OREGON MINES IN DEMAND

EXPERTS AND CAPITALISTS LOOK-ING THE COUNTRY OVER.

Big Dam and Power Plant at Swan Falls on Snake River-A Promining Outlook.

BAKER CITY, June 2.-Eastern Oregon is fast gaining prominence as a minerg center and is daily attracting the atten-tion of capital to the wealth of its gold, copper and coal deposts. Inquiries are constantly being made by Eastern people regarding investments in these properties, and in many instances agents are sent out

and in many instances agents are sent out and are now in the field prepared to make investments on any kind of property that shows real merit.

"The great drawback to this region," said S. W. Rinebart yesterday, "Is the difficulty in making terms. Any one who has a gopher hole thinks be has struck a fortune and is not willing to part with it willess be its raid a fabricus sum. This is unless he is paid a fabulous sum. This is uniese he is paid a fabulous sum. It is a great mistake and an injury to the community. Capital should be encouraged, and sellers of mines, whether they be prospects or not, should give intending purchasers every opportunity to invest and meet them half way. Otherwise they get discouraged and look to other mining

regions where better and more favorable terms can be obtained."

Mr. Rinehart is an old prospector and mining expert of Colorrdo. He has been looking over the field in Eastern Oregon for some time, acqueinting himself with the various ore-producing districts. The country has impressed him most favora-bly, and he says if helf the wealth of this ountry were known people would not ease by to the Klondike or Cape Nome in earch of the hidden treasure. Mr. Rinehart says that in his travels

through the country he met with a copper property at the head of the Little Salmon, in the Pocsebontan district, owned by Cy Straup, that had just been sold to Bouider, Colo., capitalists, who are going to sink on it. The property was located only about four weeks ago, and has every indieation that it can be developed into a big

He mays there are good prospects all over this district, but that it takes capital to develop them.

A number of six and eight-horse teams are engaged in bauling ore from the Brazos mine, near Pleasant Valley, to this city for treatment at the sampling works. The owners of the mine say about 1990 tons will be delivered for a practical test. The ore is free milling, and after \$5 a ton is deducted for expenses, the own-Is a ton is deducted for expenses, the owners are sanguine that a neat profit will be

The necessary funds to construct the dam and sectric power plant at Swan Falls, on Snake Blver, are now available, and the engineer's report and plans are all that are lacking to start this enterprise, which will give employment to about 250 men. It is confidently expected by the managers of the Consolidated Trade Do-lar Mining & Milling Company, who are constructing the plant, that sufficient power can be generated at this point fully to operate both the mines and mills of

Henry Kennison, ex-deputy postmaster of this city, came in this week from his placer claims on Long Guich, near Bridge-port, in this county, with several hundred dollars' worth of gold nuggets, the largest goilars worth of gold huggets, the largest piece worth \$50. In the assortment left at the First National Bank, were numer-ous gold quarts pieces, which would indi-cate that there is a mother lode or ledge in close proximity to the piacers, and this Mr. Kennison will attempt to find as soon as his piacer run is over. The last clean up is one of several made by clean-up is one of several made by ennison. The final clean-up of the will be made in about three weeks.

RICH LEDGE AT DOLOMITE. New Camp That Has Sprung Up Near Ketchikan Alaska.

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, May 29.-Port Johnson will hereafter be known as "Dolomite" and a postoffice will be established there under the new name, being so recommended by the postoffice inspector.
The place is named after the Dolomlie formation predominating in that vicinity, in which the richest veins of free milling quartz have been discovered. This little settlement that has come into being with-in the last year is receiving much atten-tion among miners and capitalists, as it is in the center of a rich mineral zone. It is Situated on the east shore of Prince of Wales' Island, 28 miles south of Ketchi-

Portland men claim the honor of making some of the first and best discoveries at Dolomite. The Valparaiso group, which will soon be ready to ship fist-class ore is owned by John Hurdt, Chales Guz-man, A. B. Eardley, W. F. Schedd and J. B. Capp, all from Portland. The ledge of this fine property is seven feet wide, running east and west and dipping to the north at an angle of \$6\$ degrees, with a rich pay streak a foot and a half wide in the vein. It will average \$2000 per ton, namays running as high-as 133 15-100 ounces of gold and 58 ounces of silver per ton. The acvrage for the balance of the ledge. or 5% feet, from careful estimates will go 5100 to the ton. The company is building a road from tide water to the mine, a distance of one mile; also a wharf at which large vessels can lie. The company will be ready to ship ore in a month, which is all that is needed to put Dolo-mite in the first rank. Dunn & Company are building a tram-

way from Dolomite to the Golden Fleece mine. A 100-foot tunnel has been run in on the ledge, which shows up well. An-other tunnel has been started 200 feet be-

low, which will cut the ledge.

O. C. Clemens and J. A. Preston are working the Beauty group, a 60-foot shaft having been sunk on the vein. Another shaft is to be sunk and the ledge cut. Mr. Clemens returned on the Ross-lle Sunday evening from Scattle with lle Sunday evening from Seattle with hoisting and pumping machinery for the Beauty mine at Dolomite.

Henry Hurdt and family, Carl Cook and family, and Frederick Price, all from Portland, are now residing at Dolomite. Judge Munley, of Portland, went North on the steamer Alki on Saturday evening. While the steamer was at the wharf he bonded three mining claims to Russell L. Dunn for \$30,000, work to commence at once. These claims are located at Dolomite in the neighborhood of the Golden Fleece, and near the side lines of the Valuariase.

Major Freeman is here looking after mining interests for William A. Munley. Charles Campbell and family, of Port-land, are here in the laundry business. Other Portland people located in Ketchikan district are Surveyor N. B. Whitfield and son, who have their residence at New Town. Ketchikan: Mr. and Mrs. James. Wallace at Metlakahtla, and George McKenzie at Skowi Arm.

Miners Wanted in Coos County.

MARSHFIELD, June 2.—The Libby coal
mine, two miles south of this city, is experiencing trouble in securing the necessary labor to operate the property. The unemployed in this section have been appealed to with no success, and Superendent Henrosy has sent to Portland for men. The Libby mine is among the most important on the coast, and has al-ways enjoyed a good reputation for fair treatment of its employes.

Advantages of Vivisection.

"Experiments on Animals," by Stephen Paget. Up to the time that Sir Charles Bell made his experiments on the nerves of the face, it was the common custom of surgeons to divide the facial nerve for the relief, of neuralgia, tic-doloreaux, whereas it exercises, and was proved by Sir Charles Bell to exercise, no influence

over sensation, and its division conse-quently for the relief of pain was a useless

So far back as 1500 Frascatorious had So far back as 1500 Frascatorious had said that phthisis (consumption) came by "the giving of the corrupt and noisome humors of the patient into the lungs of a healthy man." Surely, if clinical experience could suffice, men would have made something out of this wisdom of Frascatorious. They made nothing of it; they waited three centuries for VII-min to inoculate the rabbits, and then the thing was done. En voici les preuves.

Thus, within a few years experiments on animals have set the subject of typheld in a new light. They have given to every

in a new light. They have given to every-body a new method for the diagnosis of obscure cases. They have illuminated some of the mysteries of immunity, and they have brought about preventive inoc

PACIFIC COAST TRADE. Record of the Past Seven Years Will Be Trebled by 1907.

Some years ago a shrewd observer ex-pressed the belief that before 50 years the commerce of the Pacific Coast of our country would exceed that of the Atlan-tic, and he was looked upon as a vision-

MAY, INCREASE RESERVES

PROPOSED ADDITIONS IN OREGON. WASHINGTON AND IDAHO.

Recommendations of Citizens, Forest Superintendents and Local Officers and Official Bodies.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The recent letter of the Secretary of the Interior setting forth the proposed enlargements of the various forsat reserves of the United States, showed the proposed changes in the reserves of Oregon, and other Pacific Northwest States, and in regard to them said:

The Cascade Reserve.

"The proposed additions to this reserve are as follows:

"Recommendation by Forest Superintendent S. B. Ormsby that townships 5 S. to 17 S. inclusive, R. 4 E., and townships 2 S. to 31 S. inclusive, R. 1 W., be added to the reserve on its western boundary, "A petition, signed by George W. Johnson and many others, praying that "the are, and made of such stuff as dreams are. But now the Financial News, which is not run by imagination at all, surveying the field and noting the simost geometrical progression of the Pacific trade.

son and many others, praying that "the east line of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve be moved six miles further east than at present, between the east fork metrical progression of the Pacific trade.

COLONEL T. B. M. MAHON



Who Commanded the Relief Column That Raised the Siege of Mafeking.

concludes that it will be surprised if the next seven years do not more than troble the record of the period between 1883 and 1990, in which the commerce of the Pacific Coast has risen four fold. And it adds:
"In fact, we expect to see the commerce
of the Pacific in the next decade repreof the Pacific in the next decade repre-sent more than half the business of this country." It says the conditions have all been changed by the purchases for the Chinese market, and adds: "These states will be in closer touch with the Orient. Enterprising and energetic, they will more quickly read the wants of these new cus-tomers, and will, of their own resources, as far as practical, supply their needs." In that the News has taken no account In that the News has taken no account of the tremendous northern trade which is growing up, of which even the sands of the sea are this year making a very strong factor. It adds that one draw-back is the want of international bankto pass through English or German hands, and through these facilities they are given greater control of the markets. We have often wondered why some of the great banking houses of the East did not establish branch houses at Yokohuma, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Sidney, Aus-tralia. The truth is, our Nation, alert as it is, never lifted its eyes to its own posit is, never lifted its eyes to its own pos-sibilities until they were suddenly opened wide to stare at the results of Admirat Dewey's victory. Some were inspired by that sight. They saw at a glance the effect that victory would have on the half-civilized people of the Orient. They knew that some classes of people respect nothing but force, and that when it should be told in the Chinese ports and the Jap-anese ports that an American feet had sunk the Spanish fleet and silemed the batteries along the spore without the loss of a man, that their next conclusion would of a man, that their next conclusion would be that a new power had come to the world which the world would have to re-spect, and that it would be good to have close trade relations with that power. In our own country there are millions of men who see no connection between a strong navy and the trade of a country, although it has been plain as the day light for 50 years that in this modern world no nation can ever get to be a great commercial nation unless behind the merchant ships there are those buildogs of the sen which are ever ready to guard the interests of Americans in foreign ports; to avenge insults to Americans in fereign lands and to guarantee justice to faithful allies.

The Religion of Sovereigns.

London Speciator.

Kings are rarely plous, though they are still more rarely unbelievem. There have been plenty of had men upon European thrones, and the lives of few Kings will bear study through an ethical microscope, but we can recall only one—King Fred-erick the Great of Prussia—who was a groffing unbeliever. He even sneered at the British Ambassador for saying that the British Ambassador for saying that he would do something or other by "the help of God," and asked, with his nose in the air, whether the English counted God among their ailles. "Yes, Your Maj-esty," was the crushing reply, "and the only ally who asks no subsidy from us." The temper displayed in Frederick's jes-is, however, most unusual among sover-olers; and though when they with victor eigns, and though when they win victo ries they are often accused of hypocrisy for publicly professing their belief that God rules all, it is more probable, in spite of ther usual conduct, that the profession has been sincere.

Many sinners believe, and sovereigns, who perceive so plainly the complexity

who perceive so plainly the complexity of human affairs, and the powerlessness even of the greatest to control events must feel more than any men the neces sity for ald and guidance from some pow-er higher than themselves. Who else is to give success to plans which are so large that foresight falls, and orders must constantly be given the future effect of which it is impossible to know? It is cer-tain, at all events, that they all say so, and we see no reason for supposing that they are all llars, or are only going through a form. On the contrary, the toneliness of sovereigns, who all, however much advised, think that they govern. must bear rule by some special permis-sion, and therefore must have some pe-culiar relation to the Most High, all tend to make them at least strongly convinced

B. Ormsby that the following lands be added to the reserve, viz. The S. ½ of township 1 S., and townships 2 3 and 4 S., your columns to the condemnation of t E., and townships 5 S., Rs. 9 and course of Great Britain toward the Br 10 E., and the strip of land lying between said last named township and the north line of the Warm Springs Indian Reser-

Reserve for Southwestern Oregon amendation by Special Agent Edward Bender that a tract of about a doz-en townships in Southwestern Oregon, forming the watershed of the south fork of the Coquille River and neighboring tributaries, be set apart as a forest re-

Director of the United States Geological Survey, with the further recommendation "Sald reco Survey, with the further recommendation that the reservation be extended to the California state line.

Cedar Lake Reserve, Washington, "Petition by the Mayor and City Controller of the City of Seattle, Wash., on behalf of the City of Seattle, that a forest reservation be established to embrace the following described lands, viz.: All of township 22 N., R. 2 E., W. meridian, Washington; all of township 22 N., R.

ing made by Forest Superintendent D. B. Sheller, recommending the creation of a new reserve, embracing the greater portion of the area to be called Mount St. Helens Forest Reserve.

The Washington Forest Reserve.

The Washington Forest Reserve.

"The proposed additions to this existing reserve are as follows:

"A tract lying along the eastern boundary of about 19 townships; recommended by Former Forest Superintendent E. B. Hyde.

"A tract of about 20 townships lying along the western boundary, and another of about 19 townships lying along the southern boundary; recommended by the United States Geological Survey.

"The general region lying between this reserve and the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, on the south; recommended by the

reserve and the Mount Rainer surest re-serve, on the south; recommended by the forester of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Gifford Pinchot. It overlaps a por-tion of the area recommended, as above stated, by the United States Geological Survey, and also includes the proposed Cedar Lake Forest Reserve.

Priest River Forest Reserve.

"The proposed additions to this existing reserve are as follows: "An addition on the east, including the lands lying detwean the reserve and the Kootenai River and the Great Northern Railroad, recommended by the Director of the United States Geological Survey, "A smaller enlargement on the east, suggested by Mr. William Ryan, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

d'Alene, Idaho. "Recommendation by Mr. Gifford Pin chot, forester for the Agricultural Department, that the reserve be enlarged on both the east and the west to include a slightly larger area on the east than that recommended by the Geological Survey, and to extend on the west to the Pend Corella River.

d'Oreille River. "Joint expression of views by Hon, George L. Shoup, Hon, Henry, Heitfield and Hon. Edgar Wilson, stating that, in urging that certain lands be eliminated from this reserve, in order that the aggregate area of the reserve may not be diminished, they are willing to consent that the easterly line of the reserve be extended eastward and northerly to include a portion of the proposed addition to the reserve on the east, but protest against any other extension of the reserve in Reserves for Weiser and Pavette.

"Instructions to Superintendent James Glendinning to examine and report on the advisability of creating one or more forest reserves in the region constituting the watersheds of the Weiser River, the Pay-ette River, and North Fork of Payette River, and their tributaries, as far north as Meadows and south to Boise.

Report by Superintendent Glendinning commending the 'Proposed Seven' Devils (Weiser) Forest 'Reserve." "Report by Superintendent Glendinning recommending the "Proposed Sawtooth (Payette) Forest Reserve."

Proposed Coeur d'Alene Reserve. "Letter from C. E. Leiberg, dated at Hope, Idaho, June 25, 18%, setting forth the great necessity existing for immediate action to preserve the timber on pub-ile lands in the basin of the Little North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, in

mendation by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, forester of the Department of Agriculture, in regard to the reserve suggested by Mr. Leiberg, stating as follows: The area included in his proposed boundaries is among the best suited for the purpose of a forest reserve known to me in the West. It includes the heaviest body of unburned timber in Idaho. "Recommendation by Forest Superiatendent James Glendinning that a forest reserve be created in said region."

LECKY ON THE BOER WAR.

Rev. Dr. McKim Furnishes Some the Statements of the Historian.

Letter in Washington Post, You have again and again adverted in your columns to the condemnation of the course of Great Britain toward the Boer republics which has been given expression to by that "foremost writer of critical and dispassionate history," the Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, To be supported in your denunciation of England by the opinion of a historian so caim, so judicial, so impartial, so thorough as Mr. Lecky, you have justly considered a point of no small importance. To his other present. small importance. To his other present nent qualifications for judging righteous ly of this unhappy conflict in South Afly of this unhappy conflict in South Africa, is to be added the fact that through dation indorsed by the nited States Geological (unther recommendation on be extended to the hie wife, a Dutch lady of conspictious

Transvaul leaders. The conclusions of such a man, so able and so dispassionate, ought, as you truly suggest, to have great weight in this much-controverted discussion. Now, in order that your readers may appreciate the full measure and extent of the agreement between the views of the Post and those of Mr. Lecky, and may see for themselves how this great writer throws the enormous weight of his opinion into the scale against England and in favor 9 E., except sections 1, 2, 2, 11 and 12; the enormous weight of his opinion into the S, ½ of township 22 N., R. 10 E.; the the scale against England and in few of SW, ¼ of township 22 N., R. 11 E.; the of the Boers, I subjoin a few extracts



One way to tell a good watchman is from the amount of felons be captures.

21 N., R. 9 E.; and the N. 1/2 of township 21 N., R. 10 E.

Mount Rainier Reserve. "The proposed addition to this existing reserve is as follows:

"A strip of land lying along the north-ern and northwestern boundary; recom-mended by the forester of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Gifford Pinchot.

Mount St. Helens Reserve. "Recommendation by Mr. Gifford Pin-chot, forester of the Department of Agri-culture, that the Mount Rainler Forest Reserve be considerably enlarged on the west, resulted in an examination of the

NW. % of township H N., R. H E : sec- from an article published by him over his tions 1 to 12 (both inclusive) in township own signature in the month of March of this year:
"The overwhelming preponderance

"The overwheiming preponderance of opinion in support of the necessity of the present war would not have been attained if his immediate cause had not been a Boer utilimatum which it was manifestly impossible for any self-respecting government to have accepted, followed by an invasion of British territory, which it was the manifest duty of every British government to repel.

"For my own part," he continued, "I am convinced that the war had, on the English side, for some time become inevitable, and could not have been greatly postponed. It was impossible that a British Government could permanently insore

SOPES and UICEPS DRAIN THE SYSTEM,

That old sore or ulcer, which has been a source of pain, worry and anxiety to you for five or ten years — maybe longer — doesn't heal because you are not using the proper treatment, but are trying to cure it with salves and washes. While these are soothing and relieve pain to some extent, no real, permanent good can come from their use, because the disease is in the blood and far beyond the reach of external applications.

A sore heals promptly when the blood condition, but nover if it is diseased. The tendency of these old sores and ulcers is to grow worse, spreading and eating deeper into the flesh. They are a constant drain upon the system, gradually but surely ruin the health and sap the very life. A person's capacity for work or pleasure is sood lost in the great desire and search for something to cure. S. S. S. makes a rapid and permanent cure of old sores and ulcers, and is the only medicine that does, because no other can reach deep-scated blood troubles. Ordinary Sarsaparilla and potash mixtures are too weak and watery to overcome a deadly poison that has taken possession of the blood. Do not waste valuable time experimenting with them.

Some years ago I was shot in the left leg, receiving what together the control of the blood in the left leg, receiving what together the control of the blood.

A Gunshot developed into a running sore and gave me a great deal of pain. I was treated by many doctors and wound. It was a number of blood remedies, but none did me any good. I had heard S. S. S. highly recommended took a number of blood remedies, but none did me any good. I had heard S. S. S. highly recommended to give it a trial. The result was truly gratifying. S. S. S. seemed to get right at the trouble, and forced the poison out of my blood; good alterwards the sore healed us and was cared sound and well. I now have perfect use of the leg, which was swollen and very still for a long time. J. H. McBuayan, Lawrenceburg, Ry."

S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known; is made of roots and herbs of wonderful purifying properties, which no poison an resist. S. S. S. quickly and effectually clears the blood of all morbid, unhealthy humors, and the old, troublesome sore heals. At the same time the general health is invigorated and built up. When a little scratch or hurt fails to heal readily, you may be sure your blood is bad. S. S. S. will soon put it in order and keep it so.

Our Medical Department is in the state of the state

Our Medical Department is in charge of experienced physicians, who have made blood diseases a life study. If you will write them about your case, they will gladly furnish all information or advice wanted, without any charge whatever.

Address

Address SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, 6A

abilities. The Transvani remained the only part of South Africa where one white race was held in a position of inferiority to another. Considering the distinct promise of equality that was made when Engiand conferred a limited independence on the Transvaal, considering the position of England in South Africa, and the perfect equality granted to Dutch subjects in our own colonies, it was impossible that the British Government should acquiesce in this state of things, and once they formally took up the grievances of the Uitlanders, it soon became evident from the disposition of the government at Pretoria that a peaceful solu-tion was exceedingly improbable." Again he says: "Disqualification after

disqualification, utterly unknown when England conceded self-government 'to inhabitants of the Transvaal,' was ininhabitants of the Transvani, was in-troduced. Laws raising the qualification for citizenship from two to 14 years' resi-dence; interfering with the press, with public meetings, and with the right of res-idence and reducing the law courts to ut-tier servitude by giving a simple resolu-tion of the majority of the small Duich Volkered all the force of law clearly Volksraad all the force of law, clearly showed the policy of the government there were abuses in administration

were probably even more irritating than were probably even more irritating than the abuse in legislation.

"In England no responsible politician desired the war. . . There was not, I believe, the smallest desire among the Ministers to annex the Transvaal, but there was a determination to put an end to the bad government at Johannesburg and to secure for the English-speaking population, the same kind of privileges which were enjoyed by the Dutch in our own colonies." "The British Government was perfectly prepared to acquiesce in an arrangement which would have strict. was perfectly prepared to acquises in an arrangement which would have strict-ly limited the Utilander representation to a fourth or even a fifth part of the Volks-rand, and they were ready at the same time to give the fullest and most formal guarantee of the independence of the Transvaal. If this had been accepted frankly and unreservedly the war would

proposals of England were either evaded or disdainfully rejected." or distantianty rejected.

The precise agreement of these utterances of Mr. Lecky with the attitude of the Post is too obvious to require comment.

R. H. McKIM.

KING'S GIFT NOW WORTHLESS Tale of a Claimant to Half a Million

Acres of Louisiana Land. "In the days of Spanish dominion in Lou-"In the days of Spanish Cominion in Lou-isiana" said a Federal official at the Cus-tom House, to a New Orleans Times Dem-ocrat reporter last Wednesday afternoon, "It was a common thing for the King to reward his loyal subjects—particularly the members of his court-by giving them tracts of land in the New World. Some members of his of these grants are, of course, historic, and form the basis of well-known claims of title; but scores of them were no doubt lost and forgotien. At that time deeds to real estate in the unknown realms of New Spain must have been about on a par with first mortgages on corner lots in the moon, and I dare say a good many of the re-ciplents regarded them merely in the light of pretty compliments, not to be taken as serious. Now and then, however, one of the musty old documents turns up, and st remarkable instance of that kind a most remarkable instance of that kind came to the surface only a few weeks ago. A resident of one of the upper parishes, who declined to give his mainel-walked into the office of Mr. Jornston, Receiver, of Public Meneys, and produced a big parchment, festooned with succent scals, and covered with minute engrossing. To the astonishment of everybody it appeared to be according to the part of the second water. to be a royal grant or patent for what would be equivalent to soont 500,000 acres of land located somewhere in Louisiana. I am unable to give any minute parficulars, because he would not permit the document to be examined in detail, but it had every appearance of genuineness. The story he told was curious. He said that the grant had been given to one of his ancestors by the King of Spain, in recogni-tion for some service, but the beneficiary of this regal munificence thought so little of this regal munificence thought so little of the gift that he never made the alightest effort to claim the tract. The patent turned up lately, when some ancient rubbish was being overhouled, and the present owner cyticentify has an exagerated idea of its value. I fees he will be sadly disappointed, for the old don slept two long on his rights. But think of being presented with half a million acres of United States land apid, not regarding it as worth while to be out of claim! The visitor put his grant in his inside pocket and went to hobnob with a lawyer."

The Migration of Birds.

A winged army hundreds of miles long is moving north right over our heads. It travels under cover of the night, so that, unless we listen for the calls of the regiments, or turn our telescopes to the mos and see them, as black specks crossing its bright face, or else go to a lighthouse

tower and watch for them to come to the light, we will know nothing about the advance of the main army.

But when we go early to the fields and woods, we get exciting hints of what is happening in the dark. Squads of feathered soldiers, not there the evening before, surprise us at every turn. Some of them are stopping only for the day to get food and rest to enable them to go on their journey again at night, but some of them have come to stay, for they have go back to their old homes where they bull their nests last year.

their nests inst year.

It is so exciting to feel the country all filling up again with life and song so good to see our old friends back and to discover new ones with them, that we want to ask each bird a hundred ques Where did this army start from? did the leaders know the way home? How did they travel the thousands of miles they had to? It makes us want to know everything there is to know abou this wonderful movement of the birds, called migration.

A great many of the birds are coming

English side, for some time become back from Central America, some as far inevitable, and could not have been greatly as from Southern Brazil, in South American postponed. It was impossible that a Britca. The question is, How do they travel ish Government could permanently innore to far without getting lost? There are

They fly so high-from one to three miles above, the earth-that they can see as well as we could from a balloon or a mountain-top; hester than we could, for their eyes are aharper than ours. They can see probably 100 miles all about. Then the old birds lead the way for the young to follow, and as the army probably strag-gles along for hundreds of miles, the birds are always within hearing of each other,

the birds come back to the Middle Eastern States, and you' will need to go out to miss any of them.

THE BLIGHT OF BRYANISM.

Democratic Party Now Dominated by a Single Man.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. The Democratic party for the first time in many years, or during its long life, has now to confront on the eve of a Presidential campaign not the unsubstan-tial theory, but the material condition of being dominated absolutely by one man, from whose controlling power it can find no means of escape. There is convincing reason for the belief that at least three intelligent Democrats out of five are dis-satisfied with the candidacy of Bryan, and would be gratified if Bryanism, in-cluding the free silver folly of 18 to 1, were dead and buried beyond either the chance or hope of resurrection. But the other two-fifths, who are largely of the other two-fifths, who are largely South and West, are determined that the next National candidate shall be Beyan or no one, and the Chicago platform or nothing. The majority is held by the throat by the minority, and so will the convention be held. The Bryanites declare that if the Kansas City convention does not nominate him they will boit it and nominate him elsewhere as their can-

The intelligent, public-spirited Democrats, all the best and ablest of them, are clearly opposed to Bryan and his So-cialistic and free-silver platform, but there. do not appear to be as many now as there were in 18% to assert the courage of their convictions by arraying in opposition to him, a candidate who will stand for their wiser and safer principles. They are making angry and sullen protests against Mr. Bryan again being chosen the nominee of the party of Jefferson and Jackson, but they sleep upon their protest, and do hothing to give it vitality and practical force.

practical force. If collitical expediency is a higher quality than principle those Democrats who have maintained their loyalty to the highest ideals and the best traditions of their wage a fosing contest against Bryan Bryanism in the approaching National campaign, but if it is better to be right than to win the fight, or if principle is superior to expediency in politics, then it should be plain to every faithful Demo erat that it is his paramount duty to his country and to his party to speak; work unt duty to ble and vote for the defeat of the Presidential

candidate who insists that the Democratic platform of 1896 shall be that of 1800. Upon that platform Mr. Bryan is certain to be defeated, whether there be two Democratic candidates or one, and the Democracy seed not hope for his election if Bryan alone should bear the Democrat to standard. By nominating a third ticket the genuine Democracy may make the measure of his defeat larger, but they cannot make it, more assured than it would be otherwise. The intelligence and patriotism of the people of this country. of Democrats and Republicans, will not consent that a candidate whose policy and principles, or lack of principles, are embodied in the Chicago platform, shall

be elected to the great office of President.
As the loyal, true Democracy of the
United States did four years ago, to wit, nominate one of their own number to represent their opinions and convictions, so should they do now. Bryan and Bryanism were the causes of the party's de-fect in the last National contest; they will again this year lead to its defeat, and thus the Democracy will get rid of him for once, and all- and, at the same time, maintain their principles. Bryan,

the state of subjection and inferiority to which a great body of British subjects at Johannesburg had been reduced. . A long series of progressive disqualifications had deprived the English population of every vestige of political power, and subjected them to numerous and irritating discontinuous and irritatinuous and irritatinu that the organization having been freed from the unbearable load and hindrance of his hold upon it, the Democracy can reform their lines, regulate their proken ranks, and in 1954 nominate a camildate for whom all Democrats can vote with confidence and self-resulect, and a reaconfidence and self-respect, and sonable expectation of electing him. Divided as they are this year, both in respect of candidate and platform, they cannot elect Mr. Bryan, and to make sure carnot elect Mr. Bryan, and to make suce of getting rid of him hasly as a deturber of his party's peace, and a bar to its success at the polls, they should nominate a second ticket in opposition to him. They cannot, of course, elect it, but they can assert their convictions, maintain their principles and dig the political graves of Bryan and Bryanism.

Prosperous, Therefore Republican.

Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

It is generally understood throughout the country that Kansas will go Republican this year. It is better understood in Kan-ris than anywhere else. Kansas ceased to be Republican and became Populist from eriain causes intimately associated with the people's welfare. Those causes have disappeared. The Kansas people are now properous and flourishing under rule of the same old party that was running things when they formerly flourished and prospered so greatly. Their prosperity was never so great and so general as to-

A POPULAR MISTAKE

Regarding Remedies for Dyspepsis and Indigestion.

The National disease of Americans is indigestion or in its chronic form, dyspep-sia, and for the very reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trilling stomach trouble, when as a mat-ter of fact indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will fall a victim to consumption. Many kilney diseases and heart troubles date their beginning from poor digestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stom-achs are out of gear; weary, languid, faded-out women owe their condition to

inded-out women was imperfect digestion.

When nearly every person you meet is afflicted with weak digestion it is not surprising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a descending as well as a score of cure for dyspepsia, as well as a score of other froubles, when, in fact, as Dr. Wer-thier says, there is but one genuine dys-pepsia cure, which is perfectly safe and pepsia cure, which is perfectly safe and reliable, and, moreover, this remedy is not a patent medicine, but it is a scientific combination of pure pepsin (free from ant-mal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts and bismuth, it is sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepia Tablets. No extravagant claims are made for them, but for indiscettion or any stomach them, but for indigestion or any stomach trouble. Stuset's Dyspepsia Tablets are far ahead of any remedy yet discovered. They act on the food enten, no dicting is necessary, simply eat all the wholesome food you want, and these tablets will ditit. A cure results, because all the much needs is a rest, which Stuart's spepsia Tablets give by doing the work

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Results in "debility," "exhaustion." Not only exhaustion of the body, but exhaustion of the mind as well.

The nerve-cells of the body are robbed of their vital forces (their life); therefore all the organs of the body suffer from lack of nerve control, and the blood vessels that supply these organs are not in proper tone. Hudyan corrects the evil. Hudyan pro-

vides the nerve force that is lacking. Do you suffer with pains in limbs (1), torpid liver (2), pains in stomach or disordered digestion (3), fluttering

of heart (4), pale, wan face (5), hollow, bleary eyes (6), headaches or dizziness (7), coated tongue (8)? Are you weak, nervous, melancholy, gloomy, is your sleep disturbed? Do you lack confidence in yourself? These are all weak-nerve symptoms that Hudyan cures.

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