ROGUE RIVER COURIER

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THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce to the people that from July 1, 1897, the subscription price of the COURIER will be $1.25 per year. This step has been taken that the paper may be placed within reach of every home in the county.

[illegible] and best paper in South[illegible] for only one dollar and twen[illegible] per year. You can't do [illegible] without it if you want the news. Now is the time to subscribe.

Those having paid in advance for the COURIER since July 1, '97, will be credited the extra amount on their subscription.

A train in New York last week ran 148 miles in 137 minutes.

The next tariff law places a duty of 15 cents per bushel on corn and oats.

The wheat crop for the united kingdom of Great Britain is reported short.

Colonel Crocker bequeathed his entire fortune of $10,000,000 to his three children.

Horses are in demand in Alaska for carrying freight across the mountains to Dawson.

A ship purported to have left San Francisco with supplies for Alaska is said to be lost.

A movement is on foot in Charleston, S. C. to raise funds for the purpose of building a monument to Major Anderson of Fort Sumpter fame.

We did intend to write up the Pine Needle industry this week but have been unable to do so. if possible we shall give it to our readers in the next issue.

Congressman W. R. Ellis was given the chairmanship of the committee on Irrigation of arid lands. T. H. Tongue has a place on the Agricultural Committee.

If Spain had expended one half as much money for reforms in Cuba as she has spent to put down the rebellion, the island would be in good condition today.

An injunction has been served upon Eugene V. Debs by the Mononagh Coal company of Fairmont, West Virginia, restraining him from interfering with their men.

San Francisco will have that large post office and revenue building in time. Work on the foundation has begun and it will take at least four years to complete the building.

It is thought by some people that Uncle Sam has no territory except the United States and Alaska, but such is not the case for there are a number of islands in the Pacific and in the Atlantic belonging to him.

The Eugene Register says that Harvey Scott of the Oregonian and Mayor Pennoyer are each trying to prove the other a liar. We can't believe that either of them has anything like a rail splitting task before him.

The International Gold Mining Convention at Denver adopted resolutions asking for a bureau of mines and mining in the presidential cabinet. There are certainly sufficient reason why this industry should be represented by a federal department.

President McKinley will visit Yellowstone National Park during the summer. California will extend him an invitation to visit that state while he is in the west, and if he accepts, which he will likely do, we will get to take a look at him as he passes through this state enroute. Why not Oregon say stop awhile?

Emperor William of Germany seems inclined to the belief that the United States government wishes to mix up in the affairs of the old world. This country has never shown any disposition to meddle with whatever belongs to other nations hardly looking after her own interests among the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific but when she does exert herself in her own behalf, William calls it meddling.

Deleware has just adopted a new constitution which requires an educational qualification for voters. No one who can neither read the English language nor write his own name will be allowed to vote in that state after the first of January, 1900. There are five other states in the union at present which require a similar test. Connecticut, South Carolina, Massachussetts, Mississippi, and Washington. We believe in an educational qualification for voters, but on the other hand, the man who is uneducated (?)but industrious and honest, is by far better qualified as a voter than the man who loafs the street from day to day discussing politics, and who has no apparent purpose in life. it seems that some other test is essential—that of industry, but this would deprive some of———

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Spain still clings to the little island in the Atlantic with bull-dog tenacity. That government is now in debt to the army and navy about $600000000 with no hopes of paying it off soon. The island is in a dilapidated condition—farms laid waste, business destroyed and there is no rest, no peace for any one, but still the Cubans will not yield to the Spanish yoke. They would rather die on the battlefield or starve for the necessaries of life than to submit to such oppression. it is a fight to the death with the Cubans, but the end, we think, is near, although Spain is willing to continue running her slaughter house on this once beautiful island but force of circumstances will soon compel her to close up shops and go home.

If the Cubans gain their freedom, there will be more or less internal strife until the people have acquired some knowledge of self government, but civil wars will be preferable to the present condition of things.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The situation between Turkey and Greece remains unsettled.

The historic little country of Greece, soon after she was driven from Thessaly, submitted the settlement of the difficulty between the two countries to the various powers, but the Turkish autocrat who has no place, properly speaking, in European civilization, and whose desire has been all the time to stamp out this little antagonist, will not submit to any proposals of peace as given out by the powers.

Anyway, he wants Thessaly, which is the only agricultural district of any consequence belonging to Greece, and Thessaly he must have and will have unless prevented by the powers.

The Sultan has asked France and Austria to aid him in securing his desired end but these two countries will not break faith with the other powers and hence he must try it alone. He is shrewd and sharp and in every instance has taken advantage of the jealousy existing among the powers, but the time will soon come, as it ought, when this delight will have to cease.

Builders Attention.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received by Harry Smith, chairman of building committee, I. O. O. F. up to Saturday, August 7th, 1897, at noon, for work on Odd Fellows' Hall as follows:

1st. For laying brick in wall per m. kiln count. All material and labor, such as mixing, hod carrying, etc., except laying, the brick furnished.

2d. For putting brick in wall, contractors furnish all labor, the I. O. O. F. the material.

3d. Bids for hod carrying per 1000, carriers mix mortar and carry same.

4th. For all woodwork as per plan and pecifications. Contractors furnish material.

5th. Bids for tin roof, gutters and plumbing as per plans and specifications. Contractors furnish material.

Plans and specifications on exhibition at C. E. Harmon's office Opera House Block.

All bidders must be prepared to furnish a sufficient bond if contract awarded to them.

Committee reserves right to reject any bids offered. C. E. HARMON,
Secretary of committee.

From Tunnel 9.

Whew! Its hot,

George Light was in the Pass Sunday.

Jessie Osborne and Chas. Hussey were up from Leland Monday.

Miss Allie Osborne and little sister visited their aunt at Medford last week.

W. A. McInnis has returned from California and is now visiting his old friends at this place.

Mrs. Rose Wood is at Roseburg this week visiting friends. She is expected home tomorrow.

Misses Ethel Baldwin and Maggie Oaching made a pleasant call at this place last week.

Mrs. Jack Williams left with her children Sunday morning to join her husband at Dunsmuir, Calif.

Mrs. G. Crockett of this place was called to the Pass, where her brother, Chas. Trimble, is reported very ill.

Why are a free lover's visits, like a successful newspaper? Because they commence weekly, their second semi weekly, then tri-weekly and then daily with Sunday supplements.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gage and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gage have gone to Dilliard where their future home await them. Both families have been with us almost a year and leave many friends behind them.

Mrs. William Asher and daughter Alice of West Fork have been visiting friends in this vicinity for the past week. Mrs. Asher was for many years a resident of this place and was welcomed back by many good friends.

Misses Alice Asher and Fannie Osborne made a flying business trip to the Pass Monday. ROBERT

Williams Items.

Nettie Dunlap is spending the summer at Mr. Pfaff's.

Several new bicycles are seen on our roads this season.

Master Al McKinzie is visiting friends on Williams creek.

Charles Stevens is erecting a barn on his place six miles above the post office.

Miss Nora Shehan closed a four months term of school last Friday in the Baltimore district.

An exceptionally large yield of hazelnuts is noticed this year along the creeks and ditches.

Mr. and Mrs. Gotcher are the proud possessors of a fine new son who arrived July 24 1897.

The Anderson mine is being worked with three sets of hands, day, night, and midnight shifts.

Nipper & John are putting the planer in the mill and expect to have it ready for operation soon.

The friends of Robert Sparlin will be glad to know that he has improved slightly in health since his arrival.

C. O. McComber of San Francisco made a flying trip to the Oregon Bonanza mine the latter part of last week.

J. Griffith and daughter Mary of Grants Pass and Rev. Wm. Wilson of Ohio visited the family of W. C. Stites last Friday

The fourth quarterly meeting will be held at the Kenedy chapel next Saturday and Sunday; Presiding elder Ragan will be present.

Lincoln Savage of Missouri Flat spent Sunday in our valley, he informs us that he attended the Chautauqua in Ashland and enjoyed it very much.

The little son of Mrs. Hannah Hate of Shasta Valley, Cal., recently fell from a barn and fractured his skull, he is in a critical condition and the doctors report that he can not live.

It is reported that Ernest Stites killed a large bear at the first shot a few days ago; it is natural to suppose, that by the time he returns to college, he will be able to tell a big bear story.

The residence of Rev. P. H. Harper was consumed by fire Sunday evening while the family had gone to attend church; as no one was near nothing could be done toward saving the house or furniture. It is supposed the fire originated in a box where some one put ashes during the day. The building however did not belong to Mr. Harper, his loss being only furniture, clothing and supplies. COR.

"Papa," said an inquisitive boy, „don't fishes have legs?" "They do not," answered papa. "Why don't they, papa?" "Because fishes swim and don't require legs." Then he asked, "Papa, ducks have legs don't they?" Why, yes, ducks have legs." "Well, ducks swim, don't they?" "Yes." "Then why don't fishes have legs, if ducks do? Or why don't ducks not have any legs if fishes don't?" Papa gave up—Exchange.

Stands at the Head

Aug. J Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have,". J. F. Cambell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottle at Dr. W. F. Kremer's drug Store 1

FOR SALE.

160 acres of land, with an 8 foot ditch which water of the same covers 100 acres; also a mill site with pen stock and about 300 feet of flume; 100 acres fenced and 50 acres in grasses; 1 large barn, 1 small one and dwelling house; with 450 winter apple trees.

40 acres of land joining the above; 25 acres fenced, with water right; and 40 acres within a mile of the above, 20 acres fenced, 9 acres plowed, with water right. Apply to

7 8 G. W. HOXIE,
Williams, Oregon.

Save Your Grain.

Few realize that each squirrel destroys $1 50 worth of grain annually. Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents. For sale by M. Clemens, sole agent.

Vim vigor and victory—these are the characteristics of De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation, billousness and all stomach and liver trouble.—W. F. Kremer.

"I crave but One Minute," said the public speaker in a husky voice; and then he took a dose of One Minute Cough Cure and proceeded with his oratory. One Minute Cough Cure is unequalled for throat and lung trouble.

It heals everything except a broken heart may be said of De Witt's Witch Hazle Slave. Piles and rectal diseases, cuts, burns, bruises, tetter, eczema and all skin troubles may be cured by it quickly and permanently—W. F. Kremer.

There is a time for everything; and the time to attend to a cold is when it starts. Don't wait till you have consumption but prevent it by One Minute Cough Cure the greatest remedy for coughs, colds, croups, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles—W. F. Kremer.

HISTORIC BATTLE GROUNDS.

Strategic Points Used by the Ancients and Moderns.

It is in a theater of old wars and amid scenes made familiar to all the world through classic story that the Turk and the Greek are contending.

Pharsalos, to which Crown Prince Constantine retreated from Larissa, is the ancient Pharsalia in name, but not in site, lying some eight miles to the southwest of the battle ground where Julius Caesar overcame Pompey in 48 B. C. Pompey's troops on that occasion retreated to Larissa, reversing the movement made by the Greek troops on Friday.

Edhem Pasha invaded Greece by the very pass through which Xerxes led his immense Persian army in 480 B. C. Milouna pass is that pass "by Petra, Pythium and Olooson," referred to by Grote and mentioned by Livy. The Greeks had expected Xerxes to enter the Thessalian plain by the way of the vale of Tempe, between Olympus and Ossa, and they occupied that pass. But when the Macedonian king privately sent them word that Xerxes was to come by the other pass, west of Olympus, they gave up the plan of meeting him on their northern frontier. If they had made a stand against him in Milouna pass they might have kept him out of their country and have saved Athens, just as Constantine would have averted all danger to Greece if he had been able to keep Edhem Pasha north of the mountains.

Since he has let Larissa go so cheaply it is not likely that in his weaker position at Pharsalos he will offer an effective resistance to Edhem. But this time there will be no Thermopylae. In the first place, the road the victorious Turks will take towards Athens, if the fortunes of war allow them to take any, does not run through the famous pass where Leonidas and his 300 Spartans held out so valiantly against Xerxes. From Zeitun to the west of the Malic gulf a government road runs directly to Athens. But what is more to the point, there is no longer a pass at Thermopylae. As Herodotus describes it, there was barely room for a wagon road between Mount Octa and the shore of the gulf, so that but three or four of Leonidas' Spartans could fight abreast. In 2,300 years the alluvial deposit brought down by the Spercheios has filled in the gulf far from the ancient shore, so that a broad marsh is now seen where Leonidas kept the pass. The hot springs which gave the place the name of the "hot gates" still flow, however. The changed shore line and the construction of new roads west of the mountain have destroyed this most famous of classic battle grounds. Here it was that the Aeotolians met Philip, that Antiochus contended with the Romans, and the Greeks with Brennus and the Gauls. The treachery of Ephialtes, who showed Xerxes a mountain pass that enabled him to get in the rear of the Spartans, was imitated in some of the later conflicts, and with the same results.

Salonica, at the head of the gulf, which the Greeks threatened to destroy, is the Thessalonica where St. Paul was so inhospitably treated that he went away to Kara Feria, and was thence privately conveyed to Dion on the gulf, where he took ship for Athens. —N. Y. Times.

A DIFFERENT CUSTOM.

What Is Proper in the United States Is Not in Mexico.

The man who had been down in Mexico trying to buy up a carload of silver dollars made for the American market, and guaranteed worth their weight in sterling silver, was in town the other day looking for customers. Incidentally he ran across a Star reporter and offered to sell him a ton or two of dollars. Then the man asked for a light and the reporter, flipping the ashes from his cigar, handed it over to the returned traveler.

"There's such a difference in customs," said the man, taking his light from the borrowed cigar. "Now you notice how politely and thoughtfully—for thoughtfulness is the true politeness—you knocked the ashes off your cigar when you handed it to me to light mine?"

"Reporters are always polite," suggested the reporter.

"As I was saying," continued the man, unheeding, "there is such a difference in customs. Now, when I went to Mexico the first time, I didn't know the Mexican code of manners, and about the first thing I did when I landed was to ask a man for a light. He handed me a cigar with the ashes on. I thought it was bad manners, but I flipped them off and kindled my weed. I did that four or five times, and I always got it in the same way. Then I began to hope some of them would ask me for a light, so I could show Mexico what real manners were. I got the chance one day, and when a man asked me for a light I flipped off the ashes and, with a sham at least two yards across in its widest sweep, I extended him the blazing stump. He took it, of course, being too polite to treat a stranger otherwise, but he did it in a way that showed me something was wrong, and I began asking a question or two.

"The result was that I discovered what the true form was and what an ass I had been making of myself trying to teach those old castile soaparcons what the code cigarro was. My instructor told me that the thing to do was to leave the ashes on at their full and to daintily touch the unlighted cigar or cigarette just about the fire line between the ash and the tobacco. After that, being no longer in ignorance, to avoid bloodshed or international complications, I never again was flip with the ashes of my cigar."—Washington Star.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Mother (angrily)—Ethel, if you don't sit still I'll punish you. Why can't you be patient?

Ethel—'Cause I 'spects it's just as hard for me to be patient, mamma, as it is for you.—N. Y. Truth.

BIRDS IN BRIDAL ATTIRE.

The Feathered Tribe Don Festive Plumage for Their Mating.

Few persons realize that birds don spring costumes, yet many of the feathered tribe assume a particular plumage this time of year, putting on what may truly be called their bridal attire. Even the male sparrow wears a black collar when he celebrates spring by courting his lady love.

The sparrow's bridal dress is so like his ordinary plain suit of feathers that it passes unnoticed, but other birds make much greater changes. Take the snipe family, for example. Some of them grow larger feathers around the neck and head, of a color entirely different from their ordinary plumage. The horned or crested grebe is particularly odd. The black feathers worn at other time flat against the head grow into two horned-shaped tufts, and at the same time the whole head appears surrounded by an oriole of blue-black feathers.

It is well known that the birds of paradise as well as the heron, wear the precious feathers for which we prize them only at this time of the year, when they do their courting.

The cardinal bird also changes considerably. His colors get brighter, the spots on the side and back become more pronounced, and he grows long tail feathers, which, if they are not torn from him during the tourneys with his rivals, he loses naturally a month or two afterward.

The weaver birds, in their ordinary garb, a brownish-gray color like the sparrows, change in spring to a very loud and variegated coat of feathers. Scarlet, red and light blue are mostly the common combinations. All these bridal dresses of birds are not caused by the growth of new feathers, but are simply a change of color. It is odd that black feathers may be changed into white and white into black, but it seems to be only the effect of increased vitality which is responsible for the change of pigment in the feathers.—St. Louis Republic.

VANITY FED BY CRIME.

Savages and Cultured Women Wear Ornaments Obtained by Murder.

There are, it is said, certain savages—just barely human beings—called Dyaks. They have become famous to the world as "head-hunters." These Dyaks creep through miles of forest paths and kill as many as they can of another lot of people, and then cut off the heads of the slain and dry them, and hang them up, arranged on lines more or less artistically festooned about the place in which they live. This exhibition of dried and dead human heads seems to make these sweet and murderous savages vain and glad. These people are, as we understand, or think we understand, but undeveloped, cruel, bloody-minded human creatures. They prefer the dry human heads to delicate ferns showing wonderful outlines, or to brilliant leaves and fragrant flowers. They have their own ideas concerning decoration.

Upon a dozen or two of the islands in the southern Pacific, where the waves lap the sloping sands lazily, and life should be calm and peaceful, there are, or were until lately, certain people who occasion killed certain other people for reasons sufficiently good, no doubt, to them, and who thus coming into possession ally killed certain other people for reasons sufficiently good, no doubt, to fingers of these dead, when dried, would make most artistic, not to say suggestive lecklaces. So they strung these dried fingers upon something strong and pliant, and wore them with much pride.

When I see the bright feathers of birds, slain that hats may be garnished for the thoughtless females of a higher grade of beings, I am reminded somehow of the Dyaks and of the wearers of the necklaces made of fingers.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Physician's Tribute

To the Benefits Received From Dr. Miles' NEW HEART CURE

HEART DISEASE is curable. It is not surprising that all cases are not cured, since no physician has made the heart a special study for a quarter of a century as Dr. Miles has done. The following tribute from a physician will be read with interest. "For six years prior to taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure my wife was a terrible sufferer from heart disease. She had a constant fluttering of the heart and severe palpitation and pain in the left side. She took three bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and was completely restored to health, and has not taken a drop of medicine during the past two years. Under these circumstances I cannot do otherwise than recommend it to others."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Friendship, N. Y. W. H. SCOTT, M. D.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

First American Beet Sugar.

"The first beet sugar was made in this country in 1830," states Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, "but it was not until 1872 that any considerable quantity was produced. In that year the total product was about 500 tons. This was increased in 1879 to about 1,200 tons. Then followed a falling off until 1888, when the production exceeded 1,500 tons; from that year down to the present time there has been a steady increase. Last year the total product of beet sugar in this country was about 40,000 tons. Wherever factories have been established farmers have eagerly seized the opportunity to raise and sell beets. The price paid is about four or five dollars per ton, and the yield is so great as to bring handsome returns for the labor of raising the roots. The cultivation of beets requires care and conscientious farming, but with proper attention this industry is not only profitable to the capitalist, but the farmer also shares the benefit, and I do not know of a crop which offers such satisfactory returns. There are hundreds of communities all through the states where beet culture can be carried on which are anxious to engage in beet raising, and I am satisfied that if congress offers protective duties that the manufacture of beet sugar in this country will increase enormously within a very short time."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Hoe Cake soap and Red Seal lye are made by P. C. Tomson & Co., who have a national reputation for pure and high grade goods.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

C. M TERRELL. O. C. TERRELL. L. L. Yo[illegible]

Grants Pass Furniture and Casket Com[illegible]

FURNISH THEIR

Beautiful Funeral C[illegible]

FREE to Patrons buying the better gra[illegible] of Coffins and Caskets.

Go to this Company for anything in the line of Furniture, Carpe[illegible] Paper, Window Shades or Picture Frames.

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

The Cash St[illegible]

Opposite Round House.

Carriesa full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, [illegible] and Provisions.

We have a new stock of Fruit Jars this year. Parties [illegible] buy jars should get o ur prices. They are the lowest,

MASH & PIK[illegible]

SOUTHERN OREGON STATE NORMAL S[illegible]

ASHLAND, OREGON.

The Largest and Most Progressive School in Southern Oreg[illegible]

New buildings, fine campus, good water, healthful location, delightful climate, excellent influences for students.

COURSES: Sub-Normal of one year, Regular Normal of three years, Business, Shorthand and Typewriting, College Preparatory, Music, Art.

The only Commercial School in this part of the state is one of the prominent departments of the school, and is conducted in Business College style. The Training School is graded and in charge of the Senior class the full year, and under direct supervision of a critic teacher trained in the noted Holbrook Normal, of Lebanon, Ohio. The natural sciences are taught by almost constant work in the laboratory, and Elocution, Delsarte and Physical training by a specialist in these lines. Special advantages in higher math matics and literature. Drawing and vocal music are compulsory for Norma dents. The regular Normal school diploma is granted, good anywhe without further examination.

Expenses: Tuition, $6.25; board at hall, $1.75; lodging, 50c per wee nishing bed clothing only; family board, $2.50 per week. $125 furnishe board, books and lodging, and pays his tuition for one year.

Grades are accepted from other schools, if the same cover the work Normal. Teachers' review classes any time in the year.

The next school year opens September 6. For catalogue or informa

W. T. VAN SCOY, Pres[illegible]

Those wishing to make changes in ads please call not later than Tuesday afternoon.

Treasurer's Notice.

There are funds in the city treasury to redeem the following outstanding warrants, protested to August 10, 1894:

Interest on same will cease after this date.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
516	501	445	448	498
502	483	507	511	523
497	505	517	524	503
525	506	498	522	520
499	515	518	519	513
508	495	526	514	521
504	527	503	509	528
491				

Dated at Grant's Pass, Oregon, July 15, 1897.

COL. W. JOHNSON,
City Treasurer.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICA[illegible]

Land Office at Roseburg [illegible] May 3, [illegible]

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed no intention to make final proof of his claim, and that said proof made before John Goodell, Josephine county, Oregon, at Pass, Oregon, on July 2, 9 Henry H. Kennedy, on H. E. for the E ½ NE ¼, E ½ SE ¼, Tp. 33 S., R. 6 West.

He names the following wi prove his continuous residence cultivation of, said land, viz:

Miles Mee, Wiley A. Farm C. M'Intosh and Daniel Mahon Wolf-creek Oregon.

R. M. Va[illegible]

626-41

Five Years' History of Bicycle Prices.

"HONEST PRICES NEED NO CHANGE"

SELF STYLED "HIGH-GRADE" HISTORY.	CRESCENT STANDARD PRICES.	YEAR
$150	$75 and $50	1893
$125	$75 and $50	1894
$100	$75 and $50	1895
$100 and $80	$75 and $50	1896
Jan. 1, $80 and $100	$75 and $50	1897
July 1, ($80, $75 / $60, $50)	$75 and $50	1897
Balance of Year ?	$75 and $50	1897

CRESCENT

$75 AND $50

Crescent "Honest Value" and "Standard Prices" have forced every bicycle maker in the United States to reduce their prices.

Crescent Sales Prove Popularity (1894, Over 50,000 were sold. 1895, Over 57,000 were sold. 1896, Over 70,000 were sold.

Buy a Bicycle with a History and Reputation Back of it.

BEN'S BICYCLE DEN. W. J. ROGERS, Agent. GRANTS PASS, ORE.

Hot Hotter Hottest

But still the # GREAT CLEARING SALE Goes on a

R. L. COE & CO.S

Today we place on sale our entire stock of 12 1-2c, 15c and 17c Fancy Wash Suitings at Seven and One-Half Cents

All Shoes on the Bargain Counter Going Today, Thursday, at 44 cents.

R.L. COE & Co