

SPANISH DEFEAT

Met With Heavy Loss at the Philippine Islands.

AMERICAN LOSS WAS LIGHT

Three Spanish Cruisers Destroyed—Only News Comes Through Madrid and Is Colored—American Ships Succeeded in Landing Their Wounded.

Madrid, May 3.—Advices from Manila say that the American squadron, under Commodore Dewey, appeared off the bay of Manila at 5 o'clock this morning and opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and forts protecting the harbor. The Spanish second-class cruiser Don Juan de Austria, was severely damaged and her commander was killed. Another Spanish vessel was burned. The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage.

A second naval engagement followed, in which the American squadron again suffered considerable loss and the Spanish warships Mindanao and Ulioa were slightly damaged. During this engagement the Cavite forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement.

Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the heroism of the Spanish marines, and has telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Montojo and the valorous crews of the Spanish squadron under fire of superior warships.

The official report. The following is the text of the official dispatch from the governor-general of the Philippines to the minister of war, General Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, the batteries at the entrance to the bay announced the arrival of the enemy, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At day-break the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and Tardanel. Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to maneuver repeatedly. "At 9 o'clock the Americans took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay. Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Reina Cristina is on fire, and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up. There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadareze, commanding the Reina Cristina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent."

When the United States fleet arrived at Subic, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Commodore Dewey sent scouting vessels to examine these waters for the enemy, and immediately sailed in the direction of Manila.

Notwithstanding the severe damage the Spanish ships suffered, naval officers here consider that the future operations by the American squadron will be conducted under great difficulty, owing to their having no base where they could repair or coal, or obtain fresh supplies of ammunition.

Another account says the Mindanao and Ulioa were severely damaged in the second engagement.

Mutterings in Madrid. The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Philippines, and there is an immense crowd gathering in the Salle de Savilla. The civil guards on horseback were called out to preserve order, and all precautions have been taken. There is much muttering, but up to the present, nothing more serious has occurred.

Late official telegrams say Admiral Montojo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba, from the cruiser Reina Cristina, which is completely burned. According to official telegrams, the Spanish cruiser Castellana was also burned.

The other ships retired from the combat, some being sunk to avoid their falling into the enemy's hands. The second engagement was apparently begun by the Americans after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay.

A cabinet minister speaks of "serious but honorable losses."

SPANIARDS' CRUSHING DEFEAT.

That Is About All the Dispatches Make Clear.

London, May 3.—While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered damage.

Probably, therefore, the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco, as the entrance to Manila bay was heavily mined with torpedoes.

Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor. According to private advices received from Madrid, the United States cruisers Olympia, Raleigh and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor. No dispatches give details as to the vessels engaged on either side.

All news thus far is from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town, he will be in an awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and to refit.

El Herald says that Montojo changed his flagship during the engagement, the better to direct the maneuvers. Thus he escaped the fate of the Cristina's commander.

The most northern postoffice in the world was recently established at Spitzbergen.

MAY END THE WAR.

The Probable Effect of Dewey's Victory at Manila.

Washington, May 3.—Washington is rejoicing tonight. Not since the dark days of a third of a century ago have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by war news as they were this evening.

The first battle of the Hispano-American war has been fought and victor lies with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the Stars and Stripes. That was enough to set the people of Washington almost in a frenzy of enthusiastic rejoicing.

For days, they, in common with the people throughout the country, have been waiting news from the Philippines, as everything pointed to a battle at Manila that might be a decisive conflict of the war. When the news came, indicating a great victory for the American squadron, the enthusiasm of the people was let loose, and the streets of the city have rung with cheers throughout the night.

The first news of the battle received in Washington came in a brief cablegram to the press from Madrid about 8 o'clock this evening. As the night wore on, the cable continued to sing the news of victory for the squadron of Admiral Dewey, and the interest grew into tremendous excitement.

As a bulletin after bulletin was posted in front of the newspaper offices, each successive one conveying information more gratifying than its predecessors, the crowds in the streets became uproarious. Good, as well as bad news, spread rapidly, and by 10 o'clock, the streets were crowded with people, all discussing the one exciting topic of the hour. Hundreds gathered in front of the bulletin boards, and every scintilla of news—and it was all glorious—was received with enthusiastic cheers.

While victory had been expected, the news of it, coming, as it did come, from Spanish sources, gave a vein of patriotic patriotism to the people which had been pent up for days. It was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling that scarcely knew no bounds. Admiral Dewey's name was on every lip, and his praises were sung in the rejoicings of the people.

The absence of any statement of specific injury to the American vessels in the Madrid advices was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury and this was especially pleasing to the students of the news.

Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but was commented upon as indicating clearly that Admiral Dewey and his associate officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight.

In this connection it was pointed out as little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because, notwithstanding the disparity in the naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to effect severe damage before it was destroyed. Its failure to do so was applicable only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the American squadron.

May End the War.

An opinion freely expressed tonight by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Admiral Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end of the war without further naval battles of importance. The American fleet, it is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of Spain's Pacific possession, and indications point strongly toward the wresting of the Philippines from their control. It is said that only by according to our demands in Cuba could this loss possibly be averted. Spain, it is argued, is confronted with a situation which promises naught save disaster in case he elects to force more fighting. The superiority of the American fleet has been demonstrated in the Pacific, and the same it is contended would be inevitable in the Atlantic in case the clash comes.

From whatever point of view it is considered, the policy of mere fighting on the part of Spain promises nothing but more Spanish misfortune. Navy officers think this view must prevail with the Spanish government, and believe an end of the war, on the basis of Cuban independence, is to follow soon, and that, too, without further notable opportunity for the American navy to prove its power and distinguish itself.

It is regarded by some as likely that the decisive victory gained by Admiral Dewey's squadron may open the eyes of Spain to the seriousness of the conflict upon which she has entered.

In official circles it is regarded as almost certain that results of a most serious nature will confront the Sagasta cabinet within Spain's own borders. It is said that the Spanish people have become so convinced that the war was unwinable, and the bitter disappointment over the first engagement of the war is likely to precipitate internal dissension, if not revolution.

Probable Result of the Victory. Another result of Admiral Dewey's victory, it is thought, may be action on the part of the powers of Europe to induce Spain to abandon what is regarded as a hopeless contest.

In the dispatches from Madrid, the statement was made that Admiral Dewey effected a landing on the west side of Manila bay for the men of his fleet who were wounded in the engagements.

As soon as the junction of the American and insurgent forces—the one at sea and the other on land—is effected, a demand is likely to be made for the surrender of the city, and, in the event of refusal, a combined attack will be made on it.

The result of such an attack, in the absence of a Spanish fleet and effective shore batteries, seems a foregone conclusion.

Representations may be made to Spain that she would better relinquish her hold upon Cuba than risk all of her West Indian possessions and the Philippines as well. It is believed to be not unlikely that the representations will indicate that, since Spanish honor has been satisfied by a conflict, Spain can now yield to the inevitable and accept the good offices of the powers to bring about an adjustment.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.

Great activity in wheat last week was caused by the remarkable advance in all foreign markets. If the Hispano-American war continues, the price of wheat will go higher at Chicago, but it now seems that peace means lower prices, for the following reasons: Europe has been advancing very largely, fearing a blockade of our ports and a famine at home unless their requirements could be largely met by American shipments, and large purchases have been made for foreign account at the advanced prices on account of the fear of a war with Spain. The enormous export demand has not advanced our home markets largely, but has compelled every line of shorts to cover, leaving the market in just the shape for a serious rack. The Minneapolis market Record says: "After a long spell of dullness in the flour market business picked up in very good shape the past week. Sales, with two exceptions, were larger than for any one week since the beginning of the crop year, one local company alone selling nearly 200,000 barrels. The demand from abroad, for both patents and clear, was in excess of production and all was for quick shipment. Indications are that stocks on the other side of the Atlantic are pretty well cleaned up and buyers over there are, in consequence, in a hurry to replenish them. Sales of patents for domestic account have been heavy by buyers east of Chicago. Stocks are rather low all over the country." Not for years has the Northwest been as short of wheat as now. Country stocks have reached a very low point, there being probably less than 2,000,000 bushels held at this time by country houses, only a very small portion of which is contract wheat. This explains why the Minneapolis wheat market has advanced over 30 cents in one week. The wheat to fill contracts is not in sight. Out of the small country supply must go the wheat for country milling, with no new wheat to come for grinding until September.

Portland Market. Wheat—Walla Walla, 92@93c; Valley and Bluestem, 95@96c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.90; Graham, \$4.85; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 48@44c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$25; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$25; shorts, \$19.

Livestock—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$11@12; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30@35c; dairy, 25@30c per roll. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12@14c; Young America, 13@14c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$3@4; geese, \$6.50@7.00; ducks, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen; turkeys, 12@14c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2.00 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.00 per sack.

Hops—1908 crop, 4@6c per pound for new crop. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 6@8c; spring lambs, 10c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice haw, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.25 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound. Veal—Large, 6@8.5c; small, 6@6.5c per pound.

Seattle Market. Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11@12 per ton; natives, \$8@10; sweets, 3@4c per pound; box of 60, \$1.75. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 23c; ranch, 10@12c; dairy, 16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 21c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12@13c; Eastern cheese, 12@13c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7@7.5c; mutton, 8@8c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 15@16c; dressed, 18c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17@18c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3c@5c; herring, 4c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.25. Corn—Whole, \$23.50@24.00; cracked, per ton, \$24; feed meal, \$24 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$26; whole, \$25. Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$5.00@5.25; straights, \$4.75; California brands, \$6.00; Dakota brands, \$5.00@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$18; shorts, per ton, \$17@18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35. Hay—Puget Sound, new, per ton, \$10@11; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$28@30. Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$24.

San Francisco Market. Wool—Southern coast lambs, 7@8c; San Joaquin, 7@8c; Northern, 11@12c per lb. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$23@26.50; California bran, \$21.00@21.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskins, \$3.00@3.50 per cental. Butter—Fancy creamery, 19c; do seconds, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 18c; good to choice, 17@17.5c per pound. Potatoes—Early Rose, 85@40c. Eggs—Store, 11 1/2@12c; ranch, 12 1/2@13c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 55c@1.50 per large box; cherries, \$1.00@1.25; do red and white, 50@75c per box. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navels, \$1.25@2.75; Mexican limes, \$4.00; California lemons, 75c@1.00; do choice, \$1.25@1.50 per box. Hay—Wheat, \$25@26.50; wheat and oat, \$21@23; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best barley, \$18@21; alfalfa, \$15.00@17; clover, \$18@16. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; old, 10c per pound.

In Fidelity's time anyone who killed a cat was put to death.

NORTHPORT IN RUINS.

The Entire Business District Destroyed by Fire.

Northport, Wash., May 4.—Northport is in ruins. Of the entire business district nothing remains but ashes. More than 40 buildings went up in smoke this morning, causing a loss of about \$100,000. Dozens of people are homeless today, and scores are penniless. Of all the buildings on the flat, but two are left standing—the Spokane & Northern depot and Kendrick's store.

Late last night, some careless smoker threw the stub of a lighted cigarette on the carpet in a little tailor shop behind Madden & Riley's saloon on Fourth avenue. Fire caught and smoldered. At 4 o'clock this morning flames shot up through the roof of the building. Ten minutes later a little crowd of excited men were struggling desperately to check a roaring fire that licked up the buildings as if they were tinder boxes. For three hours the fire raged. Despairing of every other remedy, a gang of men started blowing up buildings that connected the business district with the rest of the town. Blast after blast threw them down in fragments, mowing a wide path of ruin. The flames swept up to the edge of the ruins, licked up the first timbers, crept part way across, then died down. Northport—what was left of Northport—was saved.

NEWS OF THE VICTORY. Great Enthusiasm on the Flying Squadron Over Dewey's Coup.

On Board the Flagship Brooklyn, off Fort Monroe, May 4.—Before the newspaper boy brought the special editions with news of the battle of Manila on board this morning, those who slept until 8 o'clock were awakened by sharp reports of guns. With the exception of the morning and evening guns, always expected, an explosion creates excitement now, and this was the case today until it was learned that the steamer Scorpion was firing a salute. The salute was returned, and then came the newspapers containing the press dispatches of Dewey's victory. From stoker to commodore, every man in the squadron knew of the victory within an hour. Officers and men went at routine work with enthusiasm. Knots of those off duty discussed the meager details, and nearly everybody said: "I told you so."

Commodore Schley refused to discuss the matter, except to say, "It was what was to be expected from Dewey." As the most definite news of Dewey's success came there was great jubilation. The Brooklyn was the first ship to carry Commodore Dewey's flag, and, these messages were sent to the fleet.

"To Dewey: The Brooklyn, which first flew your flag, glories in your victory. OFFICERS AND CREW." "To Dewey: The flying squadron says to the Asiatic squadron: Bully, boys! Congratulations. SCHLEY."

It was with great difficulty that the men could be restrained from outbursts of enthusiasm when the bulletins were posted forward, and Commodore Schley said that if the official news was as good as the press dispatches, he would let the men yell themselves hoarse.

NO TIME LOST.

Senate's Quick Action on the War Deficiency Bill.

Washington, May 4.—Several war measures were passed by the senate today, and notwithstanding their importance, not one elicited the slightest debate. Probably the most important measure passed was the emergency war deficit bill carrying \$55,720,945. Not more than 10 minutes were consumed in passing it, that time being occupied in reading the measure.

Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, secured the passage of a bill providing for the enlistment of a volunteer brigade of engineers, and of 10,000 men in the South, who are immune to yellow fever, these enlistments to be in addition to those provided for in the president's call for 125,000 men. The men will enlist "for the war."

House Proceedings.

Washington, May 4.—The passage of the emergency war bill was the feature of today's action by the house. The naval appropriation bill with the senate amendment providing for the payment of officers of the navy for the use of their inventions by the government stricken out, was reported from the conference and passed. It now goes to the president.

Report Partly Confirmed.

Washington, May 4.—When asked if the army was preparing for an invasion of Cuba at an early date, Secretary of War Alger replied: "We are preparing for immediate action, and we try to keep so prepared, but plans made today may of necessity have to be changed tomorrow, and that is why we are compelled to keep such absolute silence."

Hot Engagement Reported.

London, May 4.—A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Daily Mail says: Commodore Dewey's fleet is off Corregidor island, hotly engaged with the forts there. Electrical experiments show that the cable has been cut at or near Manila.

Last Year suicides in the United States numbered 6,000.

Colonel Grant Sworn In.

New York, May 4.—Colonel Fred Grant has been sworn in at brigade headquarters, Brooklyn, as commander of the "Fighting Fourteenth" regiment, by Brigadier General James McLeer.

Havana, May 4.—It is reported at the palace that an engagement between the Spanish troops and insurgents has taken place at Puerto Principe, the insurgents losing 15, among them two officers.

Made a Good Haul.

El Paso, Tex., May 2.—The west-bound train on the Southern Pacific was taken in charge by four masked men at Comstock, Texas, at midnight last night, and two miles west of the station the express car and engine were detached and run a short distance ahead. The robbers wrecked the through safe with dynamite and took the entire money contents, amounting to \$30,000. The express car was badly wrecked by the explosion. No one was injured, and none of the passengers were disturbed. The robbers are being pursued by a posse.

Electrical Novelties.

Electrical exhibits at the Trans-Mississippi exposition will embrace displays of all the important practical discoveries that have been made in the field during the past few years. They will include a special exhibit of Thomas Edison, various vacuum tube exhibits of Lieutenant Squire and Professor Orehore in rapid synchrography or synchroscopy. The system of military telegraphy and telephony employed in the regular army will also be shown. Tesla's oscillator, which was described at the international congress of electricians at the World's Fair, will be another rare exhibit. The various systems of wire telegraphy that have become associated with the names of Marconi, Rihgi and Lodge will be exhibited and should prove opportune, as nothing much has been done on this side of the Atlantic in this promising field. Various forms of third rail railways will be shown. This type has been adopted on the elevated lines in the city of Chicago, and on several New England roads. It will probably be still more extensively employed in the future. Then, too, there will be an exhibit of alternating current work, which experts assert will eventually supplant the present continuous current type.

The very interesting results obtained by applying electricity to the forcing of seeds and the rapid germination of plants will be demonstrated. Kite flying with electric recording instruments for determining the electrical condition of the atmosphere will be a striking feature of the electrical section.

Witty, but Bitter.

Dr. Thompson, master of Trinity college, Cambridge, was a scholar and an administrator; but his fame rests on his sharp, witty and often bitter epigrams. He said of Ely, who was a professor of Greek, he held a canonry: "The place is so dry that even the sermons won't keep dry there;" and at a college meeting where some of the young fellows were treating with very little respect the opinions of their seniors, he said, "None of us is quite infallible, not even the youngest."

Of an amiable and excellent scholar he said, "The time he spends on the neglect of his duties he wastes on the adornment of his person;" and of an eminent professor, whose first lecture he attended, "I little thought that he should so soon have cause to regret his predecessor, Professor —."

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

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

Metors rush through space at the rate of 25 miles a second. They are not usually larger than a pebble, and on striking the earth's atmosphere they immediately dissolve into gas.

BEWARE OF "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.

While the bishop of Sodor and Man was watching the cutting down of one of his trees recently, the tree fell upon him, knocking him down. It catching on a railing saved his life.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

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

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I. D. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER on every wrapper. It is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name on any other kind of medicine. CHAS. H. FITCHER is President. March 8, 1897. SAMUEL FITCHER, M.D.

Experiments with locomotives on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad show that a slight addition of graphite to the oil used for lubricating purposes promotes economy.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being internally active, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and curing it, and restoring strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietor has so much faith in his curative powers, that he offers one Hundred Dollars for any case that cannot be cured. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

As iron expands with heat, the Eiffel tower is said to be five inches taller when the temperature is high than it is in the cold of the day.

FITZ Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE and treatise. DR. R. H. KING, Ltd., 50 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of gold. Today a bushel of wheat will buy 10 pounds of nails.

After being swindled by all others, send stamp for particulars of King's Ointment. THE ONLY REMEDY OF MANY STRINGS. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 276, Philadelphia, Pa.

I know that my life was saved by Miller's Cure for Consumption. John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

One of the German cities boasts a street laid with rubber.

In the spring cleanse your system by using Dr. Funder's Oregon Blood Purifier.

There are nearly 19,000 hounds maintained in the United Kingdom exclusively for hunting purposes.

Luxury of the Current.

Electricity can be applied to innumerable uses about the house, supplanting the less convenient devices and contrivances, but, unfortunately, the new ones using the current almost always cost more than the old. Where money is no object and luxury and convenience are supreme considerations everything conceivable can be done by electricity. For instance, on the yacht Niagara, built for George Gould, and recently launched, the electric plant is employed to furnish light for 440 16-candle-power incandescent lamps, and storage batteries are provided capable of supplying energy for 80 more. The dynamos are so designed that as many as 900 lamps can be illuminated for purposes of display, besides a powerful searchlight on the bridge. There are also electric heaters, curling tongs, smoothing irons, ranges, warming-pans and electric elevators. Electricity will operate the laundry and drying-rooms, it will heat chafing dishes and bring out the music of a big orchestra. Call bells, telephones and such minor electric devices are also provided in profusion.

Cement Admixtures.

For the past three years the cement trade section of the British board of trade has been making investigations into the question of cement admixtures, and the result is that the board announces that "Portland cement is defined as a mixture of two or more suitable materials intimately and artificially mixed in the requisite proportions, and afterward properly treated, to which nothing has been added during or after calcination except that an addition not exceeding 2 per cent of gypsum is permissible." If anything more be added the article so produced shall not be called Portland cement. The worst adulterants for Portland cement are decided to be ragstone and blast-furnace slag, the latter by far the more objectionable.

BAD PAY AND HARD WORK.

The bad pay and hard work of trained nurses has often been made the subject of benevolent remonstrance by eminent medical men and non-professional philanthropists. It is well for an invalid before he gets so bad as to need a nurse or doctor, to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters if he has chills and fever, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia and nervousness. Use it regularly.

Meters rush through space at the rate of 25 miles a second. They are not usually larger than a pebble, and on striking the earth's atmosphere they immediately dissolve into gas.

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Experiments with locomotives on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad show that a slight addition of graphite to the oil used for lubricating purposes promotes economy.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being internally active, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and curing it, and restoring strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietor has so much faith in his curative powers, that he offers one Hundred Dollars for any case that cannot be cured. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

As iron expands with heat, the Eiffel tower is said to be five inches taller when the temperature is high than it is in the cold of the day.

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