LATE WAR NEWS.

An official Madrid cablegram announces Governor-General Blanco's authorization to exchange Lieutenant Hobson and his seven heroic companions, now being held prisoners of war at Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish government's cognizance of the value set upon the lives and liberty of these gallant men, will undoubtedly demand extraordinary concessions for their release. But the United States can well afford to concede much that does not involve this country's honor for the restoration of their liberty. It, no doubt, is the wish of this entire nation that negotiations tending to that end be entered into without undue procrastination. The American people, who place true value upon patriotic heroism, are impatient to have the immortal octet back upon their native soil. A country-loving people will not silently brook unnecessary delay in this case. Hobson and his men should by all means, be released before an American army occupies Santago de Cuba, else Spanish treachery is sure to sacrifice them upon the alter of its unquenchable hatred.—Telegram.

Germany is Friendly.

Washington, June 15.—The constant reports that Germany is on the eve of making a serious issue in the Philippines are unaccountable to officials here, who have the most direct and positive information that Germany has never contemplated such a step and is not now moving towards its execution, either alone or with other powers. This direct information overcomes many circumstantial reports coming from Europe asserting that Germany is exchanging secret notes with the other powers; that Prince Henry and Admiral Diedrich are about to intervene at Manila; that the German embassy here has made a protest to the state department, and that Emperor William himself is taking personal interest in resenting American occupation of the Philippines. There is the highest official authority for saying that each of these reports is groundless, and that they are all attributed to a malicious purpose to embitter the feeling between Germany and the United States. In the main, these reports have originated outside of Germany.

Gomez Waiting for the Signal.

New York, June 18.— Captain Rafael Conte, of the Cuban army, has arrived at the headquarters of the Cuban junta here, with dispatches from General Gomez. He was accompanied by a lieutenant of the army of liberation. Captain Conte and his companian left Gomez in Las Villas. The general then had with him a body-guard of only 60 men—a cavalry escort. There was but little food in the region where Gomez was making his headquarters, so he did not mass any large number of men there, but had them spread over a large territory and directed their movements from headquarters. He has all arrangements made for the concentration of the troops when the proper time comes, but keeps them scattered and employed in a guerilla warfare in the meantime, so that they may find food.

The captain claims that Gomez can concentrate 40,000 armed men in a short time at any desired point. There are several thousand men who are attached to Gomez' army, and are only waiting for arms to be available for defensive or offensive operations.

In a skirmish with guerillas about three weeks ago, Gomez was wounded in the left arm by a Mauser bullet. The wound healed quickly, however, in spite of the general's advanced age, and when the captain left headquarters the old chief was able to use his arm as well as before he was hit.

After leaving Gomez the envoys made their way to the sea coast, living on sweet potatoes and fruit which they found along the way. For two days they were without food. Finally they reached the coast between Matanzas and Cardenas, and were taken by a fishing-boat to a small bay until a vessel of the blockading fleet was reported outside, when they put off in a rowboat and were picked up six miles off the coast. The tug which picked them up was the Osceola, Captain Purcell. The Osceola is one of the auxiliary naval vessels. The men were naked and nearly famished when taken on board the Osceola, but the officers of the vessel supplied them with food and clothing and carried them to Key West. From there they came to this city with their dispatches.

It is understood that a definite plan for the co-operation of the troops under Gomez with the United States troops when the time for co operation arrives, has been arranged between the general and the war department at Washington. Meantime Gomez will keep his forces scattered.

Captain Conte says that from the information received from Gomez' spies, it is known that in all the garrisoned towns held by the Spaniards, sickness is making great havoc among the troops. The hospitals in Havana are so overcrowded with sick that proper medical attention cannot be given.

The coal supply of Havana is nearly exhausted, and has been taken in charge by Blanco, who has his officers supervise its consumption. The electric light company recently received an order to shut off their dynamos at 9 o'clock so that coal might be husbanded. After the hour at which the light works shut down, Havana is in darkness.

Lieutenant Victor Blue, the officer who so distinguished himself by reconnoitering Santiage harbor, making a trip of seventy-five miles around the city and determining definitely the actual position of Admiral Cevera's squadron, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of September, 1883. His exploit stamps him as a man of great courage, as he was subject to capture and execution as a spy. He is well-known on this Coast, having served on the Charleston and other vessels stationed here. He graduated as an engineer officer, but prefering the line, transferred into that corps later.

Santiago May Easily be Invested.

Washington, June 17.—Army officers who have been reading the recent news from Cuba are discussing with great confidence the prospect of an early encounter of the United States troops with those of Spain. The superiority manifested by the American marines at Guantanamo in fighting the soldiers of Pando's army confirms opinions that have been formed upon reports given by General Lee and other observers of the Spanish soldiers.

Information in possession of the war department is to the effect that three different classes of fighting men will be met by the forces of the United States. The most annoying and least numerous are the guerillas, composed almost exclusively of an outcast class of blacks, fit for prison if they have not just been released to do duty in the service of the country that released them. They are not likely to give or to look for quarter and may be expected to be guilty of atrocities to the dead or to prisoners in battle. They never fight in bodies, but scatter in the bush and have some craft of the woods and the trail.

Some of the officers of the army who have been looking into the conditions of the United States forces say they will not be surprised to hear that the subjugation of the Spanish in Cuba will turn out to be very much such a task as the army of the United States undertook in the Mexican War, when progress toward the City of Mexico was scarcely obstructed. None of the Spanish soldiers have ever been in anything like a battle. They have been beset, by insurgent bands, when they could not avoid them, and they have sometimes discharged their Mauser rifles into the brush in the hope that there was something to hit. The experience of meeting with armed forces that would not run when attacked will be an entire novelty to them. If 500 marines could penetrate five miles into the enemy's country with such success as was met at Guantanamo, army and navy men believe that the regiments of the army will soon demonstrate their fitness to do up the Spaniards in the conflict.

For many reasons merely suggested here, army officers look for interesting reports as soon as General Shafter's men get ashore and are afforded a chance to use their Krag-Jorgenson rifles.

Hobson in Durance.

Washington, June 17.—The following telegram has been received from Commodore Watson:

On the 14th instant I sent Captain Ludlow on the Maple under the flag of truce with full power to negotiate exchange of Hobson and the seven petty officers. Chief of Staff answered by letter that, after reference to Madrid, the Captain-General will communicate by flag of truce. Captain Ludlow will, if possible, have exchange made as desired and soon. WATSON.

The naval officials are somewhat puzzled at the failure of the effort to exchange Hobson and his crew, just announced from Havana. Of course, this is not permanent, but means that the Havana authorities as yet have not been authorized to exchange prisoners. The report that came from Madrid was that the exchange had been authorized, so it is surmised that the Spanish Government has not yet found means of communicating its decision to General Blanco at Havana.

Prominent naval officers are pulling long faces over the projected promotion of Hobson to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. Not that they object to his reward, but they feel that it is hard that some means can not be found to do this without practically injuring the 250 officers whom he will jump.

Havana, June 17.—The Spanish Government, it is said at the Palace, has not authorized the exchange of the prisoners of the Merrimac. The gunboat Yanez Pinson exchanged communications yesterday afternoon with an American warship under the flag of truce and the commander of the latter was informed that General Blanco has no authority to exchange Naval Constructor Hobson and his gallant companions for Spaniards, who are now held prisoners in the United States.

The Spanish authorities here absolutely deny that the armored cruiser Viscaya has been destroyed, or even damaged, by the fire of the Vesuvius

Bombardment of Havana.

Washington, June 17.—The war department has at last officially recognized the plans of Admiral Sampson for bombarding Havana, which he submitted about the time the Winslow got into trouble. It is now asserted that all the crack warships that can be spared from Santiago and Guantanamo will assemble within a few weeks off Havana and give Blanco an idea of what a real bombardment is, while Schley will confine his attention to Admiral Cervera and the latter's fleet at Santiago, co-operating with that portion of the army under Shafter. Sampson will, it is said, have as consorts to his flagship the New York, the battleships Iowa, Oregon and Indiana, the cruisers Detroit and Montgomery, the gunboats Castine, Machias, Newport and Annapolis, the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius and three monitors, Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite. In all probability General Fitzhugh Lee will lead the army that is to invade Havana. One corps will land to the eastward of the capital, probably at Matanzas, the other division getting ashore at Mariel. Whether or not the army will be landed to beleaguer Havana before the move on Porto Rico, it is impossible to say just now, but the belief is general that the bombardment of Havana is of greater importance than the investment of Porto Rico. The sudden determination to bombard Havana was doubtless made as a result of the discovery that food in some way unknown was getting through the blockade. Hence the determination to face the issue. The strength of the batteries about Havana convinces the naval officers here that the bombardment will be a long and bitter one, probably with five hours' daily fighting, lasting three or four days. The Santa Clara and Cabanas fortifications are particularly strong, and will doubtless give for a time as fast as they take. Naval men agree that the fight between the ships and the Havana fortresses will be an object lesson for some years to come. Some think it will end the war.

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

Shape of Rice.

A quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of Carolina rice, vanilla flavoring, ten lumps of sugar. Put the milk, rice and sugar in an enameled saucepan and let it cook gently over a slow fire for about an hour; it should be stirred every now and again to prevent the rice from sticking to the bottom of the saucepan; when the rice is quite soft flavor with a few drops of vanilla and pour it into a damp mold; turn out when cold on a glass dish and surround with any jam preferred. For creams, jellies, blancmanges, cold rice, etc., the mold should be wet, not greased; fill it with cold water while the sweet is being prepared and empty just when required for use. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Pretty Case for Doilies.

A pretty doily case is made of a piece of linen an inch wider than the doily and three times its width in length. This is the size finished. The edges are all hemstitched with a hem about three-quarters of an inch wide and then one end is doubled up and made into a pocket by joining the edges with a piece of lace insertion. This leaves a flap of the same size, which may be decorated to match the set of doilies which the case is intended to hold, either in all white embroidery, with lace, or in colors. It is a dainty way of sending a set as a present or keeping them together in the drawer devoted to table embroidery.—Chicago Tribune.

Somewhat Modified.

"You say that I am the first man that you have kissed!" he exclaimed, rapturously.

"This week," she added, in an explanatory tone. "You must remember that this is not the first time that we have had good sleighing this winter."

It is never wise for a young man to get the idea that he is the only one who drives a gentle horse to a narrow cutter. —Chicago Post.

Old Shoes for Doormats.

A use has been found for old shoes, a derelict product that has heretofore defied the efforts of that class of claimants who view with despair the absolute loss of anything, says the New York Journal. The leather is cut into little disks of various shapes. These are set on edge and held together with long wire staples, and the result is an odd looking but flexible and serviceable door mat, which seems to do the work excellently of the wire and steel mats that are in such general use in outer halls. The leather scrap mat is very cheap, and will last a long time.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

One Girl's Story.

This is an occurrence in the life of a young girl who had a near approach to death, and of the marvelous manner in which she was rescued.

Eighteen years ago Miss Mabel Shields was born in Chicago.

The most remarkable fact about her is, that she is alive to-day, living with her mother at 4846 West Congress Street, and enjoying excellent health.

Two years ago she commenced to fail, a number of complications setting in, incident to budding womanhood.

Her experience and sufferings during those two years were not only distressing but terrible. At last, utterly discouraged, she found relief and perfect health.

Her own story relating this experience will be a matter of great interest to hundreds of young women who are passing through the same period of life fraught with danger and death.

Miss Shields said: "Two years ago I commenced to fail in health. At first I did not pay much attention to my failing health, thinking I would mend shortly.

"I grew worse week after week till I became so bad that I was obliged to receive medical treatment.

"I went to the best hospital here for six weeks, but was not benefited.

"I had a terrible throbbing in my head day and night; my whole system was on the verge of a nervous collapse, and for weeks I could not sleep. I then went to a famous eye and ear infirmary.

"The physician there believed at first that something was growing in my ear, but after receiving treatment from him some time, finally told me there was no such growth, but it was purely a case of extreme nervousness and bad state of the blood. He was not able to give me any relief.

"I lost all color, had no good blood, and when I held up my hands you could almost see through them. I was so weak that I could not walk up stairs.

"I was completely discouraged, for the physical state I was in was deplorable.

"One of my friends suggested that I take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which I finally did.

"After having used the pills in one box I felt much better. I kept taking the pills and grew stronger each week, my nervousness decreased and I regained flesh and health.

"After I had taken the fifth box of pills I did not have any throbbing in my head and I was as strong as I had ever been.

"To-day I have a healthy color, a good appetite, and the nervousness has left me. In the last two months I have gained flesh rapidly and am in perfect health.

"This marvelous change in my condition is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot say too much for them."

That there be no doubt regarding this story, Miss Shields made affidavit before Notary Public L. L. James.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are composed of vegetable remedies that exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. This universal remedy is sold by all druggists.

Subscribe for the Courier, $1.25.

HEROIC LIFE-SAVERS.

How an Entire Crew, with But One Exception, Was Lost in an Attempted Rescue.

District Superintendent Jerome G. Kiah, with headquarters at Sand Beach, Michigan, is one of the heroes of the life-saving service. He holds the gold medal, the highest award the United States government can bestow for heroism in saving life. His name is associated with what was both one of the most daring attempts at rescue and one of the greatest tragedies of the service—a tragedy which wiped out an entire crew with the exception of this sole survivor.

Mr. Kiah was at the time keeper of the Point aux Barques life-saving station on Lake Huron. A vessel struck too far out to be reached with the shot and line. The peril of attempting a rescue with a surf boat was only too apparent; but Keeper Kiah mustered his men and made the launch. For awhile their strength and skill enabled them to surmount or push through the tumultuous seas; but once in the open lake beyond the shoals, where the storm was free to riot at will, the real danger began. It was a test beyond human powers. The keeper remembers that twice the boat was capsized and was righted. After that he had a vague recollection of the boat capsizing and righting herself several times, and of the crew clinging to it until, one by one, the surfmen, perishing of cold, let go their hold, and vanished beneath the waves. He has a dim remembrance of the boat, with himself clinging to it, grating over the shoal, and then being flung up on shore.

He was found by two men standing with one hand on the root of a fallen tree, steadying himself with a lath in the other, and swaying as if walking, but not stirring his feet—a dazed, tottering wreck of his former self, murmuring in an incoherent way:

"Poor boys! Poor boys! They are all gone—all gone!" Temporarily shattered in mind and body, he was obliged to resign from the service. He was long in recovering, but finally it was possible practically to reward his bravery with the appointment to his present position.—Gustav Kobbe, in Century.

SILENT MONEY MAKERS.

Penny-in-the-Slot Machines That Have Earned Fortunes for Their Owners.

"I observe," remarked a shrewd and successful promoter of industrial enterprises, "that some one has invented a penny-in-the-slot machine for pumping the pneumatic tires of bicycles and carriages. If all the good things said about the device are true the inventor, it is to be hoped, will profit handsomely by his discovery.

"Few persons are aware of the money-making possibilities of slot machines. They have been called the 'little, silent workers,' and they transact their business so unobtrusively that capitalists are inclined to smile at the mention of their earning capacity.

"The man who promoted the weighing machines worked with coin in the slot made $90,000. I don't know how much the inventor made. Of the slot machines the three most profitable are those that tell your weight, sell you chewing gum or show you pictures.

"I once investigated the earning capacity of slot machines for an inventor, and there was such a Col. Sellers' complexion about the figures that I was surprised. Slot machines are cheap to make, for they are usually made from cast or stamped metal, and the first cost is usually comparatively insignificant. They require very little care, and when the pennies and nickels accumulate rapidly the dollars take care of themselves.

It's the little things that pay best, after all. There is something pleasing and at the same time amusing in contemplating a machine that sells air, or another that sells you information—often unreliable—about your weight. My experience in business is that the best things to sell are those which can profitably be disposed of at prices ranging from one cent to ten."—N. Y. Herald.

A Maine Man's Fish Story.

David Kelty of Surry has had a queer experience, and in consequence believes that a smelt will never die so long as it is kept frozen stiff. Some time ago he was fishing on Morgan's bay, where he captured a dozen or more smelts, which he left in a pail in his little shanty, expecting to return soon and resume work. Being called to Boston to attend the funeral of a relative, he did not return for several days. Then he took the pail filled with snow and ice, in which were the smelts, and placed it in a tub, pouring over it a few gallons of warm water in order to get the fish out whole. He then went to the village, where he stayed three hours. When he returned every smelt was alive and swimming around in the tub. —Lewiston Journal.

A Paradise for the Poor.

London will soon become the ideal home of the poor man. Lord Rowton, the well-known private secretary of the late Lord Beaconsfield, is extending in every direction in the vast British metropolis his eminently successful scheme of cheap hotels, built and run on the same lines as the Mills hotels in this city. And now Sir Thomas Lipton has made arrangements to follow suit, by establishing all over London restaurants of an analogous character, where substantial and good meals can be obtained for cost price. It is not proposed to run these restaurants at a loss, but neither is it intended to run them at a profit.—N. Y. Tribune.

Bacteria in Wine.

A German professor reports he has found living bacteria in wine which had been bottled 25 or 30 years.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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 Shiloh'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

To Cure Constipation Forever.

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

TEETH OF SOLDIERS.

The Kaiser Is Going to Have Those of His Troopers Put in Good Order.

Toothache has been lately a great source of annoyance to the kaiser. Not that the imperial molars are, so far as I know, threatened with premature decay. Were this the case, nobody would risk the penalties of lese majesty by openly asserting it. The case is, however, from a public point of view, far more serious. It appears that the entire German army suffers from dental troubles to such an extent that it has been found difficult to find non-commissioned officers capable of giving the word of command. When they attempt to utter familiar formula the "Tention!" "Stand at ease!" "Shoulder arms!" and so forth, mere confused and inarticulate sounds issue from their toothless gums. Things are bad enough on the parade ground, but what would happen on a battlefield one hardly ventures to conjecture. Worse still, the boys in the training school for "noncoms." seem to be in no better plight than their elders. Nearly all of them, after inspection, seemed to have one or more hopeless tusks, while a large proportion can only be rendered fit for service by strict submission to the dentist's orders, and many are beyond the reach of art. His majesty has resolved to spend at once 11,000 marks on stopping the teeth of his Christian warriors or in providing them with false sets. This applies only to the Prussian contingent. Several of the subject states have not made up their minds to incur the expense.

PECULIAR CHICAGO HABIT.

A Great Many Citizens Always Go to the Left in Entering or Leaving Buildings.

Chicago enjoys the exceptional distinction of being the only left-handed city in the union. That is, the good people of this bustling metropolis violate all the "rules of the road," so far as the matter of keeping to the right is concerned when entering or leaving public buildings. If a man, for instance, approaches a building where the entrance consists of two swinging doors, he will invariably reach out with his left hand, pull open the left-hand door and make a wild dash to get outside, running the risk of collision with anybody who remembers that to go to the right is the first law of navigation on land, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The habit of doing things the wrong way has taken such firm hold on the people that the man who uses the left-hand door and is run into glares in amazement at the "offender," utterly oblivious of the fact that he himself is the one who should be blamed. It makes no difference that there are two doors of equal width, one for entrance and one for exit. He, if going in, will seize on the exit door and reverse the proceeding if coming out. Half an hour's observation anywhere in the business district will demonstrate the truth of this assertion.

OLD-TIME POST OFFICES.

Some Points of Advantage About the London Mail Established in 1677.

The postmasters were free from all public offices, from liability to quarter soldiers, and they received gazettes free of postage, "wherewith they advantage themselves in their common trade of selling drink, and they have their single letters free to London."

The rates of postage in 1677 were comparatively low. A single letter—i. e., a letter consisting of one sheet of paper only—could be sent for any distance up to 80 miles for 2d., and beyond 80 miles for 3d. A letter weighing an ounce cost 8d. for 80 miles, and is beyond, says London Notes and Queries.

The mails were dispatched from London about midnight on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and were due to arrive in London early on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. They were carried on horseback at the rate of five miles an hour, and they were liable to a detention of not more than half an hour at each postoffice (stage) on the road. England was divided into six runnings, or roads, viz: West, Bristol, Chester, North, Yarmouth and Kent, starting from Plymouth, Bristol, Chester, Edinburgh, Yarmouth and Dover, respectively.

Wales Wants Representation.

"Gallant little Wales," says the London Chronicle, "is putting forward a claim for representation in the royal coat-of-arms, as well as for inclusion in the union jack. With this object a provisional committee has drawn up a memorial to the queen, praying that the fourth quarter of the royal shield—which, as they very truly say, is practically unfilled, since it is a repetition of the first quarter—be devoted to insignia for Wales. The claims of the principality to heraldic recognition are not to be disputed. It is the only nationality in Europe that has no distinctive blazon to exhibit to the world, although its history is associated with more than one symbol."

About Telegraph Poles.

The number of poles used for telegraph wires per mile varies from 20 to 22 on minor lines, to 26 to 30 on main lines. These poles are of regulation height, in order that the lowest wire shall not be less than 12 feet from the ground, and as the poles are set into the ground from four to six feet, they measure from 20 to 22 feet in length. The sag or dip varies, of course, with the number of poles per mile, and the condition of the atmosphere, but the average is about 14 feet.

Our Pension List.

The United States pension list has attained to such huge dimensions that the cost of publishing it would alone amount to $200,000.

The National debt is now near $1,500,000,000.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 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.

In our advertising columns will be found an announcement of Ex Senator John J. Ingalls' forthcoming book, entitled "America's War for Humanity." Canvassing agents will find in it a book of remarkable interest, and certainly of extraordinary salability. The history of the war is told in picture and story, and in a way that always characterizes the brilliant pen of Senator Ingalls. In narrating the incidents of this war he finds grand scope for his superb descriptive and analytical powers. The theme is worthy of the author and the author is worthy of the theme. It is published by N. D. Thompson Publishing Co., of St. Louis, Mo. It will be a monumental work that will not only be everywhere read, but it will be a monument to his genius that will outlive in history his brilliant senatorial career. The subscription book trade and the canvassing agent are fortunate in the fact that an author of such rare ability has been enlisted in its interest.

Crippled by Rheumatism.

Those who have Rheumatism find themselves growing steadily worse all the while. One reason of this is that the remedies prescribed by the doctors contain mercury and potash, which ultimately intensify the disease by causing the joints to swell and stiffen, producing a severe aching of the bones. S. S. S. has been curing Rheumatism for twenty years—even the worst cases which seemed almost incurable.

Capt. C. E. Hughes, the popular railroad conductor, of Columbia, S. C., had an experience with Rheumatism which convinced him that there is only one cure for that painful disease. He says: "I was a great sufferer from muscular Rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took about a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure that your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease."

Everybody knows that Rheumatism is a diseased state of the blood, and only a blood remedy is the only proper treatment, but a remedy containing potash and mercury only aggravates the trouble.

S.S.S. For The Blood

being Purely Vegetable, goes direct to the very cause of the disease and a permanent cure always results. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other dangerous minerals.

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

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that I will on the first day of July, 1898, at the court house door in Grants Pass, Or., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell for cash to the highest bidder, the following described personal property, to-wit.: six brown horses, named respectively, Fred, Nimble, Frank, Barney, Brownell and Sargeant; nine bay horses, named, respectively, Station Harry, Grants Pass Harry, Mike, Mark, Eagle, Pete, Dock, John and George; one white horse named Adams; two bay mares, named respectively Betsy and Fly; three sorrel horses named Barney, Keno and Bailey; four roan horses named Rhoney, Brownell, Tom and Dick; two black horses named Duncan and Cloud; one black mare, named Black Bess; one buckskin mare, named Flossie; one gray horse named Gray Keno; one dapple gray horse named Chip; one chestnut sorrel horse named Mike; also one mountain coach; one four-horse hack; four Mitchell & Lewis hacks; four thorough brace wagons; two two-horse coaches; one four-horse coach; one freight wagon; fourteen sets of harness; one barn at Waldo; also one brown mare called Beauty; one gray horse called Sackeye; one black horse called Nig; one gray horse called Ned; one bay mare called Mag; one bay horse called Tyler; one gray horse called Jim Baber; two brown mare mules; one cream colored horse six years old; one bay horse 8 years old called Brownell; one black mare six years old; one bay horse five years old; two brown horse mules about ten years old; two sets of double harness; one large freight wagon 2½-inch Concord axle

Said property is to be sold to satisfy the lien of a certain chattel mortgage made by F. M. Peterson to First National Bank of Southern Oregon, on which is due seven hundred two dollars, with interest from June 15, 1898, at ten per cent, and the sum of two hundred dollars, attorneys' fees, and a chattel mortgage made by F. M. Peterson to First National Bank of Southern Oregon, on which is due $433 35, and one hundred dollars, attorneys' fees; and a chattel mortgage made by F. M. Peterson to Sugar Pine Door and Lumber Company and assigned to the First National Bank of Southern Oregon, on which is due $410.64 and Forty dollars attorneys' fees and the costs of this sale and proceeding, including attorneys fees.

This sale is made by order of the First National Bank of Southern Oregon, and the proceeds will be applied to satisfaction of the amounts due on said mortgages in the order named herein.

Dated June 15, 1898.

J. G. HIATT,
Sheriff of Josephine County, Oregon.

AGENTS WANTED

In every County to Supply the Great Popular Demand for

America's War for Humanity

Told in Picture and Story

Compiled and Written by

SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS

of Kansas.

The most brilliantly written, most profusely and artistically illustrated, and most intensely popular book on the subject of the war with Spain. Nearly

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TAX NOTICE.

Office of the County Clerk, Josephine County, Oregon, June 1st, 1898.

Taxes for the year 1898 are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, in the Court House, Grants Pass, Oregon, and will be received by me at my office, from the 1st day of June, 1898, to the 15th day of August, 1898, inclusive, at the following rates, viz:

Gold coin, or its equivalent, one-half of one per cent, if paid on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.

Gold coin, or its equivalent, one per cent, if paid after the 15th day of August, 1898.

Warrants will be issued for the collection of delinquent taxes on the 16th day of August, 1898.

J. W. MERRITT,
County Clerk.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat Iron Brand), 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.

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These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects 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 surpassing 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, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative. Not a cathartic or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 2114

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Remove Pimples, Prevent Biliousness, Purify the Blood. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold by druggists. DR. BOSANKO CO. Phila. Pa.

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 S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼ 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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— VIA THE —

Shasta Route

— of the —

Southern Pacific Company.

Express Trains Leave Portland Daily

South.			North.
6:00 P. M.	LV. Portland	AT.	9:30A. M
8:05 A. M	LV. Grants Pass	LV.	7:30 P. M
8:15 A. M.	AT. San Fran'co	LV.	8:00 P. M.

Above trains stop at all stations between Portland and Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Cottage Grove, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Eugene, Drain, Oakland, and all stations from Roseburg, to Ashland inclusive.

Roseburg Mail Daily

8:30 A. M.	LV. Portland	AT.	4:30 P. M.
12:25 P. M.	LV. Albany	LV.	12:00 P. M.
5:20 P. M.	AT. Roseburg	LV.	7:30 A. M.

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For further particulars inquire of J. S. Purdom, Grants Pass.

West Side Division.

MAIL TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.

7:30 A. M.	LV. Portland	AT.	5:00 P. M
11.55 P. M.	AT. Corvallis	LV.	1:20 P. M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Or. Central & Eastern Ry.

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