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, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "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* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which ***even he*** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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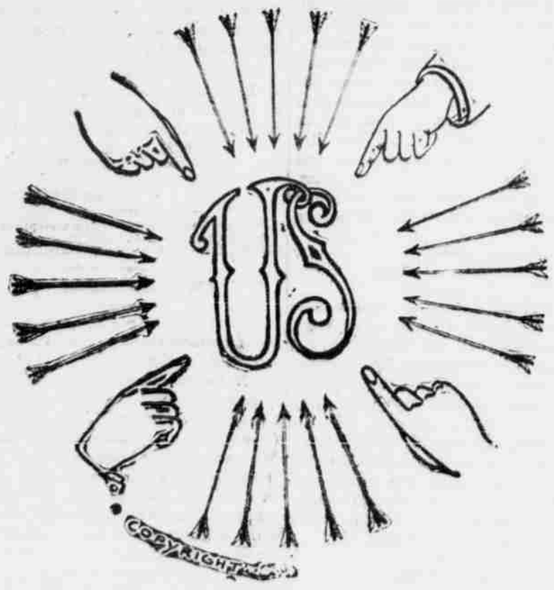

ALL POINT TO US.

WE

Point to the **PLANO LEVER BINDER,** with fly wheel, as the "King Bee" of the harvest field. The only persons that don't think so are the ones trying to sell inferior machines. Oh! how they rant at the easy running Plano.

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THEN USE

Pure Fresh Drugs

SOLD BY

A. C. MARSTERS & CO.

Prescriptions
Filled Accurately
And With Dispatch.

A Full Line of Patent Medicines and Toilet Preparations.

FURIOUS FIGHTING

(Continued from first page.)

last night, which was repulsed. The behavior of the troops was fine. General Garcia reports he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis, and has raised some rails and a bridge.

"Pando has arrived at Palma Soriano. The French consul, with about 400 French citizens, came into Garcia's line yesterday from Santiago. I have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible. SHAFTER"

The dispatch of General Shafter speaks for itself, and as Adjutant-General Corbin says, tells what a desperate fight our gallant troops have been in. It was received after a lull of 36 hours in official information from the field. At first, when it became known that the American commander had reported the defenses to be strong, and that it would be impossible to carry them by storm with his present force, there was momentarily a wave of deep apprehension. But this was not shared by the military authorities here.

Other news also came to the departments. The American army was not alone feeling the effect of this three days' shock of arms. Definite, positive information was at hand that Santiago had been literally torn to pieces; of the wreck and ruin of demolished buildings, and that the Spanish casualties numbered fully 1000.

This was a fitting offset to any qualms raised by the reports from the American lines. This information came from one of the foreign consuls stationed at Santiago, who reported to the representatives of his country in Washington the fearful havoc within the city wrought by the American army and the fleet.

The distress in the city even before the battle was clearly shown by the action in serving out rations of half a pound daily to his fellow-countrymen, a few hundred in number, for the last month. Evidently there was no food to be had, the Spanish military forces having taken every available pound. Only by this official distribution of rations to the foreign colony could they be kept from starvation.

Then came brief but graphic recitals of the terrible effect of the American attack from land and sea. The bursting shells from our fleet had done the greatest damage inside of the city, its soldiers being moved down with the shot and solid projectiles. The Spanish general, Linares, was seriously wounded. This last fact has been grudgingly admitted from Madrid, but the report reaching here left no room for doubt as to the seriousness of this feature. With it was the further fact that the Spanish casualties, even behind the entrenchments, ran up to 1000 and were equal to that of the fearless men who fought in the open.

With all the light furnished on the situation, direct and indirect, it was apparent that each side had suffered terribly with not a period of lull for those in a position to measure their conditions, bury their dead, care for their wounded and prepare for the graver conflict to come.

The combined American and Cuban forces now under the command of General Shafter amounted, General Miles said, to 23,000 men, while those available for the Spaniards were probably 32,000 soldiers. These included, however, the men at Holguin, presumably about 10,000, and the force under another Spanish general, amounting to about 8000 men. General Miles did not say whether the two bodies of men last referred to had actually joined General Linares, but the understanding here is that they have not.

Many Officers Killed Wounded.

At General Shafter's headquarters, Friday, July 1, 6 p. m. by Associated Press Dispatch-boat Cynthia to Port Antonio, July 2, 9 p. m. via Kingston, July 2, 11:30 p. m. General Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire. With desperate courage and mad dash of the veterans, it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and his force is driving the enemy into the streets of the city. The victory was won at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the losses at this writing, but it is believed they approximate 500.

The Spanish loss must have been heavy. The Spaniards, opposing General Lawton's division, lost in killed and wounded, or prisoners, 2,000 men, and the loss on the center and left must have been double that number. Most of our troops took possession during the night, although General Bates' reserves did not come up till morning General Lawton's division, on the extreme right, supported by Captain Capron's battery; General Kent's divison, in the center, and General Wheeler's division on the left, supported by Grimes' battery planted on the hill, formed a line which stretched across the whole width of the basin in which Santiago lies, a distance of fully five miles. Immediately in front of Lawton lay Caney, surrounded by blockhouses and entrenchments and against this position were the opposition's efforts directed.

Another Account.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—News received from Playa del Este near Santiago says the battle at Santiago which raged all day yesterday, lasting until dark, was renewed early this morning. Foot by foot our forces pressed the Spanish outposts into the city and began the assault upon the Spanish stronghold. It was the greatest battle of modern times.

Under a withering fire from the Spanish warships and land batteries, and under the scorching heat of a tropical sun, the American troops made a brave, brilliant charge. They were supported by artillery, including heavy siege guns, which rained a deadly fire upon the retreating Spanish column. The battle raged even more fiercely than yesterday. It was evident Shafter had determined upon a bold quick dash to take the city before Spanish reinforcement could arrive, and he and his men did the work well.

At 5 o'clock the city was taken and the American forces began entering the city. In the meantime Sampson's warships were doing deadly work upon the batteries. The Spanish forts were silenced and Sampson's warships entered the harbor and opened fire upon the Spanish fleet. It is reported that two Spanish waaships were sunk and the others captured, also that Santiago has formally surrendered.

It had been learned from Cuban scouts that Spanish reinforcements numbering nearly 20,000 men were hastening to reinforce their army in Santiago, which no doubt hastened the attack by Shafter's army. It was a glorious victory but of a great cost of life. The casualities will, it is believed, reach thousands, the loss being heavy on both sides.

Spirit of the Army.

The spirit of the army is as high as that of the navy. The fighting of the regulars, the volunteers, the rough riders, before Santiago is like that of Dewey's men before Manila. They are no holiday soldiers, no mere posers in uniforms, no kid-glove gentry, shrinking from rough work or danger. They are mettlesome fellows, dashing forward as did the men who scaled Lookout mountain thirty-five years ago, to do their full duty.

Roosevelt's rough riders had good excuse for not going with Shafter's expedition. They were not permitted to take their horses, but they went. It was expected that they would wait for horses at the point of landing in Cuba, but they didn't. It was supposed they would want to come on the stage of war in their picturesque, unique character as dashing horsemen, but these college men and cowboys, these athletic fellows of the city and the frontier, broke away from their hobby and went into battle without flourish and marched straight at the enemy. They hadn't been trained to fighting on foot or in the bush, but they met the issue squarely and fought it out.

In this the rough riders were like the regulars and the volunteer infantry. All were typical American soldiers, not only in that they were courageous, but in the enthusiasm that goes with belief in a righteousness of cause and with unquestioning devotion to the flag. All these men understand the Cuban question. Their hearts are in the work and they have counted the cost of war. Officers and men realize what victory will mean and what defeat will involve. They realize also that the United States of this day will be judged by what her soldiers in Cuba do and the way in which they do it. Never in any war were the people of a nation so close to the soldiers fighting the nation's battles as are American people to the soldiers in Cuba.

Some days ago a noted Englishman said that if Sampson's and Schley's men failed at Santiago the world would conclude that the Anglo-Saxon race was deteriorating. Judged by the men on ships under Dewey and Sampson, or by the men on land under Shafter the Anglo-Saxons are holding their own. Europe no doubt is watching them with almost as much interest as America.

And what shall be said of the Cubans, who have kept faith, who are doing their full part in the fighting, who are moving in line of battle with the Americans, and who are as ready as the Americans where danger threatens? The world is watching them, too, and it will not fail to give them due credit for sterling qualities showing out in the white light of war.—Inter Ocean.

A Water Curtain.

The idea of protecting buildings against fire from without by means of a water curtain, to be made to fall al around the structure, appears to be gaining favor, having the indorsement of some of the most experienced professional experts in this line, and the plan is exciting special attention in Chicago, where it is being applied to the great Public Library building. The arrangement is extremely simple. A seven-inch steel water main is laid around the top of the structure, upon the broad stone table formed by the top of the coping, this pipe having connection with force pumps situated in the basement, and, through perforation properly arranged, insures the introduction of a substantial sheet of water from cornice to pavement.

Two visitors at Camp Black had saluted a General and passed on, says the New York Sun, when one chuckled and said:

"I never meet an army officer of that rank that I am not reminded of an incident that occurred on the veranda of a retired General's house where I was a visitor. He had just been retired. He had been a brave soldier, and his advancement was due to merit. But his excellent wife had the reputation of commanding the home field. Her word was law.

"A quick-witted son of the old sod had been employed about the place as general utility man. He had the usual weakness, which caused him to be forgetful, and on the day I was there he had received his discharge from the wife for overindulgence. There was an agreeable party on the veranda as I sat passed with his bundle on his shoulder. He halted immediately in front of the General and saluted him, and then he said, in the hearing of the General's company:

"Good-bye, sor. I can laive, sor. Ye can't!"

From Kentucky—The Colonel—I believe there's a doctor who claims that human beings could get along without stomachs.

The Major—Where does he expect us to put our liquor, sah?—New York World.

Go to the Roseleaf for the best cigars.

SURE DEATH
Squirrel AND Gopher Poison

(PREPARED WHEAT)

FOR THE Speedy and Effectual Destruction of

SQUIRRELS
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RATS, MICE, CROWS, ETC.

SURE DEATH Squirrel and Gopher Poison (Prepared Wheat) The best and cheapest remedy yet discovered for the destruction of these or chard and ranch pests

A. C. MARSTERS & CO., Druggists,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

Her Hair.

"A woman's crowning glory is her hair,"
she sweetly said,
While gazing in the mirror as she
shucked herself for bed,
"And any queen or princess could well
envy me the hair
Which decks my dome of knowledge as
a crown surpassing fair."
A smile of satisfaction flitted o'er her
pretty face
As with her nimble fingers drew she
every pin from place,
And then removed the diadem which
was to her so dear,
And laid it on the bureau with some
other bogus gear.

—Denver Post.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF Oregon, for Douglas County.
J. Frank Watson, Plaintiff
vs.
The Noonday Mining Company, a private corporation, John A. Roeblings Sons Company, a private corporation, Al Parker, Daniel M. Tracy and Chas. L. Morse, trustees, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure of laborers, materialmens and mechanics liens, and an order of sale of the property of the above named defendant, The Noonday Mining Company, which judgment, decree and order of sale was duly rendered and entered in the above entitled Court and cause on the 8th day of June, 1898, adjudging and decreeing that the Plaintiff, J. Frank Watson, have and recover from and off of the Defendant, The Noonday Mining Company, the sum of $2808.08 damages with interest thereon from May 1, 1898, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and $100 attorney's fees, and disbursements taxed at $11.50, and that the defendant, John A. Roebling's sons Company have and recover from and off of the Defendant the sum of $28.75 with interest thereon from December 21, 1896 at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and costs and disbursements taxed at $21.50 and said decree ordered and directed the sale of the property of said Defendant, The Noonday Mining Company, therein and hereinafter described be sold to satisfy said judgments and under and by virtue of said judgment decree and order of sale, and an execution duly issued thereon out of the above entitled court and in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of June, 1898, I will on Saturday, the 23d day of July, 1898, at the Court House door in Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash the property directed by said decree and order to be sold, and described therein and in said execution as follows, to-wit:

One quartz mill, including the building enclosing the same, and all machinery, tools and implements belonging thereto and connected therewith and the land upon which the same is situated, described as follows: Being situated about three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Annie Mining claim in the Bohemia Mining District in Douglas County, Oregon, about four miles a little southeast of Cottage Grove in Lane County, but in Douglas County, Oregon, commencing at the location notice at a stake about three-quarters of a mile northeast of the said Annie claim and running in a northerly direction 20 and three sixteenths feet, thence easterly 178 feet thence southerly 6½ feet, thence westerly 178½ feet, and thence northwesterly 229½ feet to the place of beginning, containing five acres be the same more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also the tramway leading from said quartz mill to said Annie Mine, now the Noonday Company Mine, and the land upon which said tramway is situated, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the demands of said plaintiff, J. Frank Watson, and of the defendant, said John A. Roebling's Sons Company.

Dated this 21st day of June 1898.

B. C. AGEE,
Sheriff of Douglas Co., Or.

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DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Francisco over thirty years and those troubled should not fail to consult him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Cures guaranteed. Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write.

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and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Ben- ing quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

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