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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, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

Aguinaldo is only 20 years of age. He must be quite shrewd for a boy.

The total loss of men in the American army during the recent little brush with Spain was about 260 all told.

Incompetent Alger would rather be in the United States senate than to be secretary of war. There has been great dissatisfaction in the commissary department of the army. Close vigilance on the part of the war department would have prevented much of the trouble. An investigation which should take place will put somebody in a bad light.

The estimated amount of gold taken from the Klondike country up to the present time, is $5,000,000. Perhaps there will be a few hundred thousand more, but not enough to raise the amount to anything like what was estimated early in the season. The Klondike crop has fallen far short of expectations, while other parts, Southern Oregon for instance, will over run.

President McKinley did his part in the recent war with dignity and ability and he should have the credit due him as the chief of the nation, upon whom the greatest responsibility fell. But the end is not yet for the president, others may be relieved and go home but he still has grave responsibility resting upon him and will have until the final adjustment of difficulties between the two nations.

There will be 10 peace commissioners, five representing each nation. They cannot well come to a decision by vote for the result would be a tie each time, five to five. The only way for the matter to be amicably adjusted will be for the American commissioners to map out a plan that will be absolutely right in itself and then require the Spanish to acquiesce. We know of no other way to settle matters and do it right.

How many people in the city are there who could find certain business houses or dwellings in the place by the name and number on which the aforesaid building may be located? Our streets have numbers or names and it would be well to make use of them for the convenience it would render the people. If a man's horse is named Bill, it matters nothing to others, but if others had an interest in the horse, they too would want to know his name, perhaps. All the people use the streets, but very very few people know them by name or number. The name or number could, with very little expense, be painted on the corner buildings or telegraph or electric light poles, just as in large cities, and this makes it a matter of convenience to any one wanting to find the neighborhood of a certain residence, at least. When someone comes to our office with a sack of potatoes or a head of cabbage to pay on subscription, which we are glad to receive, and asks, "Where do you live?", we are forced to say, "Up by Kinney's." "But where is Kinney's?" "Across the street from Dodges," we answer. "But where is Dodge's?" is asked. We answer, "Just across the bridge." "Bridge, what bridge do you mean?" "The one up by Smith's, of course." "Which Smith do you mean?" is the next question, and then we begin to look aroond for a pilot. Business houses and dwellings in small places in the East are referred to by street and number and Grants Pass should not be behind other places in becoming modern and convenient.

Does it ever occur to the intelligent, thinking people of Grants Pass who own property in the town, that the lack of a good sewer system drives desirable citizens to seek homes elsewhere, and also prevents those of the same kind, many of them from coming into the place to find homes? Nature has done her part to make this one of the most healthful places in the state, but it will not remain so unless the people make some efforts toward keeping in view and putting in practice, the one important thought of cleanliness. There appears to be no particular attention paid to keeping alleyways and streets clean, by any one, while in the absence of a sewer this is the more particularly important. If a town looks ragged, so to speak, by having its alleyways and streets full of trash, yard fences broken down and cows coming in, cows running the streets and annoying the people, the people careless and indifferent concerning these things, strangers who like better things cannot and will not be attracted to such a place. There are conditions existing in Grants Pass that should not exist and the people know it, but no one seems to think it of sufficient important to continue to agitate until there is a sentiment in favor of execution. Not that Grants Pass is any worse than many other places, do we call attention to these things, but it is that we want it better.

THE CZAR WANTS PEACE.

Czar Nichalas, through his foreign minister, Count Muravieff, has astonished the world by proposing to the diplomats at St. Petersburg a general conference of all the great powers represented there. The emperor is in favor of the maintenance of peace and the reduction of great army expenses. The name czar has always been synonymous with evil to the American people, but when such a progressive step is taken by the great head of a great government, it becomes an intelligent people to look upon the word as being synonymous with good. It is fitting that this advance step be taken now before the world becomes involved in war. The emperor says: "The maintenance of general peace, and the possible reduction of the expensive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his majesty, the emperor, my august master, have been won over to these views in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and the imperial government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

"International discussion is the most effectual means of insuring all people's benefit—a real durable peace, above all putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last 20 years, the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations; and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances. It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed, in proportions hitherto unprecedented, their military forces and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice. Nevertheless, all these efforts have not yet been able to bring about the beneficient result desired, pacification.

"The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nation's labor and capital are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to requiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last work of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all their value in consequence as some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, the less and less they fulfill the object the governments have set before themselves. The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armamenis, l'outrance, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing.

It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert, and the horrors which make every thinking being shudder at an advance.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty today imposed on all states.

"Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem. This conference will be, by the help of God, the happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would, at the same time, cement their agreement by a corporate consentration of the principles of Europe and right, whereon rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples."

THE RESULTS APPEAR.

Those who, six months ago, were so eager for a war with Spain, may now contemplate some of the results which caused President McKinley and all other thoughtful men to hesitate so long. It was not so much the slaughter in battle and the waste and destruction of the public property of the combatants with the subsequent expenditure of vast sums of money to be raised by increased taxation—not so much these monstrous evils as the greater one seen in the personal demoralization of the men called into the field.

Men who, only a few months back, would not have dreamed of taking a drink of whiskey, have not hesitated to go reeling along the streets of Tampa and Jacksonville as drunk as any old topers who are regularly logded in the police station. Not only this, but while under the influence of liquor, they have invaded private property and committed acts of lawlessness that usually consign the offenders to the penitentary.

But it has not been drunken men alone who have trampled upon public decency, law and order. Soldiers who were perfectly sober have committed every sin from petty larceny to murder, from common profanity and disrespect to women up to anarchy and savagery.

Soldiers coming into Florida insulted ladies and robbed stores and fields at nearly every station they passed. As soon as they got into camp, they set up the regimental canteen and began drinking and gambling. For them it became a pastime to pillage and wreek neighboring barrsoms, commit an occasional murder and a more frequent highway robbery and to terrorize innocent citizens in general. They scorned the municipal police and the civil courts, not hesitating to set them at defiance and run roughshod over them whenever attempting to withstand their lawlessness.

To those who have read the daily papers, if they have not visited the towns afflicted by the presence of the troops, it is not neccessary to recount the long and shameful list of misdeeds perpetrated by those wearing the uniform of United States soldiers, but a few of the most flagrant will suffice for those readers who may not have heard or read of them:

The Tenth United States Cavalry three months ago signalized its departure this week by another murder.

The Ninth Cavalry by force of arms entered the county jail at Tampa, threatened the civil officers with their carbines and revolvers and rescued from the clutches of the law a comrade who had been guilty of some crime meriting severe punishment.

Another regiment on garrison duty in Santiago de Cuba robbed and terrorized the citizens so flagrantly that Gen. Soafter ordered them out of the city and into camp into the neighboring hills.

A Kansas captain with a squad of men has been detected desecrting Confederate graves in Virginia—digging up the skelstons and distributing bones and buttons as souvenirs.

Wherever the troops have been, whether at San Francisco or Key West, they have been guiltly of acts of disgraceful lawlessness. Those encamped at Miami, Jacksonville and Fernandina have been better behaved than any of the rest, but it can scarcely be claimed with truth that there has been less drunkenness and gambling amongst them.

Of course a great many of the soldiers, we believe more than half of them have maintained their decency and self-respect, but a large proportion of them have done little but bring moral disgrace upon the name of American soldier. This is attributable to many causes, amongst them being officers morally and technically unfit to command, the regimental canteen above mentioned which taught the younger men that it was respectable to drink and that sense of relief from moral restraint which camp life always gives, especially to the young. Far away from the restraining influence of home life and surrounded by many temptations to license, if not to lawlessness, it was but natural that hundreds of the country's best young men should at times forget themselves and commit acts or fall into ways that would not only disgrace them if done at home, but did disgrace the army to which they belong.

President McKinley and many other good men foresaw this moral pestilence that war would create and they did right to hesitate. Now that the evil is at hand how is it to be corrected?—Leesburg (Fla.) Commercial.

Dewey Will Remain at Manila.

New York, Aug 29.—A dispatch to the World from Manila says;

President McKinley wants Admiral Dewey to go to Paris to advise the American members of the peace commission, but the admiral believes he can be of more service to his country by remaining at his post here. He will forward by mail to Washington or to Paris a full report of the conditions here, with some reccomendations, but he will not attend the peace commission sitting personally, unless he is specially ordered by his government to do so. If peace should not be definitely agreed to, the admiral desires to be here for prompt future operations.

General Merritt, however, will go to Paris at the president's suggestion, leaving here on the transport China, which is about to return to San Francisco. Manila and its suburbs are quiet, and the general believes he can absent himself without jeopardizing American interests. In his absence General Otis will act as military governor.

Aguinaldo will send representatives to Paris to plead the cause of the Philippine islanders. A convention of Filipinos is now in session at Cavite concerning whether they shall co-operate in that project or not. Attending it are some influential islanders who fought with the Spaniards against Aguinaldo, but now have buried the hatchet and hope to see a native government established. The others include active insurgent leaders, representative native civilians and half bloods.

This convention will probably send a delegation to Paris, but Aguinaldo is resolved to be represented before the peace commission, anyhow. If the native gathering votes the proposition down, he will send personal agents to submit officially the views and aspirations of the leaders of the insurgents.

This native embassy, whether commissioned by the islanders at large, or by the insurgent chief, doubtless will urge that the peace treaty provide for a native republic under an American protectorate. It certainly will protest strenuously against a restoration of Spanish control. It will ask that the archipelago be given to the United States as a possession, rather than be subjected again to the blight of Spanish rule.

Aguinaldo says that personally he is favorable to the Americans, but his army are fighting for complete independence. There is little faith, however, in specious promises.

Fatal Saloon Row.

CRESCENT CITY, Cal., Aug. 27.—Great excitement was caused here this afternoon by a shooting affray, which took place in the Old Willows saloon, between the proprietor, William Young, and a half-breed, Dwight Safford. The half-breed was killed and Young was dangerously wounded. The story as told by an eye witness is as follows:

Young and Safford were standing by the bar shaking dice for money, when Safford accused Young of cheating, and at the same time struck him a severe blow in the face with his fist. Both men drew their revolvers and fired five shots each, only three of which took effect, Safford was hit twice, one ball penetrating his thigh and the other entering his heart, from the effects of which he died as soon as he stepped out up the sidewalk. One bullet hit Young in the left side and lodged just back of the left arm.

An inquest was held this afternoon, resulting in a verdict of self-defense.

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARIE HAMES, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SHOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

State News Briefly Told.

Pendleton claims that domestic help is scarce in that city.

James Callaghan has bought about 40,000 sheep in Oregon lately.

Oregon fruit seems to be having a better price this year than last.

A number of million eggs have been secured at the Clackamas fish hatchery.

The hop crop near Dallas is exceptionally good this year, lice not hurting much.

Black oats at the agricultural college Corvallis, this year yielded 68 bushels per acre.

Some hop growers in the Willamette valley believe that revenue stamps must be placed on hop tickets.

President Broadman and Miss Alice Dorris of McMinnville college are to be married this week.

It is reported that deer are being slaughtered on the Umpqua divide by the wholesale, for their hides.

It is said that a Eugene woman recently horse whipped two men, and they took their medicine without a murmur.

A large portion of the Benton county prune crop has already been sold at 3½ cents per pound, to be delivered in October.

A Lane county boy belonging to the army died recently at Camp Merritt, and his remains taken to Eugene and buried by Co. "C".

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of secretary of state last week, by the trustees of the First Presbyterian church of Sumpter.

A new bank has recently been organized in Lakeview, with a paid up capital or stock of $150,000. The new bank absorbed the old, and the old is no more.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Eugene is circulating a petition for signatures, asking the president to abolish the canteen system now in vogue in the United States army.

Dr. Withycombe of Hillsboro has been tendered the newly created position of vice-director of the agricultural college at Corvallis, but he has not as yet signified his acceptance.

At Independence last week Miss Lochie Haynes, daughter of Rev. T. P. Haynes, was badly scalded. The young lady was going down stairs, when she fell, the water falling on her.

The boiler of an engine used to operate a thresher on the farm of J. F. Kirk, about 15 miles west of Eugene, burst last Thursday, killing one man, and badly scalding three or four more.

The price of sheep seems to be advancing in Grant county. Lambs are now selling at $2 per head, and some are asking $2.25. It has been but lately that lambs brought practically nothing in the markets.

It is said that the lakes and streams in Eastern Oregon are lower than ever known at this season of the year, caused principally by the light snowfall of last winter. Some predict a hard winter, and offer this as a sign for the belief, but it is pure nonsense and superstition.

Prof. J. W. Johnson has resigned the chair of Latin in the state university on account of ill health. Prof. Johnson served in the capacity of president of the university for about 19 years, but for the past four years he has occupied the chair of Latin.

The farmers of Clatsop county are interesting themselves in the establishment of a co-operative creamery in Astoria. A number of committees were appointed at their last meeting to investigate the better plans for operation, etc.

The Times-Mountaineer of The Dallas says that at Hepner this year there have been sold 475,000 pounds of wool, at an average price of 12½ cents per pound. Morrow county sheepmen are therefore $59,000 ahead on this year's wool clip, with fully half of it yet unsold.

Charles Sherlock and S. B. Chandler will soon start a band of mutton sheep, numbering high up into the thousands, to the railroad for shipment to the eastern market. The band will consist of yearling lambs and whethers, and Mr. Shorlock will probably go to Chicago to make the sale. One bunch of 3300 has already been started, and the sheep are slowly moving toward the railroad. Dan Maloy will have charge of a big band, but will not make a start until after the rains. Ed Lamb will probably accompany Mr. Sherlock to Chicago.—Lake County Examiner.

Robbed the Grave

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim. "No one should fail to try them Only 50 cents per bottle at W. F. Kremer's Drug Store. 6

Winona Items.

Mr. L. C. Hyde went to Grants Pass Monday.

Born—Aug. 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Pollock, a son.

Born—Aug. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dysert, a daughter.

Mr. E. C. Chausse and family are spending a few days at Kerby.

Miss Elsie Pollock of Yreka, Cal., is visiting her parents in this neighborhood.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Hyde who has been ill for some time is rapidly recovering.

Mr. J. M. Loveland of Kerby is in this vicinity canvassing for spectacles. We wish him success.

Mr. Fred Norton and family returned last week from a three week's outing at McAllister springs. They report having had a fine time.

Two refreshing showers fell here last Monday, with more or less hail, which were as large as hickory nuts but fortunately did no damage.

Mr. Ed Dixon and family, who have been with us for a year expect to remove to their old home in Coquille in the near future. We regret to have them leave us.

Our post master, Mr. Giroux, accompanied by Mr. W. E. Dean and Mr. Rogers of Grants Pass have been hunting in the surrounding hills for a few days and returned last Saturday but without any game. SO THEY SAY.

Williams Items.

A. N. Cox was in the county seat last week.

J. Anderson has gone to Glendale to work.

J. M. John of Kerby is visiting his parents.

Geo. Hoxie returned from California Tuesday.

Miss Lizzie Sparlin is picking hops at the York hopyard.

Miss Abbie Stites is visiting friends in Grants Pass and Merlin.

S. Vander Haden has returned to Williams to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Dal Tuttle were seen on the streets last Wednesday.

The Cheshire-Caldwell party returned from the mountains Sunday.

Miss Addie Bryan returned last Tuesday from California to visit her mother on upper William's creek.

Walter Dyke and sisters, Misses Lulu and Minnie of Grants Pass are at the D'Armond hopyard near Provolt.

Mr. Fay's cabin or house on Powell's creek was destroyed by fire Aug. 19, while Mr. F. was camping out in the mountains with his family.

Rev. A. Brown of Wilderville spent most of last week visiting friends and relatives on Williams creek; the old gentlemen is in fine health and reads ordinary print without the use of his glasses.

COR.

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

Wilderville News.

Mrs. J. D. Hayes of Grants Pass made her motner, Mrs. M. C. Lewis, a visit last week.

The prayer meeting at the home of W. H. Taylor Sunday afternoon was well attended.

Savage's threshing crew, and Jess' haybalers are hard at work in the community early and late.

John Howard and wife, and N. P. Dodge and wife of Grants Pass were guests of Mrs. H. D. Jones at the hotel.

Richard Robinson's dryer is running night and day, keeping busy a small army of young people cutting prunes, apples, pears, etc.

Francis Hocking has been very ill since last writing, at one time his life was despaired of, but we understand at present writing that he is on the mend.

John Robinson's wagon runs into the Pass twice a week with fine peaches, apples and other fruit. We know it is fine, for we always make it a rule to try to sample the culls left over after he has gone.

Mrs. F. G. Burns returned to her home in Grants Pass, from attending the revival services. She was accompanied by Arthur Erickson. Mrs. Burns was a guest of Mrs. C. Erickson, during part of her visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Wells and baby Harold; Mr. and Mrs. Ira Arnold; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Young, all of Medford, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Hocking for a day and night on their return from the coast. Mrs. Wells is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Hocking.

The community as well as the family of James Hocking were shocked to hear by telegram of the death of the oldest son Charles Hocking. "Struck by lightening and instantly killed," read the telegram. No particulars have yet been received. He resided in Kansas, and leaves a wife and two small children.

Notwithstanding all the secular business, the revival meetings are continuing another week with unabated interest. Two services are being held each day, one at 2:30 p. m. in the different homes by invitation, and the other at the church at 8 p. m. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the ladies of Wilderville and vicinity met at the hotel by invitation of Mrs. H. D. Jones, and organized a ladies' aid society, with the following officers duly elected and installed: President, Mrs. H. D. Jones; vice president, Mrs. Mary Lewis; secretary, Mrs. John Robinson; treasurer, Miss Martha Hocking. Time of meeting, every two weeks, from 1:30 p. m., to 5 p. m., in the different homes as invited. Next meeting at Mrs. Jones Wednesday, Sept. 7. All ladies, young and old cordially invited to attend. The ladies all seemed very enthusiastic, and so many were not church members, we were surprised to find the first thing on the program: "To raise money to paint and reseat the church, and next to buy a piece of ground and build a parsonage." As one of the young ladies, not a church member said, it is one thing to have a church and minister doing it, and another thing to do it ourselves. I think they have started out with the purpose of accomplishing what they undertake. As I heard each one planning to bring small pieces of work to the society and pay for their making until they could get more to do, I made up my mind (for they do not know I am writing) that I would tell the ladies confidentially, that if they had to let out any sewing to be done, I know the aid society would consider it a great favor to let them have it.

The residence on the ranch formerly owned by F. G. Burns, now of Grants Pass, burned to the ground last Thursday morning. The house was occupied by the family of Wm. Bull, and consisted of his wife and three small children. Her sister, Mrs. Ella Gale, and two children, were also staying with her for a few days. They had come from their home in Jackson county, and brought clothing and provisions to camp during the hop-picking season. The children were fortunately at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lindsay, so they saved the suits they had on, but everything else was burned. The saving of the lives of those in the house seems almost a miracle. Walter Bryan, a young boy of 14, who was staying with them in the absence of Mr. Bull, and who is now at work with the Jess crew of hay balers, was wakened, almost suffocated by the smoke. He rushed out half bewildered, but with presence of mind enough to run in and arouse Mrs. Bull, who awakened the others, and they all escaped, but with only the clothing in which they were sleeping. It was just as the clock had struck 3 Thursday morning, that Mrs. Bull rushed out of the burning building crying fire. G. A. Bryan, who lives opposite, hearing the cry, responded at once, and made almost herculean efforts to save the contents of the house, but without avail, for within ten minutes from the awakening of Mrs. Bull, the house was entirely consumed. The ranch is now owned by Mrs. Daniel Sheehan. There was no insurance on either house or contents. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

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

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

WESTERN OREGON.

WEATHER.—The mean temperature for the week average 69 degrees, which was 4 degrees higher than for the preceding week and 2 degrees higher than for the corresponding week of last year. The fore part of the week was warm, the latter part cool. The highest temperature was 96 degrees, on Tuesday; the lowest 50 degrees during Saturday night. A few sprinkles of rain fell along the coast and in the northern counties on Friday; otherwise no rain fell until Sunday night and this morning when rain fell in the southern counties in amounts less than 0.10 of an inch. The high fogs peculiar to Western Oregon during a few hours of the early morning on several days of each week, have set in; these are forerunners of autumn.

CROPS.—Threshing of grain continues: in some places it is completed. With very few exceptions, the grain is now in shock. Correspondents continue to report the poor yield and the poor quality of spring grain, especially that sown late, and ascribe it to the warm, dry weather of the latter part of July. For all practical purposes, the grain crop is out of the way. The second crop of clover has been cut; it is better than usual.

Hoppicking has commenced. The warm, dry weather destroyed the hop lice to a very large extent, but the weather of the past week has been favorable to their development and increase: so, that unless hoppicking progresses rapidly, the lice may still do damage. The condition of the crop at present is excellent.

The potato crop is about ready to be dug. Some sections report a very large crop, while others appear to have a small crop, owing to late planting and to the dry period.

The fruit crop is excellent. Prunes ripening rapidly and drying will commence this week, though it will not be general for 10 days yet. The prune crop is unusually large and of good quality. The peach crop is being marketed; the weather is very favorable for the maturing of the peaches.

The apple and pear crops are reported on most favorably by all the correspondents. As usual, the Codlin moth has made its presence known. Large shipments of pears to eastern markets continue.

Rain usually falls west of the Cascades on a few days between the 1st and 15th of September, seldom in large amounts, and it is reasonable to assume that some will fall this year between the same dates. Arrangements, therefore, should be made accordingly.

The Song of the Cradle.

Bye, bye! Hope rises high:
There's a sweet little cradle hung up in the sky;
A dear little life that is coming to bless;
Two soft chubby hands that will pat and caress;
A pure little soul winging down from above;
A darling to care for, a baby to love.

In the days when Eve sinned it was written that motherhood should hereafter be accompanied with pain and sorrow; but this curse upon our foreparents has been lightened more and more as mankind have learned to rise superior to many of their sins and mistakes.

One of the grandest agencies which enlightened Science has discovered to relieve motherhood from excessive suffering is the "Favorite Prescription" devised by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. This wonderful "Prescription" imbues the entire nervous system with natural, healthy vitality; gives elastic vigor to the delicate organism especially concerned in motherhood; renders the prospective mother strong and cheerful and makes the coming of baby entirely free from danger and almost free from pain. The delighted gratitude of Mrs. Pearl Walton, of Alva, Cass Co., Neb., will find an echo in the heart of every expectant mother:

"Previous to the birth of my child," writes Mrs. Walton, "I had no appetite, was sick at my stomach, had headache, could not rest at night, was completely worn out in every way. I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and began to improve right away. I used two bottles of this great medicine and felt like a new person. At the time of confinement I was in labor but a little while and I owe it all to that great remedy—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCUS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath 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 that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
(SEAL)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internal ly, and acts directly on the blood 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.

Bargains in Property

$700 will buy a lot 100 feet square in Grants Pass on which there is a beautiful cottage which cost over $800. The place is well improved, has good water and is one of the pleasant homes of Grants Pass. This place is a bargain Call before it is too late.

400 acres on Applegate, a fine grass farm, 200 acres in cultivation each year. Entire farm can be covered with ditch taken from the Applegate. This farm could be made very profitable by an up-to-date farmer. Worth $50 an acre, can be bought for half that amount

40 acres not far from Kerby, 15 acres in cultivation, fair house, out buildings, good range, living water, will make an excellent home for an industrious family. Ask for the price.

Best resident location in the city of Grants Pass. You will say so yourself when you see it. Can be bought for ½ of its real worth, a bargain rarely offered.

Ten acre tract two and one half miles from town; two acres very rich black loam which needs no irrigation—good for small fruit and berries; over half in cultivation; fair house; can be bought for less than $400.

Seven and one half acres, within half a mile of the post office in Grants Pass. This place has on it a large, comfortable dwelling, pleasantly situated. Outbuildings in good order. Plenty of fruit, mostly pears of an excellent variety. This is cheap, and a good home for a small family.

Five acres of choice land in the East ern part of town, every foot of the land is rich: good variety of fruit, good home and excellent water. This property is very cheap and is a home on which a small family can make a good living. Call and inquire about it,

A fine farm for sale, 6 miles from the city of Grants Pass. Good road all the way winter and summer. This farm may be had on easy terms. Inquire about it.

Ten acres one mile from depot in Grants Pass with walk two thirds of the way. This place is well located and has on it a good plastered house, a new chicken house and yard, a good well of water, fruit trees in bearing—apples, plums, peaches, pears and cherries. Good pasture for a cow. This place in good condition will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

See Price & Voorhies.

SUMMONS.

Mary L. Donnelly, plaintiff, vs. John Donnelly, defendant } Action to dissolve the marriage contract.

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within this county; or if served within any other county of this state, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; or if served on you out of the state of Oregon, or by publication, then, by the first day of the ensuing term of said court, to-wit: Following the service of this notice upon you. The said court meets in regular session the third Monday in April and the fourth Monday in September each year. You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded therein, which is to dissolve the marriage contract, existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and the awarding the custody of the children of the plaintiff and defendant, to the plaintiff.

This summons is published by order of H. K. Hanna, judge of the above entitled court, made in chambers at Grants Pass, Josephine county, Oregon, on the 15th day of August A. D., 1898.

ABE AXTELL,
Attorney for plaintiff.

An Army and Navy

Memorandum book is what you've been wanting. The Northern Pacific has it. It contains cut of the Battle map of Cuba, list of U. S. and Spanish navy vessels, interior drawings of a battle ship, illustrations of U. S. and Spanish ships, glossary of navy and army words, table of distances, comparisons of U. S. ships and army corps, list of U. S. regiments and their commanders and other information very useful and valuable at this time.

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Will make a specialty of construction work from your own designs.

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