

Letters From Manila.

S. S. AUSTRALIA, Friday June 24, '98. My dear Brother and Sister: I had expected to be able to tell you of a hard fought battle and well earned victory—to tell you of the Oregon boys, who had covered themselves with glory, but I find myself with nothing but a farce to relate. No one doubted for a moment but what we would all see some fighting when we reached Guam. No one knew, not even the commanding officer, what we were going to do. It was thought that there were two gun boats in the vicinity of the island, and it was rumored that there were 600 soldiers stationed there. The only thing known definitely was that there were two forts in the bay but nothing was known as to their armament or condition. Thus we were bound for a place about which we knew almost nothing, and it was that kept up the excitement to such a high degree. Sunday was an anxious day for us when we knew that we would be at Guam early next morning. Nothing of interest transpired on Sunday except that an order was issued in the evening to the effect that companies A and D of our regiment would hold themselves in readiness for shore duty on Monday at 9 a. m., and that 40 rounds of ammunition and one day's traveling ration would be issued to each man. At this, there was great rejoicing in the ranks of companies A and D, and many were the envious glances cast their way. At the most northern point of Guam Island there is supposed to be a signal station, and at a conference held between Captain Glass, of the Charleston, General Anderson and the captains of the ships, on the preceding Friday, it was decided to give this station a wide berth. Sunday night, however, these plans were changed and the Charleston signaled over "Keep sharp lookout for signal station and ships. We will raise Japanese colors and you will show same or none." We did not sight the signal station however. When we got up Monday morning we were in sight of land, a mile or so above Agaña Bay. This was about 5:30 a. m. and from then we proceeded slowly along the coast, the Charleston well in the lead and keeping a sharp lookout for the supposed Spanish gun boats. The Charleston crept along and across the bay until she reached Fort Grato and the troop ships lay to at the point outside the bay. From the ships the top of Fort Grato could be seen, but it looked old and unoccupied. Later it was found that it had been abandoned long ago and is now in ruins. The entrance to this bay is rather difficult as a coral reef extends all around the island. The channel is only 150 yards wide and directly under Fort Grato. If this fort had been occupied they could have blown the Charleston to atoms. Once inside the bay the Charleston crept along, hugging the shore. Fort Santa Cruz came into sight. It could not be determined whether it was occupied or not. For the purpose of unmasking the battery, if any, Capt. Glass ordered the forward three-pounders to open fire. This was about 8:30 a. m., and when at a distance of two miles the starboard three-pound gun fired on the fort but failed to hit. The next shell came from the port side and exploded directly over the fort. Firing was commenced at 3000 yards and ended at 2000. It lasted four-and-one-half minutes and seven shots were fired from the starboard guns and six from the port side, (only four shells striking). As there was no answer to these guns, firing ceased. When the firing commenced a man was seen to run out of the fort, jump into a boat and pull as if for life. After the first two or three shots, a boat was seen to put off from Piti, containing several men. When it reached the Charleston, the officer of the deck went to the rail, and to his inquiry as to who the occupants of the boat were he was told that they were Lieut. Garcia Gutierrez, of the Spanish navy, Captain of the Port San Luis d'Apra and Dr. Ramery, surgeon of the Spanish army. They were accompanied by Senor Francis P. Portocas, an interpreter. This Portocas is an American, strange to say. He was born in Guam, educated in America and took out naturalization papers in Chicago in 1880. They were taken on board and conducted to the captain's cabin. Just after they were seated Dr. Ramery asked for the health of the ship. Upon being told it was excellent he began to apologize for not having the salute returned and said that he and his companions would hasten back and see that it was done. Capt. Glass, (who speaks Spanish), replied "what salute?" "The salute you gave when you anchored" was the answer. Capt. Glass was surprised to say the least but took in the situation. "Gentlemen," he said, "let there be no misunderstanding. We are here on a hostile mission and come as enemies. There was no salute given, but we shelled your fort for the purpose of unmasking it. War has been declared and you are now prisoners of war." At this the Spaniards seemed thunderstruck and protested that they heard nothing of war having been declared, that their mail was overdue and that they had heard nothing since April 7th. Captain Glass questioned them as to the islands and finally told them that

he would parole them if they would return to the island and have the governor come on board that afternoon. This they agreed to do and also agreed to send a pilot acquainted with the reefs in the harbor. At this time, the Charleston signaled for the Peking and Australia to come into the harbor and detailed the Sydney to remain outside and keep watch. The gunboats were nowhere to be seen and nothing was known of their whereabouts by the Spaniards. The only ship in the bay was a Japanese brigantine named Minominatogawa, of Tokio, engaged in the capra trade. We pulled into the bay and anchored a few hundred yards from the Charleston. By this time it was known that no troops would be ordered that day and the boys were greatly disappointed. At 3 p. m., the time set for the arrival of the governor, a small boat appeared but with only one man in it and he the governor, saying that as the laws of Spain forbade him going on foreign war ships all negotiation must be conducted on land and that he would be pleased to meet Capt. Glass at any time. Capt. Glass replied that he or his representative would meet the governor Tuesday at 10 a. m. During the afternoon Capt. Glass and General Anderson held a conference, and it was decided to land a force consisting of 50 marines from the Charleston and companies A and D of our regiment to enforce the surrender. Orders were issued to the effect that three troops would be ready to land at 9 o'clock the following morning. I tried very hard to go with the troops but was refused. On Tuesday morning the marines came over and our boys commenced to embark in small boats, occupying in all 13 boats and towed by the launch of the Charleston. They did not start until about 10 a. m. Just after the boats started off, a rain storm came up. It came down in torrents and soaked the boys to the skin in a few minutes. To go back a little—starting after nine o'clock Tuesday morning Lieut. Braunerreuther, navigator and third in command of the Charleston, and Ensign Waldo Evans and five marines started for the shore under a flag of truce. Upon their arrival they were met by the governor and his staff, and after introducing himself Lieut. Braunerreuther gave to the governor a letter from Capt. Glass, demanding an unconditional surrender, and giving him 30 minutes in which to make reply. In giving the note Lieutenant B. said "sir I have the honor to hand you this message from my commander. I will say to you, in order that you may not be hasty in your decision that we have in your harbor four ships. One of these is a modern and formidable war ship, and the other three are loaded with troops, all eager to land. It is now 10:15 and you have until 10:45 to answer." The governor and his staff then withdrew for consultation. By this time the first six boats of the landing force had reached and tied up to the Japanese brig about 1 1/2 miles from shore. In just 29 minutes the governor returned and handed to Lieut. B. a note sealed and addressed to Capt. Glass, saying "that is for your commander." Lieut. B. started to open the letter and the governor repeated "that is for your commander." "I am here as the representative of my commander" replied Lieut. B. He then read the note which was as follows: "In the absence of any notification from my government concerning the declaration of war between the United States and Spain; without means of defence or possibility of making a satisfactory defence in the face of so large a force, and in consideration to humanity and to save life, I feel compelled to make a full surrender of all within my jurisdiction. Trusting to your mercy and justice, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, Jose Marina y Vega Lieutenant-colonel and governor-general of the Mariana Islands." After reading the note, Lieut. B. then told the governor and his staff that they were now regular prisoners of war, and while he was sorry for any discomfort he might put them to, yet he was compelled to take them on board the Charleston. This the governor objected to saying "you came here under a flag of truce and now you tell me that I am your prisoners. We have not said goodbye to our families and we have no clothes here," and raising other numerous objections. Lieut. B. replied "that it was true he came under a flag of truce, but since the governor had surrendered they were all prisoners of war and to be treated as such." Upon being asked how many soldiers were on the island the governor replied "that there were 54 Spanish soldiers and 150 Chimeros (natives), only 54 of which were armed though." Lieut. B. then commanded the governor to write an order for the officers and soldiers to report with all arms, ammunition, equipment and accouterments on the pier at 4 p. m. of that date and gave the governor 10 minutes in which to write the note. The governor again raised objections saying "the troops, are all at Agaña and cannot possibly get here at that time." Lieut. B. replied that as Agaña was only four miles away they could very easily

arrive in time and that they must do so and the governor then reluctantly wrote out the order and handed it to Lieut. B., who waived it aside saying it was a private letter and he had no right to read it. When this was said the governor leaned forward on his arm and cried bitterly. The other officers had finished writing to their families and these letters were all sent on by messengers. The governor and his staff, consisting of Capt. Duarte, secretary of the governor; Lieut. Gutierrez and Dr. Romero, were then put in a boat and the party started for the Charleston. While on the way the landing force was signaled to return to the ships, and it was a lot of very disgusted boys who came back. At two o'clock Capt. Glass and the executive officer of the Charleston raised the stars and stripes on the fort. When the flag unfurled to the breeze the Charleston gave the national salute of 21 guns and the bands on the Peking and Australia played the "Star Spangled Banner." With the raising of the flag America took formal possession of the Ladrone Islands. At four p. m. Lieut. B. and Ensign Evans returned to the shore with a detachment of marines and found the Spanish army drawn up in single rank awaiting them. The "City of Sydney" had been outside the bay all this time but was now signaled to come in and she anchored a hundred yards from us. The Spanish troops were under the command of Lieut. Ramos, of the Spanish infantry; and Lieut. Bessauro, of the Spanish navy. The soldiers were then formed in single rank and each stepped up to Ensign Evans, opened the breach of his gun, handed over his gun to Evans, placed his ammunition, belt, bayonet and equipment on a pile and stepped aside. When all the soldiers had been disposed of the marines presented arms and the Spanish officers turned over their swords to Lieut. B. When these soldiers were told to get in the boat they were as much surprised as had been the governor. They said they had not bid goodbye to their families, but Lieut. B. said they could send messages by the native soldiers. This was the first intimation the natives had that they were not to be taken along, but seemed afraid to express themselves. Later when they were told that they were discharged and no longer under Spanish rule they capered around, fairly yelling, and tore the brass buttons and insignias off their coats. Then the Spaniards were ordered into the boats and at this most of them broke out crying and embracing the natives. The soldiers were taken to the "Sydney" and later the governor and his staff were taken then from the Charleston and all put under a close guard. They will be taken to Manila. As prisoners of war we have the governor, five officers and 54 men. We got 54 Mauser model '96 rifles, 54 Remington rifles, 7500 rounds of Mauser ammunition and about two bushels of loose Remington shells and four Spanish flags. Looking at the surrender one might think that the governor had been very foolish in giving up so easily. With his small force he could have done some damage to us. While our landing force were in the boats it would have been an easy matter for the Spaniards to have lain in ambush and picked off a number of our boys. Another thing—they could have evaded capture for some time at least. If they had killed any of our men we could do nothing more than take them prisoners as we have done. Looking at it in that light the surrender does seem foolish. But the governor looked at it differently. When he came down to the shore he saw in the harbor a formidable war ship and three transports loaded with troops. He realized that he could not hold out against us. The principal factor in the surrender was that the governor had not the slightest idea that we were going on to Manila. He thought that we came there to capture the islands and would occupy them. I think that if he had known we were going on to Manila the surrender would not have been so soon. The governor was in total ignorance as to the state of war and did not even know of Dewey's victory. He was very much astonished to learn that the Spanish fleet had been destroyed and greatly disgusted. On Wednesday morning General Anderson appointed Thos. Wilson governor of the islands. Wilson is the only American on the island now. He was born in Agaña 28 years ago, his parents being Californians. He is engaged in the trading business in Agaña. This ended our work in the Ladrone and we left there about 2:30 Wednesday. I think the Ladrone will prove a valuable acquisition to the United States. It is true that they are surrounded by coral reefs and the bay and harbor are full of such reefs, but already there is a good channel in the harbor. With a little work this harbor could be made one of the finest in the world and it is so situated that it could be fortified impregnable against any sea attack. As a coaling station these islands would be of immense value. These islands have a population of 8000 and the principal industries are the capra (dried coconut) trade, raising hemp, corn, sugar cane, and coffee. Guam is the principal island and Agaña the capital. At Piti the governor has an office and the custom house is also stationed there. Piti is merely a small village however. Agaña is 4 miles from

this point. I would have gone over to Agaña if it had not been so far. On Wednesday at 4:30 a. m. I left the ship in a small boat and went over to Sumay. Sumay is a village of 500 inhabitants, every one being natives. On landing, my first impression was that I had dropped back into the old world. All the houses are alike, with the exception that a few are built of wood, the majority being of stone. They are painted white and are kept very clean. Another peculiar point is that they are all of the same shape, almost square and resembling a "box house" at home. Those built of wood are made of 12x1 rough lumber with 2x2 1/2 strips over the cracks. They are all built on stone foundations. The walls of the stone houses are from 2 to 3 feet thick with square windows, but wooden bars instead of glass. They are typical old Spanish dwellings. Although very primitive in most things yet in a few things they are a little up to date. The floors in nearly every house are of hard wood and in some houses are to be found hard wood center tables, chairs, etc. In a few houses you find mirrors, kerosene lamps and a few pictures, but the furnishings of all houses are positively poor, having almost nothing. As there is not a stove in the entire village all cooking is done on fires between stones. I did not see a dish of any kind while there. So far as I could see, these natives lived off of fruits, breadfruit and sweet potatoes and fish. They grind their breadfruit in stone mortars. There is no business of any kind transacted and it looks as if they all lived together for the sake of companionship only. All dress is alike and it is as primitive as their other modes of life. The men's dress consists of sandals, cotton trousers and shirt, and straw hat. Women dress in cotton skirt and a waist which looks very much like a flour sack with arm holes cut in it, and sometimes sandals. A cotton skirt comprises the full dress of children, male and female. It is hard to tell of what origin these natives are. A few of them have acquired a smattering of English from whalers putting in there, but not enough to carry on a conversation. They are all a copper color and you will find some with a distinct Chinese cast of features—others look like Japanese and some you would say were American Indian. There is certainly some Japanese and Chinese blood among them, however, they are, as far as could be seen, in a very fair state of civilization. One does not need to be told that the yoke of Spain is heavy after seeing these people. Owing to the lack of not being able to make ourselves understood we could not learn very much from the natives but their actions were sufficient to tell us they were glad to be freed from Spain. At every birth the father has to pay a tax of \$6 and at a death \$11. It is rather peculiar that every one who dies is "lost at sea." The natives told us this with a shrug of the shoulders. Every man, woman and child is taxed \$1.50 per year and also a church tax of 25 cents per month. The church also gets 10 per cent of all taxes collected. These natives could not do enough for us and if we had taken it they would have given us their all. Every house we passed was sure to have someone at the window or door asking us in. If we entered the first thing done was to bring out fruit, native gin and cigars and when we would leave we would be offered more than we could take away. Whenever we would mention America an exultant expression would light up their face as they called us their new brothers and said they were Americans too. But I thought that this apparent rejoicing was part of Spain's teaching. "Yesterday, Spain all right—today America all right" said an old man. Upon being questioned he said: "If I say Spain no good yesterday" (here he made a sound and drew his finger around his neck). I suppose he thought he had to uphold America now it or would be all off with him. Here is another result of Spain's despotism, which, however proved fortunate for one of our officers. Lieut. Brazeo, in company with a number of officers went over to the village Tuesday night. Nearly all of the officers wore their belts with their revolvers. When the party I was with landed Wednesday morning one of the natives pointed to a revolver and belt lying over a post and remarked that it had been left there. We readily recognized it as belonging to Brazeo. That revolver was loaded and had lain there all night without being touched. Lieut. Brazeo had taken it off and laid it on the post and forgotten it. We learned that under the laws of the islands it was death for a native to have firearms of any description in his possession, so this was undoubtedly the reason for its not being touched. In this village you can get chickens for 50 cents per dozen. Two cows, one steer, two very skinny dogs, some hogs and chickens comprised the animal population. We bought for the ship 2000 limes at \$1.50 per thousand. The one drawback to these islands is that it rains every day in the year. The Japanese current starts here and this is the cause of so much rain. The sky will be perfectly clear and the sun shining brightly when, in the twinkling of an eye, the rain will come down in torrents. It stops as suddenly as it begins and in a short time you would not know it had rained. Altogether, as I said before, these islands will be a valuable acquisition to

the United States and it will be well for us to keep them. We expect now to end our voyage next Tuesday morning and this event will be hailed with joy by all. It has been a long, weary trip, much longer than we ever expected. Since leaving Frisco we have only passed two ships and these before we reached Honolulu. Some little diversion was created before arriving at Guam by the Charleston's target practice several afternoons. Big white targets, made of canvas and shaped like a tent were dropped overboard and when two or three miles away, the guns would be turned loose. The Charleston did some excellent shooting. One of the hardest features of our trip is that we get no news. We know absolutely nothing of what has transpired since May 28. The war might be ended for all we know. I forgot to say that I went over to see Fort Santa Cruz which the Charleston shelled. The fort, which is in ruins, is on a small island about 1 1/2 miles out from shore. It has not been occupied for the last half century and was never intended for anything more than a defence against the natives, and consequently never had a cannon in it. It is about 40x50 feet and built of stone, coral rock and cement, the walls being about three feet thick. At present there is no roof but it is to be seen that the back half of it was roofed at one time, and this part was used as the living quarters. The first half has never had a roof and the walls at the top slope at a small angle. They have had a good powder magazine and at one time this fort must have been a good defence. It is now entirely in ruins and overgrown with bushes, weeds etc. There is a square tablet on it, at the top there is carved a cross with Mary kneeling at its—under this the Spanish coat of arms and at the bottom the inscription "Se fabrica este Castillo, Ano D. G. 1801." "This castle was built in the year of Grace 1801." MANILA BAY, June 30—Here we are in Manila bay, just off Cavite, and surrounded by Dewey's fleet. Conveyed by the Baltimore and Charleston we entered Manila bay about 2 p. m. and anchored off Cavite at 5 p. m. About 5 miles away the city of Manila is to be seen. It has a population of 300,000 and presents a great appearance. Not far off from us all that is left of three Spanish war ships are sticking out of the water. I had the pleasure of hearing the story of the fight from the great Dewey himself. He came aboard to see Gen'l Anderson this evening and told the officers of the fight. I was standing about four feet from him, and of course was an interested listener. His story was just as the papers gave it. The insurgent leader is here and is very anxious that we join forces and immediately attack Manila. Affairs there are in a very bad state. There is no fresh meat and the people are starving. Dewey, however, is inclined to wait the arrival of the next expedition before doing anything. There is no doubt but what we will have had some kind of a scrap before this reaches you. I am inclined to think our victory will be easy. We heard tonight that a Spanish gunboat had come in yesterday and surrendered. I do not know how true this is. As we were coming up the bay this afternoon we saw an immense cloud of smoke hanging over the land. Later we were told this was a battle in progress between the Insurgents and Spaniards, in which there were several thousand men engaged. Tonight we can see a village on fire, the work of the Insurgents. The work of landing us will commence tomorrow and welcome work it will be. We will all be very glad to get off the boat. I find that I have been misinformed as to the Guam matter. Wilson was not appointed governor nor any one else, but Portocas, the naturalized American, has been delegated to oversee affairs. I have tried to give you an accurate account and believe that now it is correct. Your affectionate brother, JAMES RINTOUL. Men and boys light and dark shirts very cheap come and see for yourself at the Racket store.

COURTS. Circuit court convenes first Monday in November and third Monday in April. Probate court in session first Monday in each month. Commissioners court meets first Wednesday after first Monday of each month. OREGON CITY OFFICERS. Mayor, E. G. Canfield. Recorder, Bruce C. Curry. Chief of Police, Chas. E. Burns. Nightwatchman, E. L. Shaw. Treasurer, H. E. Straith. City Attorney, Frank P. Ostrin. Street Commissioner, W. L. Smith. Supt. of Water Works, W. H. Howell. City Engineer, D. W. Kionard. Councilmen—R. Koerner, Frank Busch, R. D. Wilson, James Roake, H. E. Harris, O. D. Latourrette, Arthur Millin, Fred A. Metzner. Council meets first Wednesday of each month in city hall. Sunday Services. GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN IMMANUEL CHURCH—Corner Eighth and J. Q. Adams streets; Rev. Ernest J. W. Mack, pastor. Sunday school at 10 A. M., weekly services every Thursday at 8 P. M. German school every Saturday from 9 to 12. Everybody invited. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. T. W. Hill, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school after morning prayer meeting. Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Sunday. Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 6:30 prompt. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. M. L. Kline, Pastor. Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 11:30; Evening service 7:30. Regular prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Covenant meeting every Wednesday evening preceding the first Sunday in the month. A cordial invitation to all. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CATHOLIC—Rev. A. HILBERAND, Pastor. On Sunday mass at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Every second and fourth Sunday German sermon after the 8 o'clock mass. At all other masses English. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Vespers, apologetical subjects and Benediction at 7:30 P. M. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. H. Ober, Pastor. Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 11:30. Class meeting after morning service. Evening service at 7:30. Epworth League meeting Sunday evening at 6:30. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Montgomery, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 7:30. Sunday evening prayer meeting at 7:30. Seats free. EVANGELICAL CHURCH—GERMAN—Rev. Erich, Pastor. J. E. E. Sunday school at 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 A. M. Mr. Zimmerman Supt. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening. GERMAN LUTHERAN ZION'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. F. Sack, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. CITATION. In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, Charles Duncan, deceased. To James Duncan, John Jordine, Mrs. Anna Weir, Charles A. Duncan, and to all heirs, devisees or persons interested in the above estate, whether known or unknown, greeting. In the name of the State of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, at the courtroom thereof, at the court house in said County of Clackamas, on Monday, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made as prayed for in the petition filed herein by David Willis, administrator of said estate, for the sale of so much of the hereinafter described real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary, to-wit: The NW 1/4 of Section 16, T. 2 S. R. 12 E. 4 east of the Willamette meridian, saying and excepting therefrom ten acres in square form in the NE corner of said tract, in Clackamas county, Oregon, and containing about 150 acres of land. Also lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15 and 16 in Block 4 in the town of Lentis in Multnomah county, Oregon, to pay the expenses of administration and the unpaid claims of said estate. Witness the Hon. Thomas F. Ryan, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Clackamas, this 27th day of July, 1898. This citation is published by order of the Hon. Thomas F. Ryan, Judge of the said County Court, made and dated this 31 day of August, 1898. DAVIS & GRAHAM, Attorneys for Administrator. SUMMONS. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, Alla L. Konkle, plaintiff, vs. C. E. Konkle defendant. To C. E. Konkle, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff in the above entitled suit in the above entitled court, within 15 days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within this county, and if served within any other county in the state then within twenty-five days from the date of service of this summons upon you, and if served by publication, then by the first day of the next term of this court, to-wit: The first Monday in November, A. D. 1898, being the 7th day of said month, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: A decree of said Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, for the care and custody of Waipha Konkle and Valde Konkle, the issue of said marriage, and for such other and further relief as to this Court may seem meet. This summons is published by order of Hon. Thomas A. McBride, Judge of the 5th Judicial District of the State of Oregon, at chambers, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1898. L. L. PORTER, Attorney for Plaintiff. Notice for Publication. Land office at Oregon City, Ore., July 26, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Ore., on the 2d day of August, 1898: LAWRENCE MITCHELL, H. E. 1030, for the NE 1/4 of Sec 10, T. 4 S, R. 5 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, to-wit: Sherman Coop, Joseph Pitney, Ed. Kollman, and G. Chas. H. O. Field, Oregon, 7305, 92. CHAS. H. MOORES, Register. MOTT'S PENNYROYL PILLS. They overcome weakness, irregularity and uncleanliness, improve vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "Life Savers" to give to the afflicted, aiding development of organs and body. So known remedy for women equals the most famous. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, \$1 per box. MOTT CLEMENS CO., Chicago, Ill. The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.