make this kind of a break in his writing. The line where it is broken goes right on smoothly, and if papa had made such an interruption in the lines of his writing he would have made a smudge when he put his pen down again."

Miss Blair then gave it as her opinion that the signature to the contract was also not her father's.

Miss Blair was asked about the relations between her father and Wright. In the fall of 1895 her father informed her that he was very much annoyed by Wright's interfering in his business affairs, and at his dictation she wrote a letter to Robert Gourlay, the superintendent of the Cedar river coal mines, telling Gourlay that Wright was not authorized to collect rents or otherwise interfere with Gourlay's management. In September, 1895, witness came to Seattle with her father and stopped at the Rainier-Grand hotel. During their stay of a week in Seattle she was with her father at the hotel every evening except two. On those evenings she requested Capt. F. J. Burns, a friend of Capt. Blair, to stay with her father until her return, and Capt. Burns did so. Her reasons for not wishing to leave her father alone were that his health was very poor at the time.

This testimony of Miss Blair's is contradictory to the testimony of John B. Hart, for the plaintiff, to the effect that he accompanied Wright to the Butler hotel one evening in the fall of 1895, in September, he thought, and there had a conversation with the old man, in which the latter admitted that he had given his nephew a $25,000 note.

The balance of Miss Blair's testimony was devoted to her father's papers. She had never seen the copy of Wright's alleged contract among them. She was not cross-examined to any extent by Mr. Piles.

"My Life an Open Book."

Capt. David Gilmore, who was once a shipmate of Capt. Blair's, and for many years commanded different ones of the latter's vessels, was next called. His testimony was of particular interest in but one or two points, though he was on the stand for nearly an hour. One of these points was where Capt. Gilmore testified that he had once in 1896 twitted his old friend, Capt. Blair, jokingly on the probability of some contract wife or big note turning up after his (Capt. Blair's) death. Witness was moved to make the remark by seeing some reference to the Fair will case in a newspaper, and hearing the Kenyon note case discussed. Capt. Blair had said to witness:

"No, captain, my life is an open book. There will be no contract wife, or big note in my case when I am dead."

Another little point in the testimony which struck the audience as amusing was when, as the witness testified, he and Capt. Blair were sitting in the lobby of the Rainier-Grand. Young Wright was with them. Capt. Blair told Wright to go away for a moment; that he wished to talk privately with Capt. Gilmore. Wright went away and the witness remarked to Capt. Blair: "Captain, that boy must be very fond of you; I see him with you all the time."

To this Capt. Blair replied:

"Yes, d—n the boy; I can't get clear of him; he follows me around like my shadow."

Capt. Blair, the witness said, was a very careful business man. He was very conservative and a hard man to make a trade with.

"Why," remarked the witness, turning toward the jury, "when he had a few drinks in him you couldn't make a trade with him at all."

Capt. Gilmore was cross-examined at considerable length by Attorney Dore. One interesting fact brought out was that during the stay of Capt. Blair at the Rainier-Grand with the Mastocks in August, 1895, witness had seen Wright and his uncle together in the hotel lobby one morning. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Mastick were present. Wright and Capt. Blair were apparently on the best of terms. When the captain made the statement that he could not clear himself of Wright, witness did not consider that he felt any ill will towards the nephew. Capt. Blair was a man who used pretty rough language in ordinary conversation sometimes, being an old sailor.

The last witness called was W. A. Mitchell, now a resident of Seattle, but who formerly lived in San Francisco and had done work in Capt. Blair's office. He was shown a large bunch of canceled checks, purporting to have been signed by Capt. Blair. He said he was familiar with the captain's handwriting, and that the checks were genuine. He had filled out the body of each of the checks. He was then shown the alleged forged note and promptly gave his opinion that the signature was forged. Mitchell had said that he had never seen the note before coming to the witness stand, but Mr. Dore got him to admit that he had previously seen copies of both the note and contract. Then Mitchell went on to analyze the alleged spurious signature and give his reasons for believing it a forgery. In a fatherly way Mr. Dore [illegible] upon the shoulder of the witness and asked him if he didn't notice differences between the genuine signatures just as marked as between the genuine and the alleged forgeries. The witness candidly admitted that this was a fact. Mr. Dore asked if it was not a fact that Capt. Blair never wrote his name twice alike. Mitchell was not certain but what this was a fact.

Then Mr. Dore asked Mitchell whether one of the admittedly genuine signatures in evidence was Blair's or not. Mitchell replied that he didn't know. From this time on Mr. Dore had his own way, and finally compelled Mitchell to admit that the only signatures of Capt. Blair he would positively declare were genuine were those he had seen the captain write.

DeL. B. Harbaugh, the landlord of the Rainier-Grand hotel, was called and corroborated the testimony of Mr. Mastick as to the date of Capt. Blair's visit to Seattle in August, 1895, by reference to his account books. He was the last witness for the day.

MAINE BENEFIT COMMITTEE.

Meeting to Be Held This Afternoon in Mayor Humes' Office.

Nearly every arrangement has been completed for the monster benefit entertainment to be held in the Seattle theater on the afternoon of April 16. The proceeds will be devoted entirely to the needs of the families of the brave men who lost their lives in the battleship Maine disaster.

A committee of prominent citizens, aided by the Fraternal Order of Eagles, has this benefit in charge. Mayor T. J. Humes is at the head of it, and has issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in his office at the city hall. The committee consists of James S. Goldsmith, A. B. Stewart, Dr. E. Weldon Young, E. O. Graves, Dr. H. E. Merkel, A. T. Ambrose, John Cort, E. F. Blaine, J. B. Metcalfe, O. M. Moore, C. F. Munday, Frederick Karl Struve, Charles Watson, George U. Piper, Col. G. G. Lyon, Charles F. Whittlesey, George M. Holloway, T. H. Wagner, Prof. Lueben and Will A. Steel.

BREVITIES.

The regular monthly recital of the Ladies' Musical Club, for members only, will be held Friday, April 8, at old Rainier hotel.

Carl Rossi, a veteran bootblack of Seattle, died yesterday morning at his residence, 613 Columbia street. He had been sick for three years. He was the proprietor of the stand in front of the Horseshoe saloon.

The funeral services of the late Eugene Chapin were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, 118 Eastlake avenue, Rev. Clark Davis officiating. Interment was in Lake View cemetery.

Samuel Weber, a miner at Roslyn, was brought to the city yesterday morning with his right arm badly crushed. The accident happened at the coal mines and was occasioned by a defective wheel. Weber is accompanied by his wife and is now at Providence hospital.

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES

And a Complete Line of Hardware and Tinware

CAN BE FOUND AT

Z. C. MILES CO., Inc.

A. L. PIPER, Receiver. 118-120-122 YESLER WAY.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

THE "QUEEN"

Washington's Finest Creamery Product.

If you haven't tried the "Queen" brand of Ellensburg Butter you should, for it is undoubtedly the finest butter made on the Coast.

Louch, Augustine & Co.

815 817 First Ave.

A Good Lot

$250

60x120, in Eden Addition, near Lake Union; worth $750.

Crawford & Conover

202 and 203 New York Block.

FOR THE GOLDEN KOTZEBUE.

Three Schooners With 75 Gold Seekers Have Already Gone.

FIVE ARE NOW LOADING HERE.

Schooners Helen, Columbia and Elsie Start Early, Hoping to Find an Open Passage—Others Will Sail Shortly With Many Passengers, Who Know Little of the Country But Who Are Crazy to Get There.

Kotzebue sound, on the northwestern coast of Alaska, is the newest field for which the Alaska-going contingent are heading. Within the past month three schooners, loaded to their utmost capacity with miners and their outfits, have been dispatched to this district. Other schooners now in port are also fitting out for the same place.

The first vessel to sail this season for Kotzebue sound was the schooner Helen, which left here March 24. She had on board a party of twenty men from the East. They were provisioned for three years.

The schooner Columbia, with twenty-five men on board, was the next vessel to follow, sailing from here on March 28. The members of her party were an expedition sent out by Anthony Corcoran, of this city. On arriving at Kotzebue sound the party expected to make their way inland, exploring and prospecting the country. The party was outfitted for three years.

On the 4th of this month the schooner Elsie sailed with a party of thirty men. The party was made up of men from Minnesota and Wisconsin. They intend to spend two years in the Kotzebue sound country, where several of the men already had claims located.

The vessels which are at present preparing to leave for Kotzebue sound are the schooners Arthur B., Life, Lady George and the John Eckert. The Arthur B. is prepared to sail and will leave as soon as her party arrives.

Ex-Mayor Wood gives full details of his overland expedition from St. Michael to Seattle, together with the latest authentic information about the new mining districts, the Munook and Tanana, in the Weekly Post-Intelligencer, published today. Send a copy to your friends.

THEY BOTH QUARRELED.

Henry James Slashes Harry Roy With a Knife.

Harry Roy and Henry James, both colored, became involved in a quarrel at a lodging house at Sixth avenue south and Main street, early yesterday morning. The result was that Roy was cut with a pocket-knife about the head and neck. The police arrested both men.

BEGINNING Wednesday, April 6th, trains from North Bend and intermediate points on Snoqualmie branch of Seattle & International railway will leave North Bend at 6:50 a. m.; arrive at Seattle 10:05 a. m. Train for North Bend and intermediate points will leave Seattle 4:15 p. m., arriving at North Bend 7:20 p. m.

KENAI PENINSULA.

Fast sailing schooner to the new rich gold fields, Kenai peninsula, via Kachemac bay, Cook inlet. For information or for passage and freight, apply to Pacific Exploration Co., 106-108 Washington building.

THOUSANDS of Easter lilies and roses. No advance in price. Malmo & Co., 916 Second avenue, near Madison.

TEETH filled, 50c and $1. Best rubber plate, $8. Dr. Baker, Sullivan building.

NEW Hair Store. 310 Yesler way.

Several valuable dogs have been poisoned at Moscow, Idaho, recently, and there is much indignation over the matter.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

Chronic Eczema spread all over my head. I had two doctors and tried lotions, but received little benefit. The dreadful itching became almost intolerable, and when I was heated, the Eczema became painful, and almost distracted me. Tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, the Eczema rapidly disappeared, *and I am well with no trace of any cutaneous disease.*

J. EMMETT REEVES,
Feb. 22, '98. Box 125, Thorntown, Ind.

Was afflicted with an itching rash all over my body. I could not sleep, but was compelled to lie awake and scratch all the time. My father and two brothers were afflicted with the same thing. We all suffered terribly for a year and a half. Three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP and three boxes of CUTICURA (ointment) *cured the four of us completely.*

Feb. 22, 1898. RICHARD ANDERSON,
Geneva, Box Elder Co., Utah.

My hands were completely covered with Eczema, and between my fingers the skin was perfectly raw. I could get no ease night or day. I was in a rage of itching. My husband had to dress and undress me like a baby. The best physicians' medicines gave me no relief, and drove me almost crazy. I used the CUTICURA (ointment), and *five minutes after the first application I was perfectly easy, and slept soundly all that night,* and I have not had the Eczema in two years.

AGNES M. HARRIS, Push, Va.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment, the great skin cure, mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Itching Skin Diseases," mailed free.

The MacDougall & Southwick Co.

717, 719, 721, 723 First Avenue.

AN EASTER SALE OF WOMEN'S GLOVES.

Commencing tomorrow and continuing for two days, 100 dozen pairs of Women's Imported Kid Gloves, in shades of ox-blood, pearl white, cream, gray, brown, navy, green, black—white stitched—solid black, tan, mode and butter. These Gloves are this season's importations and will be found strictly up to date in every particular. Regularly sold at $1.50 a pair. Tomorrow and Saturday,

$1.19 A PAIR.

Jardinieres for Easter Lilies.

We've too many Jardinieres, and tomorrow and Saturday, to make you better acquainted with our Crockery Department's new quarters on the third floor, we will mark the prices at just one-half. They come in many designs, colorings and sizes. Tomorrow and Saturday we will sell them at

31c, 55c, 79c, 93c, $1.13 AND $1.55 EACH.

Colored Dress Goods.

Easter is almost here, and we are ready for it with the prettiest, brightest, most stylish weaves and fabrics imaginable.

44-inch Mohair Granite Cloth, plain colors only, $1.25 a yard.

46-inch Fancy Bayadere Cloth, in shades of tan, brown, green, gray and cadet blue, $1.50 a yard.

48-inch Hard-Finished Covert Cloth, brown, tan and gray shades, $1.75 a yard.

54-inch French Broadcloth, all the shades for tailor-made gowns, $2.00 a yard.

Linen Values.

Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels—opportunities in this department to add to your stock of Linens at very little expense.

100 dozen Damask Napkins, all pure linen, heavy weight, excellent value, $1.75 a dozen.

50 dozen Linen Huck Towels, large size, with fringe, 15c each.

25 dozen Turkish Towels, full size, unbleached, 20c each.

1,000 yards German Table Damask, extra heavy, all linen, at 75c a yard.

500 yards Table Damask, none better for wearing qualities, pure flax linen, 85c a yard.

Crash Toweling, bleached, extra heavy, all pure linen, 12 1-2c a yard.

Turkey Red Table Damask, fast colors, splendid quality, select patterns, 49c a yard.

Queen Skirt Supporter.

"All Good Things Come to Those Who Wait."

Ever since shirt waists have been in existence women have been greatly annoyed by their dress skirts sagging in the back. That annoyance has all been done away with. Pins, safety pins and hooks and eyes have been discarded. "Queen" Skirt Supporters take the place of all. The leading physicians throughout the country say "Queen" Skirt Supporter is invaluable to women. Being a belt the heavy weight of a skirt is equally distributed on the supporter, thus leaving the back and spine free from any dragging weight. By wearing a "Queen" Skirt Supporter health, comfort, convenience and happiness are secured. It is easily adjusted, can be worn with any belt, is an excellent support for leather belts, prevents them from stretching or cracking, is invisible and gives a skirt that correct "hang" which only a "Queen" Skirt Supporter can.

They come in sizes from 19 to 42 inches. With each one is given enough fasteners for three dresses. Are finished in black and silver. Will wear a life time. Price 25c each.

We Have Been Appointed Sole Agents in Seattle for the "Queen" Skirt Supporter.