England and Russia.

London, Aug. 6.—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted today, though officials deprecate the alarmists' reports which were current yesterday. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect in arresting Russian aggressiveness. As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation, the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, and that it will soon be ready to mobilize.

Every officer and man on furlough or half pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment. Therefore, practically every ship in the British navy at the present moment has a full war complement ready to go to sea when the time arrives. According to Paris advices, Admiral Bedelliere, commanding the French China squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements, and a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications. There is suspicion here that the action of the French admiral means support of Russian designs.

Pacific Coast Possibilities.

A writer in "Leslie's Weekly" says "that the greatest direct gainer by our war with Spain is the Pacific Coast." We shall be glad to think so, and undoubtedly the opportunities are great if they are rightly seized. The writer bases his conclusion on the theory that "trade follows the flag," but this proposition is far from being established, and in fact, if it were true, would limit the American merchant and manufacturer to an exceedingly narrow field. Nor does it seem to be the policy of the administration to extend the protection of our flag very widely in the Pacific. If the flag theory is true, the only gainers by the war will be those people who trade with the islands of the Caribbean sea. We quote from the writer in "Leslie's" on the present situation in the Pacific:

We buy twice as much from South America and Asia as we sell, and we import $3,000,000 worth of goods more from Oceanica than we sell to these islands. Our Pacific coast, next door neighbor to China, Japan and Oceanica, should lead all the world in the struggle for their trade.

All of Europe is crowding its freighted ships on the Atlantic, seeking openings for commerce. They are ahead of us there. But Providence has given us the decided advantage on the Pacific. We are the one great trading nation just across the sea from the Oriental lands. They look upon us as their nearest neighbor and best friend. England and the Continent are far away, and more feared by them than respected.

That is all true, but it has no connection with the preliminary platitude that "trade follows the flag." In fact, it implies a disbelief in that hoary maxim, while at the same time it points out a field which we have neglected. Possibly the war will have done us valuable service if it calls attention to our delinquency in this regard and acts as a stimulant to the trade of this continent with South America and Asia.—Examiner.

Roosevelt Blamed.

New York, Aug. 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: There was marked indignation today in administration circles over the protest from Colonel Roosevelt and the officers at Santiago against further needless suffering of the army there. The "round robin" was earnestly discussed and remedies for court-martial and reprimand were canvassed.

At last, as I am reliably informed, a cable message of censure was sent to General Shafter. General Shafter replied and as a result Secretary Alger stated tonight he was now satisfied that General Shafter did not authorize the publication of the statement.

The prevailing sentiment of the administration is to put the blame for the most part upon Colonel Roosevelt, and while the matter will probably pass over with no action [illegible] the part of the administration the whole publication is deplored. It is realized that the publication could bring nothing but harm [illegible] the interests of the army, which is thus published to its enemies as being [illegible] unfit for the field.

The incident formed the basis of the cabinet meeting today, during which both court-martial and reprimand were discussed. The administration feels that the communication should have come through the organized channels to the department and does not condemn the protest, but the giving of it to the press. Additional criticism was made upon the inconsistency of Roosevelt's two statements, one asking that his men be sent to Porto Rico and saying that they were fit, and the other proclaiming to the world that they should be brought home as quickly as possible. It was to show this inconsistency as claimed by the friends of Secretary Alger that the letter of Roosevelt to the secretary of war was made public.

On the other hand, apart from the reason for making public a matter of this nature, General Alger has been criticized for doing so on account of its manifestly personal nature.

The letter "M" still plays its part in the war. Just think of its prominence in the events of the last few months. It stands for Maine, Mine, McKinley, Madrid, Matanzas, Miles, Manila, Montojo, Maria Christina, Merianne, Maria Teresa, Marblehead, Minneapolis, Mole St. Nicholas, Manzanillo, Morro, Merrimac, Massachusetts, Mobile, Merriam, Monsignore, Merry del Val, the marines (at Guantanamo) Monterey, Monadnock, Monte (the Spanish general besieged at Macaboro), Mckiejohn, Mount, McCala, Maxim, Monitor, militia, ministers, Morton howitzers and Montgomery. Recently the government at Washington has purchased half a dozen transports the names of which begin with "M," and it may be added that among the most annoying drawbacks in camp thus far have been measles and mud.—Ex.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WORK WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

War Tax Decisions.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that deeds to cemetery lots which convey only the right to burial therein, to erect monuments, etc., do not require a revenue stamp under the new laws. He has held, also, in another case, that on deeds of conveyance the taxes should be computed upon the true value of the property conveyed; that on deeds conveying only a specified fractional interest in undivided property, the tax should be computed upon the actual value of the interest conveyed; also that all deeds of conveyance, where the value of the property exceeds $100, must be stamped. The fact that the deed is a gift from husband or wife does not exempt from tax. A quit-claim deed, or a deed made to cure a defect in a previous deed, must be stamped.

A certificate on the back or margin of a mortgage that the mortgage has been satisfied requires a stamp as a certificate. Wherever, however, the local laws authorize entry in satisfaction upon the record and the mortgage is thus canceled, such entry does not require a stamp. Letters of administration, letters testamentary or of guardianship, it is held, do not require stamps, but petition for the appointment of administrators, executors or guardians do require stamps, as do bonds of administrators, executors or guardians. No stamp is required on a certificate of tax sale for unpaid taxes, nor on a certificate of redemption from sale.

It is held also that every separate consignment of goods delivered for storage requires a receipt, which must be stamped, if the consignment requires several days in delivery. It need, however, have but one tax of 25 cents on its receipt, if it can be shown to be but one consignment. If no warehouse receipt is issued, the book of the express company delivering the consignment, being signed as a receipt, the stamp should be affixed thereto. Mere local operators for the delivery of packages, baggage and the like within the same town, may give receipts, which are not required to be stamped. Where, in consideration of an addition to the regular storage charges, an additional responsibility is assumed, the instrument is stamped as an insurance policy, at the rate of 1 cent on each dollar of premium charged.

It is held also that where a policy of life insurance is assigned as collateral security for a loan exceeding $1000, it should be stamped as a pledge, according to the amount of the debts secured, and not according to the face of the policy.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, to permanantly overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

After the War.

Practical consummation of peace creates scarcely a ripple on the stock market. This process was taken care of when Manila and when Santiago fell. So it was when war broke out. Those who braced themselves for a scare had their trouble for nothing. We attended to that when the Maine was blown up. So it is now. Peace is only half complete. A high joint commission must sit in Paris or London, the senate must debate the treaty, innumerable problems, some of them now unforseen, must be worked out. Well or ill, honorably or disastrously, they will be settled somehow. Forgetting those thing that are behind, and reaching forward to those things that are before, we press on now to the victories of peace.

War affects a people much as physical exercise affects the man. Vision is keener, the pulse quickens, even fears depart and ambition looks about for new objects. Symptoms like these are already manifest about us. Cuban and Porto Rican and Philippine ports are closed, but ships are building for their trade. Even while a foreign war is going on, our iron production, preparing the foundation for almost the whole realm of manufactures, is the largest in our history. Unprecedented accumulations of money can hardly wait for cessation of hostilities to rush into every possible channel of investment. These are hints of what we may expect when peace is finally declared, and a great people the vile thoughts from the dangers and suits of peace, and arms to the pur-

It is a wide and un[illegible] that stretches out before Ame[illegible] enterprise and capital. Men and m[illegible] will soon be pouring into Cuba and Porto Rico on the east, Hawaii and Manila on the west. Exports thither will grow, giving employment to ships and factories. Almost equal will be the stimulus furnished by increasing volume of imports, whose handling will require labor of all classes, from capitalist to stevedore. Indirectly, also, we shall take great benefit from establishment of American methods and appliances. A thousand and one material manifestations of American life must be transplanted to these new possessions. Cities must be made over with modern buildings, fire protection and sewers, safety and protections of American life must be transformed and made productive with American roads and bridges, and with American mining, lumbering and agricultural machinery.

These are small matters. After the war the national horizon will have been widened and outlook enlarged. Too long we have fancied that here between the oceans we can live unto ourselves alone. Mistakenly we thought our mission ended with isolation and self culture. Not so narrow has destiny made its plan. Such forces of freedom and enlightenment as reside within us must be exerted widely as the world. Soon we shall see that not for this continent alone, but in every stronghold of ancient tyranny and every far corner of moral and mental darkness, the American protest against cruelty and oppression must be lodged, the starry emblem of liberty and light must throw its beams. Physical force has always been the instrument of great world changes like these. We have erred in supposing an exception could be made in our case. We forgot that races and empires, no less than the falling apple or the whirling planet, are under the reign of law.—Oregonian.

Cuba's President to McKinley

President Masso of the Cuban Provisional government in a message to President McKinley writes as follows:

"I am anxious to bring about peace. We fully realize, and are delighted in the fact, that we are in the hands of the people of the United States, for in them and their government we have the most implicit confidence. The slightest misunderstanding or friction with the administration at Washington would give us unbounded pain. Our only wish is to know what is desired of us and what are the views entertained by your government regarding us with reference to the settlement of the problem of the future of Cuba.

"Knowing my people as I do, I cannot think that the problem of reconstruction, if rightly approached, is as serious as it may seem to outsiders. I know that the question is seriously asked whether the Cubans are capable of governing themselves; whether they can be trusted to govern.

"Our people, unlike those of other Spanish-American countries, are not a warlike people, and they were driven to rebellion by the greatest oppression as a dernier resort, to avoid absolute slavery, if not annihilation. Once the Spanish people leave the soil, it would be a most serious occasion, indeed, that could bring about armed resistance.

"The vast majority of the people of Cuba are agriculturists, and possess neither ambition nor desire to hold office. To be left alone to the cultivation of the soil and the enjoyment of their home life is all they ask.

"These people comprise seven-eights of our population. Of the remainder, our leaders, political and military, many were educated in the United States. There they have imbibed the spirit of liberty and have learned the meaning of a true republican form of government. In their knowledge, ability and integrity we place our trust, and under the guidance and protection of the United States, I can see for Cuba a future of brightness.

"Of public schools in Cuba we have had none, and our public press has been but the mouthpiece of monarchy; and in consequence a large percentage of our population is completely ignorant and has a tendency to distrust any effort to govern them by a foreign power.

"For this reason, if for no other, the establishment of any form of government should be done with the utmost frankness on both sides and a clear knowledge of the relations that are to be established between the government and the people governed.

"If a judicious selection of the first rulers is made, the path of those to follow will be smooth enough. It is true that in virtue of my long service and intimate acquaintance with the strength and weakness of my people I hope to be able to point to the administration of the United States stumbling blocks to be avoided, and to be of material assistance in bringing about a happy and satisfactory solution of the problem of reconstruction on the island of Cuba. To further this end, and to benefit my country, I am willing to make any sacrifice.

"Our first step, with the approval of the United States government, will be to call a new assembly, which will represent as far as possible every section of territory and condition of the people. This assembly will elect a new provisional government that will possess more powers than the present one, which is of necessity a government of revolution.

"But the result of the new assembly will be to form a government which will still be limited in power, and whose most important work will be the establishment of a permanent and complete government, founded on the lines of that of the United States, and one which we hope and have every reason to believe will be satisfactory to both the United States and Cuba."

Mr. Reno declined to discuss his interview with the president, further than to say the president had expressed his gratification at what he regarded as a fair and reasonable attitude on the part of the provisional government.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Dr. R. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, though troubled with catarrh for years. He writes:

"For a long time I felt that my condition was growing worse. I had tried many things for improvement, but was only treated with sprays, washes, and other inhaling remedies. I felt that these only brought to the surface that which was the disease, and I felt that I was doing every thing for my system as it was impossible to expect to be cured by remedies which I had to apply to reach the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. I continued the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which only drains them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

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THROUGH PANAMA.

How an Isthmian Canal Would Affect the Commerce of the World.

The situation may thus be summarized: The existing lines of trade seem sufficient to carry the products between countries that are in a line with an isthmus canal. To multiply ships will not make trade, as the products to be traded in must first be raised. A survey of the east and its needs and supplies leads to the conviction that an economic revolution must take place before any great change in production and expansion of commerce can be expected. In South America the centers of production are on the eastern coast, and would receive little demand from Asia or the west of the United States. What is obtained from the west coast of South America will bear a transport round the Horn. The carriage of merchandise between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States alone may offer a prospect of some small increase, but this increase cannot be measured. The rise of the Suez passage in importance is no gauge of a Panama canal, for the productions of India and Australia, which have more and more appealed to the markets of Europe, and made the canal what it is, will still use that path, and find little or no advantage in passing through Panama. My conclusion is that a canal will be an undoubted commercial convenience; it is not a necessity. It will not result in an immediate or extensive development of trade among the continents, and the commercial interests of the United States in any event are of even less importance than the interests of Europe.—Worthington C. Ford, in Harper's Magazine.

Seven Wonders of the World.

We have no indication of the existence of a cycle of seven wonders until about the end of the second century B. C. Then appears, in an epigram of Antipater of Sidon, an enumeration of seven great works, which prove to be the very ones later appearing as the seven wonders. They are: (1) the Walls of Babylon; (2) the Statue of Zeus at Olympia; (3) the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis at Babylon; (4) the Colossus of Rhodes; (5) the Pyramids of Memphis; (6) the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus; (7) the Temple of Diana (Artemis) at Ephesus. Within the next century, Varro, by his leisurely allusion to the septem opera, betrays that the saying had already assumed current proverbial form. Diodorus, in the second half of the same century (first B. C.), speaks, too, of "the so-called seven works;" and Strabo, a little later, uses the very phrase, "the seven wonders." From this time on, at least, the septem miracula have an assured place in all the common lore of Rome. The little Greek treatise, "On the Seven Wonders," which has come down to us in incomplete form, and under the name of Philo of Byzantium, an engineer of the second century B. C., is really, as its style and artificial purisms amply show, the work of some rhetorician of the fifth or sixth century after Christ, and in no wise chargeable against the otherwise blameless record of the excellent man of facts and machines. The list it gives is the same as that found in Antipater's epigram.—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, in Century.

HER LATCHKEY EXPERIENCE.

Adventure That Befell Her the First Time She Made Use of It.

It was her first experience with a latchkey, and it wouldn't open the door, try as she would, says the Chicago Times-Herald. Presently a man passing along the silent street hesitated, looked at her for a moment, ascended the steps. If he had spoken to her she would have screamed; as he didn't speak, she screamed anyway.

Two seconds later that obstinate door was flung violently open and the entire family, in varying stages of negligee attire, precipitated themselves upon her and the front steps. Several masculine members of the family seized the intruder, who was actively engaged in making peculiar and wordless gestures, and dragged him into the glare of the hall lamp.

"What did he do to you?" "What's the matter?" "Call the police!" and sundry kindred exclamations rent the air of the hallway and were hurled at the head of the offender, and it was some time before the unintentional cause of all the disturbance was able to make his unoffending voice heard at all.

"I board next door to you," he managed to whisper hoarsely, at last, "and I saw the young lady couldn't open the door, so I was going to offer assistance when she screamed. And I've such a beastly sore throat that I couldn't speak loud enough to make you hear when you fell upon me."

Explanations were in order promptly and forthwith, and the episode ended abruptly, but it will be many a day ere next [illegible] heroine of it ventures out toward exte[illegible]ip, and the new boarding-house begins to assume [illegible] a single thing.

A GREAT HUNTING [illegible]

Animal Is the Property of Rajah Bahadur of India.

In India the wild beasts of the jungle are trained—a strangely incongruous circumstance—to hunt in behalf of man the tamer game of the forest, says the Philadelphia Times.

The cheetah is the animal used for this purpose. He is a strange beast, a lithe, graceful, leopard-like creature belonging to the cat family, but having when tamed all the characteristics of a dog. He hunts with the precision of the best of deer hounds, principally tracking the deer, though he is as able in running down other animals.

He is affectionate and obedient as a dog, following his master about with great fidelity, and obeying his slightest command. When taken out for a hunt he is usually blindfolded by a hood until the quarry is sighted, when the hood is removed and he starts on his merciless errand. He never relents, often trailing a deer for miles before finally securing him. Usually, however, he approaches so noiselessly that he pounces upon his prey without the slightest warning and brings him to the earth in short order.

The cheetah of Rajah Bommadevara, Venkata Narasuntra Naidu Bahadur, is the most renowned hunter in India, and is so highly prized by his master that it is said he could not be bought for half such a principality as that over which his master rules.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

NEGROES AND THE KLONDIKE.

The Colored People Were Struck Hard by the Fever.

Perhaps you may not thing that the Klondike fever struck the colored people down our way said Mr. J. G. Haskins, of South Carolina, to a Washington Post representative.

It struck them hard, and the fever raged with great virulence, particularly in Charleston, for quite a period. It is in order, however, to state that there has been a great abatement of the malady so far as the Senegambian element of our town is concerned. The man who would be rash enough to say 'Klondike' to a lot of colored Charlestonians would be in imminent danger of being ripped open with a razor.

A week or so ago there appeared in Charleston one of the glibbest-talking darkies that ever hit the old city. He fanned the rising excitement about the gold fields of Alaska with burning art, and he held forth about the wealth to be gathered just for the mere going after it, till he had his audiences well-nigh crazy. At the proper time he sprung his scheme, which was nothing more nor less than the organization of Klondike clubs for the sole and exclusive benefit of the colored race. The negroes had just as much right to the gold that lay round loose up there as anybody, and if they didn't avail themselves of the glorious opportunity to become rich they were the biggest fools on earth. All they had to do was to join the clubs and get an interest in the profits that would accrue. The more money each individual contributed the more would be his share of the proceeds, and the promoter advised everybody to invest every dollar that could be raised.

Well, those people fairly tumbled over each other in subscribing to the Klondike enterprise. The sleek promoter was in no hurry, but after several days of fat collections he concluded he had worked his Charleston compatriots sufficiently, and decamped for fresh pastures. It is safe to say that his colored carcass wouldn't be worth a copper if ever he shows up in that community again. It was a great bunco game, but it can't be worked twice in the same town.

A DEAF AND BLIND CRITIC.

Helen Keller on the Character of a Favorite Heroine.

Here, from the Century, is one of Helen Keller's "compositions." It is on the "Character of Rosalind."

"What first strikes us in Rosalind's character is its buoyancy. As soon as she begins to speak we know that she is young, fair and lovable. When we first meet her, she is grieving over the banishment of her father; but, on being chided by her cousin, Cella, for her sadness, we see how quickly she locks up her sorrow in her heart, and tries to be happy because Cella is happy. So when we hear her merry laugh, and listen to her bright conversation, we do not imagine for a moment that she has forgotten her sorrow; we know that she is unselfishly trying to do her duty by her cousin. And when we see the smile fade from her sweet face, and the light from her eyes, because a fellow-creature is in trouble, we are not surprised. We feel that we have known all along that her nature was tender and sympathetic.

"Rosalind's impulses, her petulance, her tenderness and her courageous defense of her father seems perfectly natural, and true to life; but it is very hard to put in words my idea of her character. It seems almost as if it would lose some of its beauty and womanliness; if I tried to analyze it, just as we lose a beautiful flower when we pull it to pieces to see how many stamens it has. Many beautiful traits are wonderfully blended in her character, and we cannot help loving the vivacious, affectionate and charming Rosalind."

ROCHEFORT THE LAST.

Only Surviving Member of the Government of National Defense.

Owing to the death of Emmanuel Arago, M. Henri Rochefort now remains the only surviving member of the government of national defense, constituted on the fall of the empire in September, 1870, says a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. The famous pamphleteer comments on the subject to-day in a half-mournful, half-jesting tone and compares himself to "The Last of the Abencerages," in allusion to the work of that name by Chateaubriand. "They are all gone," says M. Rochefort. "Picard, Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Jules Favre, Eugene Peletan, Cremieux, Glais-Bizoin, Jules Simon, Gen. Trochu and now Arago. I have had the chance to see them all disappear, the young and the old, for Gambetta and Ferry were my juniors. Ambition killed some of them before their time and old age finished off the rest." Another feature in connection with M. Rochefort's survival is the fact that the persons whose colleague he was for a very brief period did their best to have him condemned, Jules Simon, however, being an exception. Emmanuel Arago, a friend of Rochefort's family, was even one of those who wanted the editor of the Laterne to be transported to New Caledonia. Some of the same colleagues also had him condemned in 1882 with Gen. Boulanger in their capacities as senators or deputies. As to his connection with the defense government, M. Rochefort says that he left the post as soon as he could, for there was too much talk and too little action.

MELTING OLD OIL WELLS.

How the Gushers of Former Days Are Restored to Their Former Vigor.

T. W. Young, of Washington, has invented an electrical heater to be lowered into an oil well. The idea is, says the Scientific Press, to generate steam, cause large quantities so that oil. The theory is that clogs the pores of many wells is thus melted and run upward through the stened flow of the porous stone with paraffine in quantities that the further flow stopped and the well ceases to produce. Some think that it is because the supply in the earth has given out, but the generally accepted idea is that the oil is still abundant and only ceases to flow when the exit is clogged. It has been common to use torpedoes to shatter the stone at the bottom of the well, thus breaking up the hard matter, but this is an expensive process. By the Young method the machine, which is about three feet long and resembles an iron cartridge, is placed at the bottom of the well and electricity used of sufficient voltage to produce an enormous heat without melting the metal. The current goes down the wires, and, by the peculiar construction of the carbon-packed chambers, the intense heat is radiated into the rock in all directions, and paraffin and other refuse is softened and melted, so that it runs, and when the well is started a flush flow occurs just as strong as when it was first sunk.

Pen't go without lead pencils when you can get them for 10c per dozen at the COURIER office.

CUT WITH WIRE ROPE.

How Stone Is to Be Taken Out of an Eastern Quarry.

Those who have indulged in deep sea fishing know how the fish line cuts deeply into the hard wood of the gunwale as it is hauled in while taut. Even an iron protection, after a time, shows the wear of the rope, which is comparatively soft. This, says the Detroit Free Press, gives a clew to the invention of an Albany quarryman for cutting stone. Instead, however, of hemp, he proposes to use wire rope, and with this he will carve the marble and stone right out of its native bed. The wire is wound in strands, and has a very rough surface, powerful machinery gives a strong and steady strain, and the stone, yielding to the constant wear, parts, with smooth edges. It would be easy enough to cut the blocks after they are removed from the quarry, but where the cleverness of the inventor comes in is devising mechanism that can be applied to the stone while in the quarry. This is effected by sinking two parallel channels in the quarry to a depth of little greater than that of the lowest level of the stone to be cut. The channels may be from 2 to 100 feet, or more, apart. At the bottom of each is made a small hole to receive the foot ends of the shafts of the machine. This is the only preparation of the quarry that is necessary. The ropes, which are coiled on huge drums, are then passed around the channels, and as the drums revolve the cutting proceeds. Suitable brakes are provided for the regulation of the speed and pressure. The ordinary speed of the strand is 600 feet a minute, so that a mile length of it passes in six minutes. While the strand is moving, crushed stone or chilled shot and water can be introduced to increase the attrition. Far better, however, than either of these is a composition obtained from the tailings of a magnetic iron separator, which costs about one-tenth as much as the chilled shot. It does not leave the lines caused by the shot, and it can be used over and over again.

WELCOMING A RIVER.

A Joyful Occasion to the People of a Portion of Peru.

In the long coastal desert of Peru, which is some 2,000 miles in length, but only 120 miles broad at its widest part, the rivers, Maj. A. F. Sears says, disappear in the dry season and begin to flow again in February or March when rain falls in the Cordilleras. One of the most important of these rivers is the Piura, the return of whose waters is welcomed with great rejoicings by the inhabitants of its banks. About the time when "the coming of the river" is expected, says the Youth's Companion, eager inquiries as to the progress of the water are put to all persons who chance to come from the head of the valley, and when the water approaches the town of Piura processions go out to meet it, and escort its first trickling stream down the dry river-bed with music and fireworks. At the outskirts of the city thousands of people greet its arrival. The valley of the Piura is said by Maj. Sears to produce excellent cotton, although its possibilities in this respect are not well developed for lack of systematic irrigation. Once in a period of from five to seven years rain falls upon the coastal plain, whereupon, with magic quickness, grass and flowers cover it, and cattle browse in its pastures, but in a few weeks everything withers, and desolation reigns once more upon the barren sands.

Hood's Pills

Are much in folks' minds 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.

Ask for Home Circle Grocery list, for 40-page Hardware catalogue, for 32-page Furniture catalogue, for sample 1898 Wall Paper, for sample Ladies & Gents Suits, for Bargain Lists, pub. weekly. All free. Money saved on every order.

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DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS

ONE FOR A DOSE. Remove Pimples, Prevent Biliousness, Purify the Blood, Cure Headache and Dyspepsia. A thoroughness of the bowels each day is necessary for health. They neither gripe nor sicken. To introduce them we will mail sample free, of full box for 25c. Sold by druggists. DR. BOSANKO CO. Phila. Pa.

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Executor's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Horace Woodcock, deceased; notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been by the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Josephine, sitting in Probate is duly appointed sole executor of the estate of Horace Woodcock; deceased, with his will annexed.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to call on the undersigned and settle without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly verified as required by law, within six months from this date.

HORACE S. WOODCOCK,
Executor of said estate with will annexed

DAVIS BROWER,
Attorney for the estate.

Dated July 2d, 1898.

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