

# Rogue River Courier.

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER, DEVOTED ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

Vol. XIV

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

No. 36

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Office over First National Bank.  
GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

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U. S. DEPUTY  
MINERAL SURVEYOR,  
GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

**Thomas Smith** Residence  
F. A. & Gilbert creek  
near factory.  
**James Holman** Residence  
North 7th street.  
**SMITH & HOLMAN,**  
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Auditor..... W. Elmer Metzger  
Treasurer..... Col Johnson  
Street Commissioner..... T. B. Elliot  
Marshal..... Dr. W. Flanagan  
COUNCILMEN..... L. L. Jennings  
..... F. L. Coron  
..... W. A. Haskins  
..... Frank Fetich  
..... Fred Guyer

Regular meetings of the city council of Grants Pass are held in the council rooms in the city hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. CIRCUIT COURT.  
Meets on the third Monday in April and the fourth Monday in September.  
Probate court meets first Monday of January, April, July and September. County commissioners court meets first Wednesday after the meeting of the county court.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
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SOUTHERN OREGON.  
Capital Stock, - - \$50,000.  
Receive deposits subject to check or on certificate payable on demand.  
Sells sight drafts on New York, San Francisco, and Portland.  
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Special Attention given to Collections and general business of our customers.  
Collections made throughout Southern Oregon, and on all accessible points.  
J. D. FRY, President.  
J. T. TUFFS, Vice President.  
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**N. E. McGrew**  
Pioneer Truck and Delivery  
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

## Local Happenings

Shoes repaired at Hackett's Gold-dust cashed at Cramer Bros. Mr. Hartzell made a trip to Grave creek last week.

Messrs. Hubbard and Day are building a barn for N. P. Dodge. The old one will be torn down.

F. A. Halleck spent a part of one day last week in town on his way to his home on Williams from Mt. Reuben.

Mrs. P. H. Harth and Miss Della returned from Chantanooga last Saturday evening. They reported that everything was good.

Golden Eagle Bicycles are honest wheels at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue, Mitchell-Lewis & Staver Co. Portland, Or.

Herbert Sampson is now doing the rusting for his father in the latter's orchard. Herbert says the crop is good, especially the apples, which is the profitable part of the crop.

John White, wife and little girl came down from Jacksonville last Friday night, and spent the night at Hotel Josephine. Mr. White is proprietor of the Jacksonville telephone line, and he came down to see that everything is in good running order.

Bicycle hospital for all repairing at Cramer Bros. Jack Eads was in the Pass last Saturday from Selma.

Dr. Kierner and family are having their outing at Tolboan's soda springs. A squad of 25 recruits for the army was on the train last Thursday morning en route to Sacramento. They came from Eugene.

If you want the finest thing that ever happened in wheels get the new Stearns at Redfields. They are beauties finished in Black or Orange enamel.

An enemy to health is impure blood, as it leads to serious disease and great suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla meets and conquers this enemy and averts the danger.

Hon. E. C. Wade has given up the editorial chair of the Mining Journal, and will hereafter devote his time to practicing law. His office is upstairs in the bank building, rooms formerly occupied by H. L. Benson.

The county court is having a building put up on the northwest corner of the court yard in which to keep implements or machinery belonging to the county. These things have formerly, as a general thing, been out in the weather, good or bad. A little less for steel cells, and a little more for an implement house a few years ago, would have been a wise thing, but better late than never.

New line of 2-ply pasted wedding card stock for calling cards, for sale at the Courier office.

Mrs. Susie Neil and two children of Jacksonville, are the guests of Mrs. Joe Moss. Mrs. Neil was returning from a visit to relatives in Portland and Astoria.

Dr. Wm. Jackson will be absent from his office for ten days commencing July 25. He will be at Gold Hill during that time and give the people of that berg an opportunity to have their dental work done at home.

C. E. Brown, the mining expert has been in town for several days. Mr. Brown has spent a number of weeks in the west and northern parts of the county, and from what he has seen, he has lost none of his enthusiasm on the immensity of Southern Oregon mineral wealth.

Rev. Dr. Albright of Boston, who has been the guest of Rev. McLean for several days, preached an excellent sermon in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning, and also one in the evening at the M. E. church. Dr. Albright left Monday morning on the southbound train, homeward.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve**  
The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sore Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For Sale by W. F. Kremer.

J. A. Jennings, an insurance man of Grants Pass, is in Portland on a peculiar mission. Four years ago, while out duck hunting, he had the misfortune to shoot his left hand off and the surgeons in dressing the injured limb left the nerves in such a position that he has suffered severely ever since the stump healed. The pain he describes is just as if he is continually holding the fore and middle finger of the missing hand over a slow fire. Portland surgeons have examined the wrist and decided to cut open the old wound and change the position of the nerves which used to connect with the now aching fingers. Telegram—The University of Oregon graduated last June the largest class in its history. The class numbered thirty. The fall term will begin September 19th. Students who have completed the tenth grade branches can enter the sub-freshman class. No examinations are required for graduates of accredited schools. Reasonable equivalents are accepted for most of the required entrance studies. Catalogues will be sent free to all applicants. Persons desiring information may address the president, Secretary J. J. Walton, or Mr. Max A. Plumb, all of Eugene, Oregon. The courses offered are those of a good university. There are departments of modern and ancient languages, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, English, psychology, mathematics, elocution, advanced engineering, astronomy, logic, philosophy, and physical education. Music and drawing are also taught. The tuition is free. All students pay an incidental fee of ten dollars yearly. Board, lodging, heat and light in the dormitory cost \$2.50 per week.

A disgruntled Alaskan, G. B. Crayton, spent a day in Portland on his return from Cook's Inlet to his former home in Sacramento. He had been a mechanic in the Southern Pacific shops at that point when the Alaska fever raged last February. He threw up his job and sailed from San Francisco in a steamer bound direct for Homer, from which point he struck out prospecting in the creeks which empty into the inlet. He found colors wherever he went, but not in sufficient quantities to pay wages, and after wearing himself out and using up his provisions he wisely concluded to return to his family and his job. He advises people to stay away, not only from Cook's Inlet but from all of Alaska and says the San Francisco papers must have been in collusion with the transportation companies, for the purpose of inducing people to rush off for the frozen wilds, regardless of what became of the dependent ones. He is minus \$500 in cash and five months' of time but says he has the experience.—Telegram.

**Washington Letter.**  
The destruction of Cervera's fleet, and the surrender of the Spanish at Santiago has made peace talk very prevalent on the other side of the Atlantic, but up to this time there has been no official word from Spain on the subject. Members of the diplomatic corps say that the peace talk is being encouraged by the Spanish government, as a "feeler" of public sentiment in both Spain and in this country. In administration circles it is said that nothing short of a request from the government of Spain will cause this government to name its terms of peace—they will not be made to any other country acting for Spain—and that nothing short of an absolute and unqualified acceptance of those terms will cause the slightest change in the plans for the further crushing of Spain's power. It is stated at the navy department that the fleet of Commodore Watson will start for Spain this week, and that the campaign against Porto Rico is to be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. Some think that peace is in sight, but those who know the Spanish character best say that some more whipping will be necessary to bring it about. The whipping will be done all right, as fast as the opportunity is given our boys. In fact, our soldiers are only afraid that peace will be reached before they have had all an opportunity to do some fighting.

Congress came very close to adjourning in the midst of a fight on the floor of the house, between members. Fittingly enough, the would-be belligerents were Cannon of Illinois, and Ball of Texas. Cooler heads men succeeded in keeping the Cannon and the Ball from getting at each other, until they had a chance to cool down a little, thus escaping a disgraceful scene that would have been witnessed by hundreds of school teachers, who are in Washington in connection with the national educational convention, and who crowded the galleries at the capitol, to witness the closing of the session of congress. Representative Cannon withdrew his remarks from the record and apologized for having called Representative Ball a liar, but Representative Ball did not withdraw the language that provoked the epithet. The whole incident was based upon a "tempest in a teapot" started by the attempt of Representative Handy of Delaware, to have the house order stricken from the record a portion of a speech made by Representative Ray, of New York, which reflected upon Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri—an attempt that failed.

Unless some persons in Washington are very badly informed, General Miles has no idea of roughing it in Cuba, or in the campaign against Porto Rico, which he is to command and which is to be at once begun, unless the Spanish really are asking for peace instead of just talking about it. On the contrary, his headquarters, which, according to this information, will be on the magnificent passenger steamer "Grand Duchesse," will have even more elegant and luxurious surroundings than were contained in the private car in which he and his staff made that inspection trip to Florida, several weeks ago. The headquarters of General Miles will remain on the steamer until the campaign is over, it is those who gave out this information have got things as straight as they think they have, and the steamer carries a large supply of the sort of provisions that are usually only furnished at high priced hotels.

The session of congress that came to such an abrupt end after the senate adopted the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, was one of the most important ever held. It appropriated \$361,788,000 for the prosecution of the war, but it did a great deal more than legislate for the war, as may be judged from the fact that it appropriated for other purposes \$539,739,896, making a grand total appropriated for all purposes of \$892,527,896, a larger amount than has ever before appropriated at a single session. In addition to the annexation of Hawaii, the following important laws were placed upon the statute books: a national bankruptcy law, amendments for the interstate commerce law, providing for arbitration of all differences between common carriers and their employees, a commission to revise laws relating to patents, trade marks, etc., removal of political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, appropriation to pay Great Britain the Bering sea award, for the protection of the people of Indian Territory, and for other purposes, an industrial commission to investigate and report to congress on the conditions and needs of all branches of trade and industry. Whatever else its members may be charged with, they have certainly not lacked patriotism, every bit of war legislation asked for by the administration was promptly given.

The president lost no time in naming the commission, authorized by the Hawaiian annexation resolution, to recommend the congressional legislation made necessary by annexation, and to be composed of three Americans and two Hawaiians. Those chosen are Senators Cullom and Morgan, Representative Pitt, President Dole and Associate Justice Frear. The last two of Hawaii.

**Thousands Celebrate**  
With thankfulness his restoration to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Think of the vast army who have been cured by this medicine—Men, women and children, who have suffered the consequences of impure blood, who have been the victims of scrofula, sores, eruptions, dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness. They have tried other medicines and have failed to obtain relief. They tried Hood's and it did them good. They persevered in its use and it accomplished permanent cures. Do you wonder that they praise and recommend it to you?

**Cuba and Porto Rico.**  
In response to the demand for information in regard to the Spanish West Indies, the following summary by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, which will appear in the forthcoming edition of the Review of the World's Commerce, 1896-97, is printed in this form:

**CUBA.**  
Consul Hyatt, of Santiago de Cuba, in report dated January 8, 1897, and printed in "Consular Reports" No 197 (February, 1897), p. 262, says that the area of Cuba is about equal to that of the state of Pennsylvania, the length being 776 miles, and the width varying from 30 to 100 miles. The productive soil, mineral wealth, and climatic conditions of the island entitle it to rank among the foremost communities of the world. The soil is a marvel of richness, and fertilizers are seldom used, unless in the case of tobacco, even though the same crops be grown on the same land for a long period of years, as has happened in some of the old sugar cane fields. The mountains are of coral formation, while the lowlands of eastern Cuba at least seem to be composed largely of fossils of sea matter from prehistoric times, and are extremely rich in lime and phosphate, which accounts for their apparent inexhaustibility.

Although founded and settled more than 50 years before the United States, Cuba has still thousands of acres of primeval forests; mahogany, cedar, logwood, ebony, lignum-vitae, and caiguaron (which is more durable in the ground than iron or steel) are among the woods.

If all the land suitable to the growth of sugar cane were devoted to that industry, it is estimated that Cuba might supply the entire Western Hemisphere with sugar. The island has already produced in a single year for export 1,000,000 tons, and its capabilities have only been in the experimental stage. The adaptability of the soil for tobacco culture has long been known. Cuba takes great pride in the quality of her coffee, and until the war the plantations were flourishing.

The land is not suited to the cultivation of cereals. No flour mill, Mr. Hyatt thinks, exists on the island. The soil contains iron.

In mineral wealth Cuba is capable of taking high rank. Gold and silver have not been found in paying quantities. Copper was mined at Colera by the natives before Columbus discovered the island, and there is strong proof that native copper was carried across to Florida and used by the Florida Indians hundreds of years ago. The mound builders of that state buried with their dead, copper ornaments and utensils hammered from native copper, which always has an admixture of more or less foreign matter. As no copper ore is found in Florida, or in the United States for a long distance from there, and as that found in the United States or in Mexico does not correspond chemically with that buried with the mound-builders, it is believed that the copper ornaments and utensils mentioned.

In the early part of the present century some English capitalists purchased these mines, which are nine miles from Santiago. The books of this consulate show that from 1828 to 1840 an average of \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of copper ore was shipped annually to the United States from these mines. How much was shipped elsewhere, I have not the means of knowing.

These mines continued in successful operation until 1867, when a combination of circumstances, and not the poverty of the mines, closed them up, and the various shafts, from 900 to 1200 feet deep filled with water, all save 300 feet being below the level of the sea. In later years considerable copper was taken from these mines by pumping the water from the shafts to tanks, into which iron scraps were thrown. The copper held in solution by the water deposited on the scrap iron, which in time was broken off, and the iron used again. It is generally believed that large quantities of copper still remain unmined in this locality.

The iron mines of Cuba, all of which are located near Santiago, overshadow in importance all other industries on the eastern end of the island, constituting the only industry that has made any pretense of withstanding the shock of the present insurrection. The Juraguá and Daquiri iron companies (Americans), with a combined capital of over \$5,000,000, now operate mines in this vicinity, and employ from 300 to 1400 men, shipping to the United States from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of ore per month, the largest portion of which is used at Bethlehem, Steelton, and Pittsburg.

The ore of these mines is among the richest in the world, yielding from 62 to 67 per cent of pure iron, and is very free from sulphur and phosphorus. There are numerous undeveloped mines of equal value in this region.

In the Sierra Maestra range, on the southern coast of Cuba, from Santiago west to Manzanillo, within a distance of about 100 miles, are found numerous deposits of manganese, an ore indispensable in the manufacture of steel. American capital opened a mine about 20 miles distant, at a place called Ponopo, and built a railroad to it. After shipping one cargo, the mines were stopped by the insurgents. As nearly all the manganese used in the United States comes from the Black sea regions of Europe, and a smaller quantity from the northern part of South America, it is but reasonable to suppose that the products of these near-by mines will be in great demand when the conditions are such that they can be operated in safety.

Railroads and other highways, improved machinery, and more modern methods of doing business, are among the wants of Cuba; and with the onward march of civilization, these will doubtless be her's in the near future. Cuba, like other tropical and semitropical countries, is not given to manufacturing; her people would rather sell the products of the soil and mines, and buy manufactured goods. The possibilities of the island are great, while the probabilities remain an unsolved problem.

**Tobacco.**  
The British consul-general at Havana, Mr. Gollan, says:  
The tobacco crop on an average is estimated at 500,000 bales (1 bale=110 pounds), 320 bales being exported, and the remainder used in cigar and cigarette manufacture in Havana. The cigars exported in 1896 numbered 185,014,000. Tobacco leaf exported in 1896, 30,466,000 pounds; in 1896, 16,823,000 pounds; the decrease being due to a decree of May, 1896, forbidding tobacco-leaf exports except to Spain. About 80,000 of the inhabitants are ordinarily engaged in the cultivation of tobacco.

**SUGAR.**  
Mr. Gollan adds:  
Cuba in normal times may be said to be one of the most favored countries of the world for the economical production of sugar. The present condition of affairs greatly burdens the sugar industry, owing to the necessity of protecting the estates, the loss of cane through incendiary fires, and the difficulty at all times of getting enough hauled to the works to use them to their full capacity. Under normal conditions, the contrast between the Cuban industry and that of the West Indian islands, or any American sugar-producing country, is remarkable. The total sugar crop of any other island is equal only to the output of three or four of the largest Cuban manufacturers, and, with the exception of Demerara, all these countries show considerable inferiority to Cuba in methods of manufacture and in the class of machinery in use. The neglect of the other West Indian planters to advance with the times, is the main cause of this lack of prosperity at the present moment. Of the other cane-sugar countries of the world, Java is the only one which comes within 60 per cent of the amount of sugar produced annually in Cuba in normal times, and Java and the Hawaiian islands are the only ones which are generally advanced in the process of manufacture.

Until a very recent date the manufacture of sugar, and the growing of the cane in Cuba were extremely profitable undertakings, and the reasons for their prosperity may be stated as—  
(1) The excellence of the climate and the fertility of the soil, which allow of large crops of good cane. The rainfall, about 50 inches, is so distributed that irrigation is not a necessity, though it would in many cases be advisable.

(2) The great movement toward the centralization of the estates, which took place in the early eighties; planters having understood the value of large sugar-houses and overcome their difficulty in this way.

(3) The proximity of the United States, affording, as it does, a cash market for the sugar.

In spite of the above advantages, continues the consul general, the size of the sugar crop is a matter of surprise to many, while elsewhere the industry must be supported by bounties. The agricultural adaptability of the country, however, counts for much; the cost of labor is low, and the sugar houses have a larger daily capacity than those of any other country.

**CABLES.**  
There are four cable lines connected with Cuba; the International Oceanic Telegraph Company has a cable from Havana to Florida; the Cuban Submarine Company has a cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos; the West India and Panama Company has a cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, the Lesser Antilles, and the Isthmus of Panama; the Compagnie Francaise de Cables Sous-Marins has a line connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Venezuela and Brazil.

The only three towns in Cuba having cable connections are Havana, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba.

**TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, ETC.**  
The telegraph and telephone systems in Cuba belong to the government, but the latter is farmed out for a limited number of years to a company called the Red Telefonica de la Habana. Nearly all the public and private buildings in the city and suburbs are connected by telephone. The Statesman's Year Book 1898, says that there are 2330 miles of telegraph line with 153 offices; messages in 1894, 357,914.

**[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]**  
Where Americans Lack.  
"An idle brain is the devil's workshop," says the proverb, and a recent article by Everett D. Barr on "Crimes and crime courts," emphasizes this by showing how few American criminals have been taught a trade in their youth. He says: "My experience in our employment bureau revealed the fact that it is almost impossible for us to locate the American applicant. This led me to make a very careful study of the statistics of our bureau, and while I found that we could locate a Bohemian, or Pole, or German, or Swede, it was next to impossible to locate an American. The former have trades and the latter have none. I found they were practically unprepared to take hold of any of the great trades. I found, too, that the trade unions and labor unions are very largely, if not entirely, controlled by our citizens of foreign birth. My impressions were confirmed by the revelations of the eleventh census, from which it is perfectly manifest that one of the great crime causes in our American civilization is a lack of trade education for the American."

**The Hidden Plan.**  
I know not whence I came,  
I know not whither I go,  
But the fact stands clear  
That I am here  
In this world of pleasure and woe,  
And out of the mist and murk  
Another truth shines plain—  
Each day and hour  
It is in my power  
To add to joy or its pain.  
I know that the earth exists,  
It is none of my business why,  
I cannot find out  
What it's all about—  
I would but waste time to try,  
My life is a brief, brief thing,  
I am here for a little space;  
And while I stay  
I would like, if I may,  
To brighten and better the place.

The truth, I think, with us all  
Is the lack of a high conceit;  
If each man thought  
He was sent to the spot  
To make it a bit more sweet,  
How soon we could gladden the world,  
How easily right all wrong,  
If nobody shirked  
And each one worked  
To help his fellow along.  
(Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

One of the greatest items in health-culture is to keep the lungs and heart in good condition. It is possible to breathe sufficient air to so oxygenate the blood that it will consume the waste and poisonous matters of the system, as fire burns up chaff or tinder. People who feel dull, heavy, stupid, unwilling to exert themselves, indeed often unable to do so, will find that a regular course of breathing exercises will be of more benefit to them than all the medicine in creation. There are many times when the use of medicines merely aggravates an existing ill. It is simply a further accumulation of undesirable material that must be carried about until nature is assisted to cast it out or burn it up.

**Timidity of Children.**  
(Florence Hall Winterburn in the Interior.)  
"The first natural duty of a mother is to protect her young; to create around it a shelter, in the midst of which the tender thing can grow, secure from shocks, and seeing and hearing only what is good for it to see and hear. By learning the signs of fear in a young child, and knowing how to distinguish true fear from wilfulness, they will be able to exert a soothing influence at the right moment, and avert danger whose consequences are serious almost beyond belief in the case of our highly organized, excitable, modern children. It is the mother, rather than the father, who is called upon to secure the blessing of a sound imagination to her children. She ought to begin away back in the beginning—with the very first surroundings of the new-born infant. Let it find its early life peaceful, quiet and unharmed. And when infancy merges into that older period when young faculties are springing forward in rapid development, and each day the little one takes on more of the hue of its larger fellow creature, let her be doubly careful that no untimely scars stain its intelligence. It is said that to be afraid of shadows is an inevitable passing experience of childhood. Yet I know one small toddler who has never shown any such disposition, but whose great delight is to play with her own shadow and other shadows, when the lights are brought in such night. She is a peculiarly sensitive, sympathetic little thing, and could easily be made timid by unwise treatment. But under the sheltering care of fond and judicious parents, she is remarkable for 'not knowing what it is to be afraid,' and although she is given to unpleasant dreams, as many young children are, and often awakens with a start, a low wail or touch soothes her into serenity. Happy about others is the little child who thinks of his mother as a veritable refuge from trouble, a bulwark against danger, and a sympathizing presence."

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The graduates of the school are in demand as teachers.  
Beautiful and healthful location. No saloons.  
The first term will open Tuesday, Sept. 20. Catalogues, giving full details of work cheerfully sent on application. Address P. L. CAMPBELL, President, or W. A. WANN, Secretary of Faculty.

**The Flag of Freedom Floats Above Our War Ships**

**American Navy Cuba & Hawaii**  
The ill-fated Maine and all the great battleships are pictured. No clearer idea of these vessels can possibly be obtained than is given by these superb photographic reproductions accompanied as they are by introductory chapters and by concise descriptive text under each view. The combination affords the most complete information regarding

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**THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS**  
is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon you the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties.

**Scrofula to Consumption.**  
Any one predisposed to Scrofula can never be healthy and vigorous. This taint in the blood naturally drifts into Consumption. Being such a deep-seated blood disease, Swift's Specific is the only known cure for Scrofula, because it is the only remedy which can reach the disease.  
Scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild when only 18 months old. Shortly after breaking out it spread rapidly all over her body. The sores on the neck would peel off on the slightest touch, and the odor that would arise made the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes, and we feared the child would die. Several eminent physicians from the East were consulted, but they could do nothing to relieve the little innocent, and gave it up as their opinion that she would never be able to save the child's eyesight. It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific. That medicine alone made a speedy and complete cure. She is now a young lady, and has never had a sign of the disease to return.  
Mas. Ruth Bessley, Salem, Kas.  
Scrofula is an obstinate blood disease, and is beyond the reach of the average blood medicine. Swift's Specific  
**S.S.S. For the Blood**  
is the only remedy equal to such deep-seated diseases; it goes down to the very foundation and forces out every taint. It is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or other mineral substance whatever.  
Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

**PISOS, CURE FOR**  
Cures all eye troubles. No pain. No danger. Sold by druggists.