

ROGUE RIVER COURIER

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Grants Pass is the county seat of Josephine county and is situated in the center of the Southern Oregon gold mining district.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

Hostilities will cease now that the protocol has been signed.

Ambassador Hay has accepted the office of secretary of state. It is not known who will be Hay's successor.

If the Havana blockade is ended, Blanco might as well come out and tell us how he has been progressing with the war.

Cervera entertains no fears but what he will receive proper treatment at the hands of his government when he is permitted to return home.

To extract gold from sea water is a novel thing. Then why not dredge the Pacific? The bottom must be lined with the precious metal.

Peace is nine points in law and for that reason we should have possession of Manila. It would be easier for the American commissioners in the final adjustment of matters.

Now that peace has been declared, it is not likely that the remaining troops will be sent to Manila, though they may be needed before the peace commissioners finally adjust matters.

The German press, perhaps under a hint from the Kaiser or from some one high up in government affairs, is changing its tone regarding the United States. Its attitude is more friendly now, because that government desires to keep on the good side of Uncle Sam.

The United States and Spain both express themselves as grateful to France for that country's kindly offices in helping to bring the war to a close. This country has nothing in particular for which to thank France, unless it be for the moral support it gave to Spain.

The commissioners to Hawaii were hostile because the captain of the Mariposa, the vessel on which they sailed, had a cargo of freight on board. There would have been no serious objections but for the onions on deck to remind them of Spain. This was Morgan's idea.

Binger Hermann is coming home for a season, perhaps to look out for his chances for the senatorship of Oregon. Binger is all right. He made a good congressman, working faithfully for Oregon, and he would do as well were he senator. Mitchell or Hermann? Give us Hermann first, last and all the time instead.

The Spanish seem to think that the peace commission will surrender the Philippines to their country. Not if we send commissioners from this country who know themselves. It is true that the matter is left open for a fight by the commissioners, and if Spain succeeds in getting her most brilliant statesman on the commission and the United States her Daves—then it may become true—her prophecy.

Japan claims to have learned much from the late war that will be of lasting benefit to that country. One important thing learned is that of target practice, which the Japs think makes the American seamen such expert gunners. These Japs have an eye to business; they know where to learn the practical lessons. They got most of their knowledge of civilization from us and they know where to go for better lessons.

Day out and Hay in as secretary of state in McKinley's cabinet will be read ere long some think. It will neither add a great deal to, nor take from the cabinet any considerable strength. Where are the Blanes and the Olneys to sit in cabinet meetings during trying times? Day is a good man, and so is Hay, but neither of them is fully capable at this day to cope with all the diplomats with whom they must correspond for the next four years.

The London Press is raking Lord Salisbury fore and aft, for his weakness in the Chinese question. Russia will get the better of him if he don't look out. Now is the time for great and able men to be in charge of governmental affairs. Our own country might fare a little better in the final winding up of the war if there were some changes made in McKinley's cabinet. The Secretaries of State and War, particularly in war times, should be strong men, but Day and Ager are not considered as belonging to that class.

China is going to have a new army under foreign control, perhaps under the control of Russia as that government is fast getting its fingers on China. The war between Japan and China was an eye opener to the latter government and it is seriously feeling the need of a better organized army. There is something else that China needs to learn that is more important than a new army that is education and civilization of the masses, out of whom the government will be able to get men who will make good soldiers. The Americans make good soldiers because the masses are educated, so with any country under similar conditions. The rice eaters would better import missionaries and teachers instead of army officers.

If President McKinley in his conduct of the war has been governed largely by public opinion, it also would be well to allow public sentiment to influence him in the appointment of peace commission-

ers. The prevailing sentiment in the United States seems to be for retaining the Philippine islands. If commissioners are appointed who are unfavorable to the retention of the islands, then we know what the result will be from the beginning, but if men are appointed who favor keeping all in sight, then there is a probability that the work will be done well. McKinley should appoint the ablest statesman and diplomatists the country can afford on this commission for Spain will do this and we should meet her with equal talent.

On the report that Gen. John Hay, United States ambassador to England, would be placed in McKinley's cabinet as secretary of state, the London Times commented as follows: "It is of itself evidence of the strength of the sentiment which recent events have brought about. It is not long since Lowell, Phelps and Bayard were fiercely attacked in America because they made themselves too unpopular here. It is not so certain that it would be so desirable to transfer Colonel Hay, but it is quite certain this country and its government would be sorry to lose him, considering the delicate and difficult questions coming up for settlement. It would be unwise for ever to know the American foreign office was in the hands of a man who had learned from actual government what are the necessities of England's foreign policy. His place will not be easy to fill."

"Olney, Tracy and Edmunds," says Congressman Grosvener, "would be excellent members of the Philippine peace commission." This judgment is all right as regards Olney, and possibly it is good as regards Tracy, whose views on national expansion is not generally known, but it is as regards Edmunds. The ex-senator is a gentleman of character and ability, but he is a more pronounced opponent of "imperialism" than even Cleveland or Bryan. He would shut Cuba and Porto Rico out, and United States puts such an Edmunds on the commission we will surrender the Philippines, including Cavite. By making the ex-senator a member of that body we would be proclaiming to the world that the battle of Manila was a blunder, and that Dewey ought to be cashiered instead of promoted. Edmunds will not be on the Philippine commission—Ed.

The Sultan of Turkey has been greatly impressed with the terrible execution wrought by the American warships at Manila and Santiago. It has impressed him so strongly that he has ordered for his own navy similar guns to those used by the American navy in those two battles. The sultan needs to be impressed along other lines as well as along those of the necessity for good guns; the men behind the guns are just as essential as the guns. The Spanish had good guns, and the Chinese in their late war with Japan had some good guns, but they could not do effective execution because they did not have expert gunners behind the gun sights. He should educate his men to know how to use their guns and then he might accomplish more in battle than is accomplished at the present day. Ability to shoot straight is a product on the market, but it lies deep seated in the lives of liberty loving citizens. The education to defend and protect one's country because one loves it better than all others will be worth more in times of war than the best of guns. Good guns are necessary, but good gunners are equally so.

There is almost always fighting between the insurgents and the Spanish, and the insurgents report themselves they bring in prisoners, about 200 being brought through our camp yesterday. It is about six or eight miles from Manila by water and about 25 by land. As the insurgents hold the territory up to within a few miles of Manila, it is safe to go by two or larger parties and see the country. Our ramparts on a peninsula that extends out into the bay and is very strongly fortified. The buildings are of masonry, built two or more centuries ago and are covered with tile roofing. The floors are of tiling except the prisons which have well hewn rock for floors.

The streets of Cavite are from 20 to 30 feet wide, and the side walks are so narrow that two persons cannot walk side by side. The drainage is very poor and the city has an odor peculiarly its own. I did not think it possible for people to live in such filth and squalor as prevails in Cavite. The houses, all I have seen, are smaller than Indian huts. They are driven to carts as heavy as the kind wheels of a wagon and similar to them are two seated. The drivers have no mercy on their ponies and drive them at full speed all the time when they have passengers. It rains almost every day and the men take advantage of it for bathing. The water for drinking and cooking is something terrible. It is all boiled before being used but even then it has a mousy taste. I have received no mail since I was at Honolulu.

GEORGE B. HART.

DEPEW AND INGORSOL.

Two great orators, Dr. Dewey and Col. Bob Ingorsol, give their views on our future relations with the Philippine islands. Their views are summed up in their words in brief sentences. Dewey says:

It seems that God came to the conclusion that the horrible tyranny that was clouding the fairest portions of the earth for 300 years must cease. He has decreed it as clearly as if written in letters of fire strung up in the clouds that we must teach our civilization to those who are falling under our protectorate as we would teach children.

On the same subject Ingorsol expressed himself thus:

There are other islands over which our flag now floats. A certain class in this country are afraid that we will grow. We can afford to grow. Of Porto Rico I say: "Keep not for the purpose of oppressing people but to enlighten them. Manila bay we have made too valuable for any one else to hold. It is ours. The interior races must go; the laws of the survival of the fittest rules."

The first says we must teach others who are oppressed and who are inferior to ourselves while the second says the inferiors must get that there is no room for them. Both believe in expansion but they widely differ as to its purposes.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Washington, August 14.—The first message from Spain to Blanco since his isolation was forwarded last night by General Greeley, Chief of the Signal Corps. The message was from Premier Sagasta and was censored and promptly forwarded by Key West through the New York office. A message from Sagasta to Capitan Macias at San Juan was also received by General Greeley and sent to Ponce via the Bermuda cable.

A general treaty on Friday evening sent a brief message to General Blanco advising him of the armistice, to which Blanco consented a courteous acknowledgement. The same evening Ambassador Cambon sent a cablegram to the same effect to the French Consul at Havana. Sagasta, however, was not in a position to notify General Blanco officially until last night.

The Premier's message was a resume of the events leading up to the protocol, the instrument itself and the official order from the Spanish government to suspend hostilities.

General Greeley said this afternoon that Spain had refused to neutralize the Manila cable. It is the property of the Eastern Telegraph Company, but is subsidized by Spain. All the nations desired to use it, as did the company, for commercial reasons, but Spain declined and the Hong Kong end was seized up about the first of June. General Greeley sees no chance of the restoration of cable communication with General Merritt at an early day. He does not expect news from Merritt or Dewey until next Thursday or Friday.

To be Mustered Out.

Washington, Aug. 16.—An order will be issued today, when approved by the cabinet, mustering out of service about 50,000 of the volunteer army force. The troops to be mustered out will include all the volunteer cavalry and volunteer artillery in the United States at the present time, and a large number of infantry regiments.

Washington—Aug. 16.—President McKinley has appointed commissioners to

adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. They are as follows: For Cuba—Major General James F. Wade, Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, Major-General Matthew C. Butler. For Porto Rico—Major-General John R. Brooke, Rear-Admiral Windell Scott Schley, Brigadier-General William W. Gordon.

Augustus was Succeeded.

Barin, Aug. 16.—Augustus, according to a dispatch from Hong Kong, was dismissed from the post of captain-general of the Philippines August 5, when General Jaudouze took command at Manila. This dispatch says the city surrendered on the 12th, and the American flag was hoisted forthwith. The Spanish officers were allowed their freedom on parole. The judiciary and administrative offices are to remain temporarily in the hands of the Spaniards.

Madrid, Aug. 16.—The government has been notified by the Spanish consul at Hong Kong of the surrender of Manila. It is not yet aware of the manner in which the surrender was effected.

Merritt, it is reported here, took the greatest precautions to prevent the insurgents from interfering with the capitulation of Manila or approaching the city. The Madrid press fears the surrender may affect Spain's position in the negotiations for the future government of the Philippines.

Americans Have Occupied the City.

London, August 16.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the surrender of Manila on Saturday is officially announced. The United States troops immediately occupied the city.

Suspense Still Unrelieved.

Washington, Aug. 16.—In the midst of stirring news from other quarters, officials here remained in a state of anxiety and doubt today as to the actual conditions of affairs in Manila. The only information of an official character received up to 3 o'clock was a brief dispatch from Consul Willman, at Hong Kong, crediting the report of Manila's surrender and of the withdrawal of Augustus.

The change of conditions at Manila led to much conjecture. In some quarters it was felt that the course of the German naval officials in giving Augustus safe conduct from Manila might be open to some criticism. This view, however, found no expression in official quarters. It remains to be seen whether the bombardment occurring after the formal proclamation of peace creates complications. The authorities here do not believe such complications will arise, as it was evident that the American commanders acted without the knowledge of what the two governments had agreed upon. It is felt to be quite possible, however, that some complications may arise from the damage wrought by the bombardment between the Spanish forces, Filipinos and the American's forcible occupation.

The political status of the affair is said to be unchanged, there being no difference between forcible and peaceable occupation of Manila.

Is England Looking for a Soft Place to Fall?

The wrangle over Chinese railway and other concessions in which England, Russia, France and Belgium are involved is a singularly complicated business, owing to the variety of interests and the unsettled international doctrines involved. England's international policy has been briefly described as "the open door," or equality of opportunity for traders. Russia, France and Germany, on the other hand, contend for the "spheres of influence" doctrine, within the limits of those spheres. None of them thinks of consulting China or the Chinese empire about the partition.

Notwithstanding England's position, that nation is being forced by circumstances to lend a certain countenance to the sphere of influence proposition, and finding itself in a way to be shut out of the north of China by Russia and Germany, and by France by the south, proposes to create for itself a sphere of influence in the center, comprising the immense and populous valley of the Yangtze.

Now, there are two railroad propositions which at the present time are creating trouble for English statesmen. One of these is the Su Chwang railroad, so-called, in the north, which Russia insists must be built with Russian and not British money. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, an English concern, offered to provide the money for the bonds, and in fact the contract was signed, but the Russian ambassador, M. Pavloff, strenuously objected, and the Chinese government yielded to his demands. The canceling of this contract amounts almost to recognition of the principle that the province of Liao Tung, being the interland or back country of Port Arthur, is exclusively in the Russian sphere of influence. It may be added that the foreign trade of Nio Chwang is nearly all American.

The other proposed railroad, which is making trouble is that from Peking to Hang Kou. The latter city is an important trade center in the heart of the Yangtze valley, and therefore in the best part of the splendid territory which England proposes to call its sphere of

influence, if it ever makes up its mind to adopt that policy. The Belgian company, which expects to get the concession for the Hang Kou road is backed at Peking by the Russian and French influence, and is therefore regarded with extreme suspicion in England. The English press and politicians are demanding that the open door policy be abandoned as to China, and that a British sphere of influence be declared, with the understanding that none but Englishmen be given concessions in that territory. It is an evident backwater by England, perhaps due to the determined stand of Russia. How determined that stand is may be gathered from the semi-official utterance of the "Novoe Vremya," the leading paper of St. Petersburg, which reads: "The results of the cession to Russia of Port Arthur and Talien Wan will not show themselves for some time to come. A considerable period must elapse before these ports can serve the purpose for which they were intended by the Russian foreign policy—that of providing a permanent outlet in the Pacific ocean. Quite otherwise is Russia's position on the Indian frontier, where everything has been long organized for military action if some excess of ill will upon the part of Great Britain should drive Russia to such an action.

That is a distinct threat that Russia is prepared to attack England's Indian empire by land. It is obvious that Russia is not vulnerable to England's sea power. Russia's empire is homogeneous, and so to speak, comprised in a ring fence. England's possession are scattered in every quarter of the globe, and are of such varied character that Lord Salisbury hesitates about absorbing some 200,000,000 Chinese in addition to the other mixed tribes already gathered under England's flag. For that reason among others, the British government has been struggling to establish the doctrine and policy of the open door, but it seems altogether likely now that the opposing principle will be established.

A still further complication arises in connection with the control of the Chinese customs. The present head of that department is an Englishman, and its affairs are administered with a view to give English traders at least a fair chance, if not better. Russia, however, appears to have full control of the present Chinese administration, and the latest demand is for the removal of the Englishman from control of the customs department, and the substitution of Russian. A certain plausibility is given to the demand by the fact that Russia guaranteed the Chinese loan for the Japanese indemnity, and so claims a lien on the revenue for at least a voice in its disposition. This is the last straw.

There is undoubtedly a coalition between France and Russia to stifle British interests in China. The part to be played by Germany is uncertain, but it seems as if Emperor William might have the casting vote. A coalition of England and Germany with the moral support of the United States could dictate terms even to Russia.—Examiner.

Crop Bulletin.

WESTERN OREGON.

Weather.—The past week was warm and dry, but not unusually so. The mean temperature for the week averaged 70 degrees, which is 2 degrees lower than for the preceding week and 1 degree lower than for the corresponding week of last year. The high-t temperature during the week was 94 degrees on Wednesday; and the lowest was 52 degrees on Friday. A trace of rain fell along the coast and in the northwestern counties on Thursday.

Crops.—Harvesting and threshing continue. The fall sown grain is nearly all threshed or in stock, and work is being pushed on the spring-sown. The reports continue that the grain is not coming up to expectations, but careful examination shows that the yield and quality are fully up to or above the average. The favorable weather conditions, the stand, straw and heads, caused expectations to go beyond reason, and now the actual returns are necessarily disappointing; the crop, however, is good and is seldom equaled. The grain will be practically all cut and out of the way by September 1st. The warm, dry weather has had a most beneficial effect upon hops. The yards are full of hops at the present time, and are clean and hopgrowers are enthusiastic over their prospects. Hops are today cleaner and in better condition than for years.

The dry weather is detrimental to the potato crop, especially where good and thorough cultivation was not practiced, the potato crop, as a whole, is unusually promising. Corn is making a good growth. Prunes are coloring; the prune crop promises to be larger than ever before. Shipment of Bartlett pears has commenced. The Colton mill has commenced some apple orchards in the Willamette valley. Crawford peaches are ripening. The melon crop is unusually large and is much benefited by the warm weather. R. S. PAER, Section Director, Portland, Ore.

Greatest Stock Market.

Chicago is the greatest stock market in the world. The Chicago Stock Yards Company, which has charge of the animals reported for Chicago packing houses, has since Jan. 1, 1896, received over 40,000,000 cattle; 1,500,000 calves; 142,000,000 hogs; and 26,000,000 sheep. The 22 packing houses that have been erected in close proximity to the stock yards represent an enormous amount of capital and cover 325 acres of land.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Had No Appetite, But Able to Eat Since Taking Hood's—Blood Thoroughly Purified.

"My little boy has been in poor health for some time. He had no appetite and his skin was yellow. His hands were covered with warts, and his blood was in such a condition that when he cut or bruised himself the wound would not heal for a long time. We procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and he began to take it. His appetite returned and his cheeks became rosy. The warts disappeared, his blood was purified and he was entirely well." MISS ANNA DEMELMANN, Elmka, Utah.

Cheeks Are Rosy

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Hood's Pills.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Royal makes the hot parts, wholesome and delicious. ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Williams' Irons.

Lee Hartley went to the city last Friday. Mr. Bert Rose went to Mt. Reuben Monday. Mable Cheshire has returned to her home in town. Minis Caldwell and mother went to Grants Pass Friday.

We are very glad to say that the weather is more cooler. The Sikes boys spent several days in the mountains last week.

Miss May Loveless is spending her vacation at her home in the Baltimore district.

Mrs. Evans went to Grants Pass last week to care for the fruit on their farm near town.

We are informed that the school in district No. 16 has been postponed until September 5th.

Several fires are noticeable on the hill sides, but no great damage is being done as present by them.

Little Clarence Cheshire had the misfortune to break his arm last week by falling from a tree.

Ella Newcomb returned to Medford last week after spending six weeks with relatives at this place.

Miss Emma Harper is expected home from Woodville where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hamilton.

Mrs. Binghamman was pleasantly surprised Friday evening by the unexpected arrival of her mother of Missouri.

J. O. Meize and wife have returned to Williams after spending several weeks visiting relatives in Jackson county.

Mrs. Sumner and baby returned to their home Sunday after spending some time at her mother's home on Applegate.

Dr.—August 13, 1898, Mrs. Long, the mother of Mrs. Will Brown. Deceased was about 71 years of age and was a native of Tennessee but had resided in Oregon for many years. She leaves a number of sons and daughters and grand-children to mourn her departure from this earthly home. Con.

A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army. Restaurant dining is becoming more than ever the rage in London. A farmer in Decatur, Ala., has raised a hog which weighs 1,224 pounds.

The population of England at the time of the conquest did not exceed 2,000,000 all told. It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the postal cards used in the United States each year.

The first permanent military force in England was the king's guard of yemen established in 1486. The British revenue from spirits is a little in excess of \$29,000,000 yearly, of which \$4,000,000 is on imported goods.

According to the census of 1891 there were about 28,000 people in Ireland who could speak nothing but Irish, and 680,000 who spoke both languages. While the wedding service is proceeding in Japan the bride kindles a torch and burns the wife's playthings.

A lightness of bamboo has just been built in Japan. It is said to have great power of resisting the waves than any other kind of wood, and does not rot like ordinary wood.

Council Meeting.

The regular meeting of the city council was held Thursday evening, Aug. 4. The council was called to order by Mayor Coburn, there being present Aldermen Flannagan, Geyer, Haskins and Coran; absent, Jennings and Fitch. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The petitions of Eugene Keulen and L. R. Heberle for liquor license were granted.

The following bills were ordered paid: Geo Hartman, putting up flag pole, \$ 3 00 National Drug store, drugs, stationery, 5 85 Mrs. H. Thornton, board city prisoners, 21 00 J. R. Hale, mattresses, 3 25 S. P. D. Co., lumber, 20 20

An ordinance providing for granite walks on certain streets was read, for the third time, and passed. Ordinance no. 37 was amended to read that shooting gallery bill pay a quarterly license of \$2.50.

The city resolved \$10 to W. A. Haskins, paid by him to the city market for a lot sold for sidewalk assessment.

Get your hop tickets printed at the Coburn office.

Election of Officers. The citizens at their regular meeting on Monday evening, Aug. 8th, elected the following officers: Chief, George Slinger, Ist. assistant, F. F. Welch, 2nd assistant, George Phely, secretary and treasurer, Roy L. Bartlett, director gymnasium, Ira Thomack, overseer club room, Will Merritt, three year term trustee, E. T. Coburn, two year term trustee, E. E. Dixon, one year term trustee, August Fitch, one year term trustee, W. L. Haskins, one year term trustee, J. J. Foreman, Will Merritt, assistant, Wall Smith, Hook and Ladder company no. 1, foreman, George Hartman, assistant, A. J. McKinley.

Free Photographs. The Council is continually on the outlook for some way to benefit its subscribers and we think we have now hit upon a plan which will be appreciated by them. We have, at considerable expense made arrangements with Phely Studio, by which we can give each new subscriber paying \$1.25 in advance or \$1.25 in advance, a ticket, which, if presented at the studio of Phely & Van Egan, will entitle the subscriber or any member of his family to one cabinet photograph guaranteed to give satisfaction. The cost of one single picture is \$1, but we give you the picture and a year's subscription to the Courier for \$1.25. You can readily see that this our patrons will appreciate and take advantage of this offer, thus bringing a great number of subscribers up to date on our looks and our giving us a great number of new names to our advertising. Take advantage of this offer immediately, as the time is limited.

When you call for DeWitt's Which Hoped Salve, the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be taken in by any other salve, for piles, hemorrhoids, or burns. W. F. Kresser.

BICYCLE REPAIRING. On Front Street near Ahlf's old meat market. We have first-class Agents for the ECLIPSE Bicycle—made. Give us a call. I. G. MOON & SON.

These Goods are Rag Stock Full Gov., High Cut. Per 1000, \$2 to \$3. Per Pack, 5c.

Best Quality Envelopes. See Our American Flag Envelopes. We have nearly 50,000 Envelopes which we will sell at a Bargain. Price & VooHies.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, ss. FRANK J. CHENEY, who deposes that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH CURE cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the internal and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Strayed from Grants Pass. On July 30, one red roan cow, marked with smooth crop off of right and under bit in left ear; wore a bell with a hammer dent in side and a new bell strap. Any one who will milk her and notify me of her whereabouts will confer a great favor and be paid for their trouble. Mrs. J. W. STEPHENSON, Grants Pass.

Now Selling. About one young woman in ten nowadays dare to run out bare headed and bare handed and frolic and frolic in midwinter. They have to be like hot-house flowers before they dare venture out in severe weather, and even then would shudder at the thought of collecting in the snow as the grandmothers did. Women enjoy perfect health and strength in the special womanly organ. A woman not only perfect health and strength in the special womanly organ. A woman not only perfect health and strength in the special womanly organ. A woman not only perfect health and strength in the special womanly organ.

Five acres of choice land in Grants Pass with walk to town. This place has on it a large well dwelling, pleasantly situated buildings in good order. Pears mostly pears of an excellent quality. This is cheap and a good home place.

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