LATE WAR NEWS.

A Summary of Important Events as they Occur From Day to Day

Santiago Again Bombarded.

New York, June 10.—The ticker service sends out the following dispatch:

Havana.—The Americans bombarded Santiago again today. The engagement lasted from 8 to 11 o'clock. No details have been received.

Explosion While Planting a Mine.

Chicago, June 10.—A News special from Jacksonville, Fla., says that three men were killed and Lieutenant Hart, of the engineers corps, was badly wounded by the explosion of a torpedo which was being placed in the St. Johns river about 18 miles south of Jacksonville. How the accident occurred the report does not show.

More Troops for Cuba.

Washington, June 10.—A powerful fleet of 16 ships has assembled in Florida waters to convoy troop transports to Cuba. Officials of the war department decline to give out any information as to the strength of the expedition or when it will get away, but the general opinion is that it will sail at once.

Will Not Act Under Present Conditions.

London, Sune 10.—Replying to a question in the house of commons today as to whether the British government or any of the European powers have any intention of intervening to secure the termination of the Spanish-American war, Balfour, the government leader, said:

"Her majesty's government will gladly take any favorable opportunity for promoting a cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace, but any action upon its part for this purpose can only be undertaken if there is a reasonable prospect that it will be well received by both parties and likely to lead to an agreement between them. Unfortunately there is not sufficient grounds for believing that this condition exists."

Sagasta's Cabinet Totters.

New York, June 10.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

Popular feeling against the government and all existing institutions is assuming a dangerous phase. Everybody believes the Sagasta cabinet and liberal party will soon have to make way for Campos, Silvela and the conservatives, who will take a last stand for the defense of the dynasty against the bitter rage of the nation by making a pathetic appeal to the pope and the continental powers of Europe.

A startling telegram from Governor-General Augusti caused an impression that Manila either had surrendered already, or was on the eve of surrendering. The latest report is that Augusti, in a fit of despair tried to commit suicide, but was prevented from killing himself by Admiral Montejo and the generals who wish to hold out.

The queen regent is profoundly grieved and alarmed at the news of the progress of the war, particularly the repors from the Philippines.

Shall we keep the Philippines? Probably we shall. We must of course, hold them until after the war ends, and then we may decide to keep them permanently. On the other hand there is a possibility that it may be deemed advisable to sell them to some other country or exchange them for territory somewhere in this hemisphere. The ultimate disposition of the Philippines is a large question, and cannot be settled off-hand. It is a question which does not need to be settled until after the war ends. We may take a little different view of the subject then, from what is taken now, and then again we may not. It is an American question purely, however, and will have to be settled in the light of American interests.—Salem Statesman.

Philippines to be Formally Annexed.

Chicago, June 10.—A Tribune special from Washington says:

From information just come to light it appears that the administration has determined upon a state policy concerning the Philippines. It is the evident intention of this government to annex the islands. The policy has not been hastily decided on, and it was outlined before Admiral Dewey began operations. It will be aperative as soon as Hawaii is annexed. This accounts in a meesure for the vigor with which the president is pushing the annexation of Hawaii. The Philippine policy will then be outlined to the powers.

Shortly before Dewey was ordered to take the Philippines, United States Consul Williams, at Manila, was instructed to collect all information, statistics, etc., concerning the Spanish system of taxation in the islands, their resources of revenue, etc., and to forward the information to Washington at once. Assisted by Vice-Consul Duland, he hurriedly compiled the desired data, and his report came into possession of the state department three weeks ago. As a result, a revised system of taxation is being formed, and is nearly completed now. A force of 12 clerks has been working upon the facts sent by Consul Williams, and upon their work being completed the new system will be promulgated by the president to proper authorities.

In brief, the proposed plan of taxation is to remove entirely the tax imposed upon household goods, beasts of burden and native products, and to substitute a reasonable property and poll tax similar to those enacted in this country. No poll tax will be levied upon women.

Import duties to the Philippines will be lower, and cut in half. The native products will be admitted free to the United States, by which it is calculated to protect home industries where affected.

It is also proposed to regulate wages in the islands. Philippine larbor is now rated at from 5 to 20 cents per day. A minimum tax will be in force. By this means the revenues of the islands will be cut to about $3,000,000.

It is believed that this new order of things will give new zest to commercial affairs in the islands and eventually put the tax revenues far above the $20,000,000 now realized by Spain. The government is considering the appointment of an official collector of customs who shall be dispatched to the islands to inaugurate the new system. It is believed the selection has already been made, but there is no definite information concerning his identity.

Landed on Cuban Soil.

Off Guantanamo, June 10, via Port Antonio, June 11.—The invasion of Cuba by American forces began today. Six hundred marines have pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo, and the Stars and Stripes, for the first time, float on a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba.

To Captain Clark and the battle-ship Oregon belong the honor of effecting the first successful landing of the war. Forty marines from the battle-ship went ashore this morning and occupied the point to the left of the entrance to the bay, until the Panther arrived with 600 marines.

These, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, arrived at 5 o'clock, and within half an hour had burned the buildings of the Spanish camp and had set fire to the miserable little village which crouched on the beach under the hills of Guantanamo. The whole operation of silencing the guns and landing the forces was as easy as planning a Sunday school picnic.

The Marblehead, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, had opened on the earthworks. The shores to the left of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits, but the Spanish stampeded after firing a few shots.

The city of Guantanamo lies four miles up the bay, and a little Spanish gunboat came down to help the shore batteries. But she stayed just long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards, but not one landed, and no Americans were injured.

The main fort lies within the city limits and is still to be reduced, but it is not in a difficult position, and the American officers say it can be taken in 15 minutes.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen and two colliers have been off the entrance of the harbor for several days. Yesterday morning they sailed into the channel. A mile further up they opened fire, sending 50 shots at the fortifications on the left. The hills on the right of the entrance were deserted. There are no defenses on the right side of the harbor.

No attempt was made to land until the Oregon steamed in early this morning. Captain Clark immediately sent 40 marines ashore, and 20 from the Marblehead followed. They found evidence of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks, and a Spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits.

The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled, and the work of disembarking began. The first boatload had scarcely landed when the village burst into flames.

Company K, under Lieutenant Hall, was the first ashore, and without the loss of a moment the column started up the steep rocky hillside to the earthworks. For an hour, a brown column of marines filed up the narrow path, eventually taking a position at the top of the hill. As soon as the American flag was swung out to the breeze from the flagstaff of the captured Spanish camp, the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet off Santiago.

The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops, in the meantime scouting in the vicinity, with the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin lying by to protect them.

Rear-Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and base of supplies on the south side of the island, and troops can be landed at will.

The troopship Panther reached the fleet off Santiago early today. On her way over, the Yosemite fired a dozen shells into the port of Baiquiri, but received no response.

Guantanamo is about 40 miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

It is understood that the island of Cuba is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. Report here has it that the cable-ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago, Monday, and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guantanamo to Mole St Nicholas, Hayti. She was interrupted by shells from the shore, but the Marblehead sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.—Oregonian.

Washington Letter.

The administration is highly pleased with recent war news, and even more so with the outlook. Admiral Sampson only awaits the arrival of the army, which ought to be on the ground by now, to make a combined land and sea attack upon Santiago de Cuba and to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet now known to be in that harbor. It is impossible to say how long this will take, owing to lack of definite knowledge as to how streng a defense the land fortifications will be able to put up, and the amount of assistance the insurgents will give our land forces. Although General Shafter, who is in command of the army sent to assault Santiago, will welcome any assistance rendered by the insurgents, his plans are in no way dependent on their assistance. The assault will be a strictly business one from the start, as the orders of General Shafter are to take the town of Santiago, and those of Admiral Sampson to take or destroy the Spanish fleet.

The present programme is to follow up the capture of Santiago with the capture of Porto Rico, the fleet going from Santiago to San Juan and troops following at once from Florida. The opinion is strongly prevalent in administration and diplomatic circles that if Santiago and Porto Rico can be captured without any delay the war will practically be over, and that it will be unnecessary to send an army to Cuba for the purpose of capturing Havana. The ground for this opinion is the belief that if these blows can be struck in quick succession Spain will realize that she has been sufficiently whipped and will ask for peace, consenting to accept the loss of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. But this opinion is not lessening the efforts to push the war. General Blanco is now cut off entirely. The only Cuban cable remaining uncut is that to Key West, of which he can make no use. By the time Santiago and Porto Rico are disposed of we shall have our entire army thoroughly equipped and ready to move on Havana, if it be necessary to do so.

It is heroic deeds like that performed by Lieut. Hobson and a crew of seven volunteers who carried the United States collier Merrimac into the narrow mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, under a hail of Spanish shot and shell, and sunk her to obstruct the channel, that makes one proud to be an American. When Admiral Sampson asked for volunteers for this perilous duty, regarded as almost certain death, more than 400 men responded, although only seven were wanted. The seven heroes performed their work and escaped death, but they were all captured by the Spanish. Promotion and an ovation awaits them when they are restored to liberty either through exchange or by the capture of Santiage by our forces.

In the course of a somewhat spirited reply to an intimation of Senator Allen that the money spent by the bimetallic commission during its visit to Europe was wasted, Senator Wolcott, who was at the head of that commission, used the following language, which shows that he still has hopes: "The experiment which is now being tried in India, in the opinion not only of the bimetallists of the world, but also of nine-tenths of the gold men of London, where the situation has been carefully studied, will result in absolute and entire failure. It will be impossible to impose the gold standard upon the people of India. In the face of this conceded fact, I say he is an enemy and not a friend of bimetallism who stands up in this presence and talks about international bimetallism being a delusion and a snare. And yet it appears that he has no argument to present, except that embodied in the statement—untrue, unpleasant and undignified—that the bimetallic commission took a large sum of money and squandered it." Mr. Wolcott stated that the entire expense of the commission had only been $16,000. Senator Allen disclaimed any intention to reflect upon anybody, but reiterated his statement that the appropriation to send a commission to Europe had been made when it was known that its mission would be a failure, and that it should not have been made. Silver men regret this controversy between two friends of the white metal.

Although the senate by a vote of 48 to 31 decided on the coinage of the seigniorage of the silver bullion in the treasury, it is generally regarded as merely a sop to the silver men and not likely to be in the war revenue bill when it goes to the president. The understanding is that the house conferees will insist upon striking it out, and the belief is that in the end the senate will agree. It is believed that the house conferees will also insist upon making the amount of bonds issued $500,000,000, as in the original house bill, instead of $300,000,000 as in the bill when passed by the senate, and that the senate will agree. Members of the administration say that the amount authorized by the senate will not be sufficient. The president is using his influence to hurry up action upon the bill, which is now in conference. It is hoped to complete it this week.

Speaker Reed has made a positive statement that the house will be allowed to vote on the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii this week, and it is an absolute certainity that it will be adopted by a large majority when it is voted on. But there is no abatement of the opposition in the senate, and fears are expressen that the minority can stave off a vote indefinitely and will do so, unless they can be reached by the force of public opinion in favor of annexation.

How's This?

We offer $100 reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cure that Cough with Sniloh's Cure The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cents. Sold by —W. F. Kremer. 2

HOW A BRAVE GIRL DIED.

With Her Body She Shielded Giant Powder from Falling Embers.

She lived in Placer county, not far from where the pretty town of Auburn now stands, for it happened many years ago, in the early '60's, and I expect that but few now residing there have any recollections of the affair. The family, consisting of father, a miner, her mother and little brother, dwelt in a small shanty erected under cover of a convenient ledge. The shanty was a miserable structure of two rooms, but it held what many a grander dwelling failed to contain, a loving household. The mother lay sick with the fever, and Carmen, then a girl of 12, performed the drudgery of the house. Her little brother, a curly-headed romp of five, was Carmen's great responsibility. The father was away from early morning until late at night at his work, and so the little hands of 12 found plenty to do. In common with the custom of miners, the father kept a store of giant powder in the house, which in the present case was contained in a sack placed in an old wooden box that stood at the foot of the bed where lay the sick mother. The upper part of the shanty, under the sloping board roof, was utilized as a storage place for old dunnage.

One night the father was absent in the mine. By some means the shanty took fire, probably from the cracked and defective adobe chimney. Carmen awoke to find that the roof was afire and sparks dropping down. Springing up she loudly cried to awaken her mother and Tommy, but the little boy became frightened and hid his head beneath the covers of his bed. Carmen sprang to lift him from the bed, when she saw the shower of sparks falling upon the powder box. Recognizing the awful danger, she attempted to leave the child for the moment and carry out the powder, but in her excitement she caught her foot in the overhanging bedclothes and fell to the floor, breaking her thigh bone. Unable to arise, the brave girl crawled to the box of powder and, drawing herself up, covered the box with her body. The mother had by this time succeeded in getting out of bed and getting outside the now furiously burning shanty, and managed to take with her her little boy.

The cries of Carmen: "Oh, take Tommy out, won't you!" turned for a time the mother's thought from her daughter's danger. The fire had aroused some of the neighbors, who speedily ran to the burning shanty and lent what aid they could. Carmen was discovered and removed. Her rescuers found her almost buried beneath a mass of burning cinders, her back frightfully burned. Tender hands bore her to a neighboring shanty, where all that could be done to alleviate her sufferings was eagerly bestowed. But human aid came too late. The brave little spirit lingered until the following day and then departed for a brighter land. It was not known until after she had recovered consciousness, a short time before she died, that she had broken her leg. Her last words were: "Kiss me, Tommy, dear; I've saved you, and I'm so happy."—San Francisco Call.

Soup with Sponge Dumplings.

Procure a small knuckle of veal, wash and place it in a saucepan. Cover with water and add one teaspoonful of salt. Set saucepan over the fire, and when it begins to boil add one onion, one leek and a bouquet. Cover and boil slowly two hours. In the meantime prepare the sponge dumpling like this: Place a saucepan with half a cup of milk and half a tablespoonful of butter, over the fire. As soon as it boils add half a cup of flour. Stir until the contents have formed into a smooth dough and loosen from the bottom of the saucepan. Then remove from the fire, and when nearly cold mix the paste with the yolk of two eggs. Season with one-quarter teaspoonful of salt and the same of nutmeg; add, last, the two whites beaten to a stiff froth. Strain the soup into another saucepan, remove all fat and return it to the fire. When it boils again dip a teaspoon into the boiling soup, cut with the same spoon small portions from the preparation and lay it in the soup. Continue until all is used, dipping the spoon for each dumpling into the soup. Cover and cook in six minutes. If the soup is not salt enough add a little more salt. Then add one tablespoonful of fine-chopped parsley and serve.—St. Louis Republic.

In the possession of the Red Jacket club of Canandaigua is a medal which the members of the club believe, was given the famous Seneca chief by George Washington. Other folks have frequently questioned the authenticity of this relic, much to the indignation of the Canandaiguans, who assert that its claims to respect are beyond doubt. Medals almost exact duplicates of Red Jacket's, they admit, were presented to other Indians of note about the time when Red Jacket received his, but this one is distinguished from all the rest because on its reverse there are 14 stars instead of 15, and remained in the hands of a single family from the time of the chief's death until it became the property of its present owners.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

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

Eczema! The Only Cure.

Eczema is more than a skin disease, and no skin remedies can cure it. The doctors are unable to effect a cure, and their mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The whole trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood diseases.

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but grew worse, and the dreadful disease spread to her face. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now sixteen years old, and has a magnificent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned.

H. T. Shore,
2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Don't expect local applications of soaps and salves to cure Eczema. They reach only the surface, while the disease comes from within. Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For The Blood

is the only cure and will reach the most obstinate case. It is far ahead of all similar remedies, because it cures cases which are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other mineral.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

HE WAS AN HONORABLE.

What He Had Done to Earn the Distinction.

A farmer whom I met on the highway three or four miles from Paola inquired if I knew whether Hon. Jim Henshaw was in town. I replied that I didn't, and asked him in turn if Mr. Henshaw was the member of congress from that district.

"No, sah. Jim hain't no member of congress," he replied.

"Member of the legislature, perhaps?"

"No, sah; Jim never went to the legislature."

"Is he a judge or an alderman?" I persisted.

"No, sah, he hain't," was the steady reply. "He's jest Hon. Jim Henshaw and nobody else."

"But the term is generally applied to men of prominent political position. How do you make Mr. Henshaw an honorable?"

"Wall, sah, it wasn't two y'ars ago that he shot a mad dog which had bitten four hosses. Yes, sah, shot that dog as dead as a nail."

"But that would hardly give him the title."

"Hold on, sah," he continued with a wave of his hand, "Jim Henshaw was the first man to diskiver coal in this county."

"Well?"

"And he caught three men setting fire to the schoolhouse at Grover's Corners and shot one of them in the back."

"I see."

"And he contributed $100 to git the racetrack at Paola, and he's got the fastest trottin' horse in this state."

"Go on," I said.

"And, sah, Jim Henshaw bet $500 on the presidential 'lection and won it as straight as a string."

"Is that all?"

"Is that all!" he echoed, as he began to get red in the face. "No, sah, that hain't all. Jim Henshaw kin cure pollcoil on a hoss, set a broken leg on a dog, take off warts from a human bein' in seven days, and if thar's anybody yere who says he hain't an honorable that pusson better git down off his hoss and git some sense thumped into his head!"

After a little reflection I agreed with the farmer that Mr. Henshaw was fully entitled to the appellation, and he grew good-natured, and offered me almost half a plug of tobacco at parting.—Chicago News.

MARVELOUS MUSICAL MEMORY.

Such Was Possessed by the Great Mendelssohn.

When Mendelssohn played on the piano or the organ, the listener felt the great musician and composer in every bar. The man's musical memory was marvelous. Sir Charles Halle, who, in 1842, spent several weeks with Mendelssohn at Frankfort, describes, in his "Autobiography," three instances of the composer's memory. He writes:

The greatest treat was to sit with him at the piano and listen to innumerable fragments from half-forgotten, beautiful works of Cherubini, Gluck, Bach, Palestrina and Marcello. It was only necessary to mention one of them to hear it played to perfection, until I came to the conclusion that he knew every bar of music ever written, and, what was more, could produce it immediately.

One morning Hiller and I were playing together one of Bach's organ pieces on the piano—one of no particular interest, but which we wished to know better. When we were in the middle of it—a part hardly to be distinguished from many similar ones—the door opened, Mendelssohn entered, and, without interrupting us, rose on tiptoes, and, with his uplifted finger, pointed significantly at the next bar which was coming and contained an unexpected and striking modulation.

So, from hearing through the door a bar or two of a—for Bach—somewhat commonplace piece, he not only recognized it at once, but he knew the exact place we had arrived at, and what was to follow in the next bar. His memory was prodigious and his knowledge intimate.

It is well known that when he revived Bach's "Passion Music" and conducted the first performance, he found, on stepping to the conductor's desk, that a score similar in binding and thickness, but of another work, had been brought by mistake. He conducted this amazingly complicated work by heart, turning leaf after leaf of the book he had before him in order not to create any feeling of uneasiness on the part of the musicians and singers.—Youth's Companion.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than W. F. Kremer who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his many customers. He now has the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. 5

RECLAIMING AN EMPIRE.

The Tremendous Irrigation Work in Montana.

Canals Which Shall Bring Under Cultivation 1,0000,000 Acres of the Finest Land Out of Doors—The Work Done for Settlers.

Steps have begun here that involve the expenditure of about $8,000,000 and the reclamation of 1,000,000 acres of arid lands, every acre of which must, under the agreement, be settled by farmers in tracts of not to exceed 160 acres and probably averaging far less. Under the provisions of the Carey act, appropriating without charge 1,000,000 acres of government land to states that will improve that land by ditches for irrigation, work begins next month on a $200,000 ditch near this city. It will follow what is known as the second bench of the Yellowstone and will extend 25 miles. A total of 28,000 acres will be laid under water, of which 12,000 belong to the Northern Pacific road, the rest to the government and individuals. The canal will be 50 miles long and will be a very large affair, 20 feet wide at the bottom and deep enough to furnish plenty of water at all times for the irrigation of the 28,000 acres of now valueless land. With this canal started the state is to commence another near Big Timber, in Sweet Grass county, where another $200,000 is to be spent and a canal 45 miles long, to carry 16,000 miner's inches of water, will be constructed. It will irrigate 25,000 acres, also on one of the Yellowstone benches, and of land as rich as any in the state.

Besides these two enterprises others are planned to make use of the entire 1,000,000 acres granted by the general government, at an average estimated cost per acre of eight dollars. The funds for this magnificent improvement, which is expected to add 10,000 farmers and their families to the population of the state, will be derived from the sale of irrigation bonds that are to be a first lien on the works constructed and the lands under them and are also to be guaranteed by the state. Bonds for the first canal will be negotiated by the successful contractors, who anticipate no trouble in disposing of them. The Northern Pacific road will pay in cash for the irrigation work touching lands belonging to it.

There are no engineering difficulties in either canal so far planned, except a tunnel 1,800 feet long in No. 1 and great siphons under two small rivers in No. 2. Canal No. 3 will probably be in Custer county and No. 4 in the fruit region in the northwestern part of the state. Another has for its field the Bitter Root valley, than which no more fertile area lies outdoors. Still another, and the most important of all, contemplates laying the entire Sun River valley, from the foothills of the main Rockies to Great Falls, under the water, at a cost of about $2,000,000, reclaiming 256,000 acres of rich land. On this great proposition the arid land commission will act early in the spring.

It is not the object of the state to make any profit out of these lands. The ground having been given by the general government, the state charges up only the actual cost of the irrigation work, plus 20 per cent., and sells the lands at this price. This will make an average price for these lands of about $12 per acre, which is very high for unimproved lands in the far west. But for this $12 the settler gets not only land, but a perpetual right to as much water as he can use, once without further expense of any kind, and he has the water delivered at his door the moment he takes possession. Nowhere in the world are irrigated lands, suitable for the raising of all crops of a temperate climate, to be had for any such price as $12 an acre.

The conditions for successful agriculture are not so favorable anywhere, even in the west, and high-priced lands in eastern states are not to be thought of in comparison. Any fruits that will grow in Michigan will flourish in Montana, where winters are shorter than Michigan's or Ohio's. All vegetables and grains of a temperate climate flourish, and there can be no crop failure from drought with an immense supply of water and a perfect system of delivery. Three crops per year of alfalfa can be raised, and stock can be ranged free nine months in the year in the uplands above the water benches.

A big object lesson in irrigation, perhaps the most important so far in the United States, is now being completed by the general government at Crow Creek Indian reservation, in eastern Montana, south of this city, where the tide of the Big Horn is being diverted for the use of the Indians. A ditch 45 miles long, skirting the valley and inclosing about 200,000 acres, is now nearly completed. It is costing about $400,000. This canal is the ninth on the reservation, all the others being less important, but covering about 100 miles of ditches. A tenth, to reclaim 110,000 acres more, is yet to be built. With its completion every individual in the Crow nation, man, woman and child, will have more than 50 acres of irrigated land, and each family will be an independent community. When the work for which congress makes appropriations is done the lands will be allotted in severalty to the Crows, and the reservation, it is believed, will become one of the garden spots of the world. All the work on these Crow canals except superintendence, masonry and steel gates is being done by Indian labor, each man getting $1.50 per day. The government, in view of its work for these Indians, has almost suspended the issuance of rations to them, and will do so entirely as soon as the canals are completed and the lands allotted.—Livingston (Mont.) Cor. N. Y. Sun.

Twisting the Proverbs.

She—Love me, love my dog.

He—Yes; and if I love your dog, will you love me? — Philadelphia North American.

The National debt is now near $1,5000,000,000.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever; cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by W. F. Kremer, Druggist.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat or Gloss) the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies. — Pansies and Marguerites. — Wild American Poppies. — Lilacs and Irises.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned painter R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpasses them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and the beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, May 4, 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 J. M. Chiles, county judge of Josephine county, Oregon, at Grants Pass, Oregon, on June 18, 1898, viz: William W. Wilson on H. E. No. 6878 for the W½ SE¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec. 34, Tp. 34 S, R. 6 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

James Neely, of Merlin, Ore., W. A. Massie, of Merlin, Ore., Joseph McCaslin, of Merlin, Ore., and J. S. W. Smith, of Grave, Oregon. R. M. Veatch, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, May 10, 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 J. M. Chiles, county judge of Josephine county, Oregon, at Grants Pass, Oregon, on July 2, 1898, viz: George Blalock on H. E. No. 7257 for the S½SW¼, NW¼SW¼ and SW¼ SE¼ sec. 12, Tp. 34 S, R. 6 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Hugo W. Garber, of Hugo, Oregon, George McCormick, of Hugo, Oregon, S. B. Pettingill, of Placer, Oregon and E. M. Light, of Placer, Oregon. R. M. Veatch, Register.

Assessment Notice.

Pacific Pine Needle Company, location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal.; location of works, Grants Pass, Josephine County, Or.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of May, 1898, an Assessment, (No. 1) of twenty five cents per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, room 715, Emma Spreckles building, 927 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Any Stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of July, 1898, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, the 6th day of August, 1898, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. R. Cobbs, Secretary.

Office 715 Emma Spreckles building, 927 Market street, San Francisco, California.

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8:15 A. M.	Ar. San Fran'co	at

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Roseburg Mail Daily.

8:30 A. M.	Lv. Portland	at
12:25 P. M.	Lv. Albany	at
5:20 P. M.	Ar. Roseburg	at

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7:30 A. M.	Lv. Portland	at
11.55 P. M.	Ar. Corvallis	at

At Albany and Corvallis connects with trains of Or. Central & Eastern R. R.

EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

4:50 P. M.	Lv. Portland	at
7:30 P. M.	Ar. McMinnville	at

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco: $17 first class and $11 second class including sleeper.

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