The Percentage of Hits in Warfare.

Foreign military critics at the seat of war have all spoken in high terms of the marksmanship of American gunners, and, in view of the special training which they received in the months preceding the outbreak of hostilities and their subsequent practice in the frequent bombardments of Spanish forts, it may safely be said that the work of our gunners in the naval battle of Santiago represented the best results that can be obtained with modern high powered rifles.

With this fact in view, it is startling, and, to the enthusiastic admirer of the modern weapon, somewhat discouraging, to observe what a very small percentage of the shots that were fired, even on our side, hit the mark—not more, in fact, than about three per cent. This, apparently, is the best result that can be expected in the heat, smoke and confusion of an artillery duel at sea.

Until a more thorough examination of the Spanish ships has been made, and the full returns of ammunition expended have been published, it will be impossible to determine the exact proportion of hits to misses; but sufficient has been made known by official reports and the observation of trustworthy observers on the spot to show that the figure we have quoted is not very far from the mark.

The number of shot holes counted on the four cruisers as they lay upon the beach immediately after the fight was one hundred and thirty-one, distributed as follows: The "Oquendo," sixty-six; the "Teresa," thirty-three; the "Vizcaya," twenty-four; and the "Christobal Colon," eight. As the vessels were submerged somewhat below their normal draught, it is possible that some hits in the neighborhood of the waterline could not be counted. Waterline hits, however, are not likely to be numerous, and if we suppose that about a score of hits were made that could not be counted, we get a total of say one hundred and fifty for all four vessels. The very low freeboard and shorter length of the destroyers would render them difficult to hit, and they were so speedily sunk as to be only a comparatively short time under fire. We will assume, however, that sixty hits were made upon the two boats. This would bring the total number made on one side up to one hundred and eighty.

As regards the number of shells fired, we are informed by an officer who took part in the fight that the total of all shells, big and little, was six thousand. This agrees very well with the statement in the official report of Captain Evans, of the "Iowa," which credits this with having fired 1,473 rounds. Accepting the estimates of 180 hits and 6,000 rounds as correct, we find that the proportion of hits was only three per cent.

The disparity is largely explained by the fact that the dense volumes of smoke, both from our own and the Spanish guns, prevented accurate shooting by obscuring the mark during the greater part of the action.

There is an important lesson to be learned, however, from these figures; for if only three per cent of the shots reach the mark, the heavy 12 and 13-inch guns, which fire only once in three or four minutes, are at a great disadvantage as compared with the smaller quick-firing weapons. On the basis of three successful shots in a hundred, these big weapons are likely to be the better part of an hour at work before they land a successful shell on the enemy. This is actually proved by the fact that apparently only two or three of the biggest shells struck the Spanish ships, although the "Iowa" only fired thirty-one 12 inch shells with full charges, and the "Oregon," "Indiana," and "Texas" were using their 12 and 13-inch guns throughout the fight.

Furthermore, it is noticed that the number of hits for each type of gun is in proportion to its caliber, the 8 inch doing good execution, the 4 and 5-inch rapid fire guns even better, and by far the largest number of hits being due to the 6 pounders, of which a very powerful battery was carried by the several ships. The results are a strong indorsement of the rapid-fire gun, and they emphasize the necessity of increasing, by all possible means, the rapidity of fire of the largest guns on our battleships.

It is questionable if the 12-inch gun can be handled much more rapidly than it is in some of the navies of the world, and if we wish to secure greatly increased rapidity of fire, it can only be done by reducing the weight of the larger guns. Germany has apparently already grasped this truth, for her new battleships will carry no guns of a caliber greater than 9.45 inches. The small bore is compensated by the high velocity and energy of the projectile, the penetration of the weapon being nearly 26 inches of steel, or about the same as our 12 inch gun. Yet the German gun weighs only about 22 tons, against 45 tons for the 12-inch rifle, and it is a rapid-fire weapon in addition.

The 10-inch, 30 ton wire gun now being tested by the United States government is a more powerful weapon than the 13-inch, 60-ton gun of the navy, and if it is fitted with the most recent rapid-fire devices both in mounting and breech mechanism, it will be a vastly more efficient weapon and would form an ideal gun for our new 18 knot battleships. There are 8-inch rapid-fire guns afloat that fire four shots a minute, to the one one shot a minute rate of the 8 inch slow-firers of the "Brooklyn" or "Indiana." We should retain the 8-inch gun, but the three per cent results at Santiago teach us that we should make it a rapid-firer. Two such guns on each broadside would deliver twice the number of shells that can be thrown from the eight 8-inch guns on the "Indiana."

With four 10-inch, wire, semi-rapid-firers, our new 18-knot battleships would be the most powerfully armed vessels of their day. But whatever may be the armament, Santiago teaches us that rapidity of fire should be made the supreme consideration.—Scientific American.

Farmer's, Attention!

The Southern Pacific have decided to make the extremely low rate of one fare for the round trip to the Oregon state fair September 22 to 30, 1898, from any point in Oregon on their lines. There were hundreds of campers last year. Take your summer vacation and camp at the fair and see a grand exhibit of what Oregon can raise. One fare going and returning home.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten is caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give $100 for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Sept 12th, 1898.—Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter are not only in Washington, but they have met, shaken hands and chatted together as friendly as any two old comrades might be expected to do. This must be surprising to those who believed, or pretended to believe, that when the two men met, there would be drawn swords and a contest of the regulation "Three Guardsmen" order. If the men were really as unfriendly towards each other as one might infer from reading recent newspaper publications, they are both past-masters in the art of concealing their feelings. There were certainly no signs of enmity when they met in the office of Gen. Miles, in the war department, that could be detected. Gen. Miles will talk every time he gets an opportunity about the necessity of enlarging the regular army and the recommendation he intends making to congress, that subject, but he says the statement he gave out as soon as he landed in New York, contained all he has to say at present concerning the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico. It is believed that the president will take no notice officially of what Gen. Miles said reflecting on the war department, unless circumstances compel him to do so, if Miles doesn't do any more of the same sort of talking. He has met Miles twice since he returned to Washington, but nothing was said by either about those newspaper publications.

The president has decided to have an investigation of the entire conduct of the war made by a commission of the most prominent men he can get to assume the task—men whose names will cause anything they say to be accepted by everybody without question—for the purpose of trying to put an end to the charges and counter-charges now being printed in the newspapers. While the Alger-Miles wrangle is said to have had nothing to do with the idea of having this investigation, which was ostensibly asked for by Secretary Alger, it may have much to do with it, as General Miles is not a witness that is likely to be overlooked by the commission. That he is anxious for the investigation all the world knows. The heads of the departments of the army most directly concerned in the investigation—the commissary-general, the quartermaster-general and the surgeon-general—all say that they will welcome the most rigid investigation into the acts of their several departments, and Gen. Shafter assured the president, personally, that the more thorough the investigation of everything connected with the campaign against Santiago was made, the better it would please him, because he was certain it would result in adding to the credit of the men who took part in that remarkable campaign, and in making the people more clearly understand the nature of the difficulties that were successfully surmounted.

No president for a long time has been on such good terms with congress as Mr. McKinley has been and is likely to continue, as long as he sticks to present methods. He never does anything important before conferring with members of both branches of congress, not only of his own party, but of all parties. He asks them to freely express their views, and freely accepts them as better and more expedient than his own. Nothing could more distinctly accentuate the president's policy of keeping in touch with congress than the personnel of the American end of the peace commission, which is of meet at Paris, Oct. 1, to negotiate a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, that shall determine the future government of the Philippines. Three out of the five commissioners are senators—Davis, Frye, and Gray—and all of them are members of the senate committee on foreign relations, which will necessarily be an important factor in determining whether the senate will ratify the treaty, after it is made. The first two are republicans, and the last a democrat. The president is doubtless correct in assuming that any treaty approved by these three senators, is likely to be approved by the necessary two thirds of the senate. The other two commissioners are Secretary Day and Whitelaw Reid. They will come to Washington this week for their instructions, and will sail from New York on the 17th inst.

If what comes from the Isthmus of Panama can be believed, and this government constructs the Nicaragua canal, there are likely to be two canals between the Atlantic and the Pacific. A gentlemen from Panama, now in Washington, who has no reason to exaggerate, said: "Although there is not much talk about it in the newspapers, the construction work now in progress on the Panama canal is on a scale of magnitude which will bring the enterprise to a successful issue. There are now over four thousand men employed on the canal, and the work is being done in a thorough and scientific fashion. Had the first company proceeded as carefully as the present one, the canal would have been in operation long ere this, but the first company squandered millions, hardly leaving a thing to show for the money that was spent like water."

Grand Stand Priviliges.

Proposals for grand stand privilege, for selling soft drinks, confectionary, cigars, etc., (privilage to be strictly protected) will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, of Saturday, September 17th, at Medford, Oregon, by the secretary of 1st Southern Oregon district Agricultural Society for the fair to be held Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st, inclusive. Certified check for $20 to accompany each bid as a guarantee of good faith.

M. W. Pendleton, Sec.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs Luther Lutz. Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at W. F. Kremer's drug store. Regular Size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. 4

Cardboard 5c per sheet at the Courier office, better stock 2 for 15c.

STRIVING TO PLEASE

A Showman Who Was Willing to Do More Than Most Would Do.

"I always strive to please," remarked the dramatic editor, as he scratched the words "big thing" out of the advance notice he was writing and substituted "megatherian aggregation."

"Thanks, I am sure," said the advance agent, as he read over the ten lines the dramatic critic was giving him, and carefully put back into his pocket the half-column notice he had first drawn on the d. c.

"I presume," smiled the d. c., "that you always strive to please, too, don't you?"

"Not always," in a semidisappointed tone, "but I used to have a friend who did. He really was the most self-denying chap I ever saw, and what he wouldn't do to please an audience wasn't worth doing."

"Where is he now?"

"Dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes, it killed him. It was this way. He was in the pyrotechnic branch of the dramatic art, and used to give shows at one of those imitation Coney islands to be found on nearly every sandbar in nearly every river tributary to the Mississippi. He had been the originator of the fireworks feature at this place, and his phenomenal success had made him so proud that he would sooner have died than had a failure. One Fourth of July he was going to give the grandest display of his life, and the feature in the biggest letters on the bill was a set piece a hundred feet high, with an enormous balloon loaded with fireworks to go up from the top as a grand finale. There were ten times as many people there that night as there had ever been, and my friend was feeling so good you could see it in his walk.

Everybody was on edge, too, for the grand blaze of glory the management had been advertising for weeks, and when, promptly at the hour of ten o'clock, my friend strutted forth like a peacock to set off the great display with his own hand there was a round of applause, followed by a dead silence as the audience sat breathless watching for the burst of blazing glory. But somehow it didn't burst. The professor fired the train and retreated to a safe place, but the powder wouldn't burn. It fizzled and went out, instead. Once, twice, thrice, it fizzled, sputtered and went out, and then the crowd began to growl and guy, as crowds always will, and the professor began to get wild.

"Several other attempts to set the piece off were no more successful, and at last, with a smothered scream of crazy rage, he shot up the ladder of the tower to its very top, where he had a platform stored with all sorts of inflammable and explosive things, arranged to go off at the proper time. He stood there a moment silhouetted against the sky, the crowd indulging in gibes and jeers, with now and then a threat as to what he might expect if he would only come down to the ground. This was his time to show what he could do to please his audience, and in a minute, and before anybody had any idea what he would do next, he caught up an armful of the explosives about him, fastened them to his clothes, and hung wreaths and rings over his neck and shoulders, and setting the whole thing afire, he swung out into the air in the balloon, which was already tugging at its anchor.

"As the balloon shot up, it was a terrific sight, and the poor devil's shrieks added to the intensity of the scene, already lurid with red and blue lights, while the air was filled with all manner of bursting bombs and crashing explosives. Women fainted, men ran helplessly about shouting, and still the balloon swept upward with its fiery freight and passenger, until when it had reached a point about a thousand feet above the earth, it caught fire and the whole burning mass shot like a blazing ball straight to the ground.

"You will be safe in betting those people never saw such an exhibition as that before, nor will ever again in all probability, and when it was over," concluded the agent, "the audience seemed to realize what the professor had done to please them, and they chipped in and built him a monument where he fell, having on it, besides his name and the proper dates, no other inscription except 'He Strived to Please.'"

The dramatic critic was at least half a minute in recovering his speech after the recital of this remarkable tale, and before he could ask any questions the advance agent had folded his tent like a circus and stolen away to the office of the next dramatic critic he had to call upon.—Washington Star.

Noble Self-Sacrifice of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

"The hermits of old" forswore all the pleasures of life that they might devote themselves entirely to meditation and prayer—the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in this nineteenth century, renounce all the material benefits of life and shut themselves up in cloisters not for themselves alone, not simply to avoid the world and all its vain pomps, but first and above all for the preservation and redemption of womanhood. God's creatures first—unprotected girlhood and erring, sorrowing womanhood—the salvation of these constitute the life work of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. For this noble and Christian end they leave home and friends, ease and luxury, and renounce the world as completely as "the hermits of old."

No one can join the order of the Good Shepherd unless her reputation and the reputation of her family is free from all blemish. And yet these spotless women not only bury themselves alive for the love of the God they adore, but they gladly give themselves heart and soul to the preservation and redemption of their less fortunate sisters.

Deep within the stone walls of the mausoleum which they call their "house" they work earnestly and lovingly, with willing hands, cheerful hearts, and dauntless energy, from four in the morning till nine at night, day in and day out, year in and year out, from the day they take their vows, pledging themselves to God and their special work to the day they lie in their cells dying—and all for womanhood; for her preservation, if she is virtuous but helpless; for her salvation if she is fallen.

Fallen woman, when the world turns from her in scorn, when she drinks the bitter dregs of humiliation and degradation, when all is lost but life and the power of suffering, fallen woman in her last extremity can always find a home and a refuge beneath the same roof as the pure, self-sacrificing Sister of the Good Shepherd.

To this heaven-inspired sister there is no world, and there never will be any but the dreary world within the cold stone walls around her; no society but that of helpless innocents or wrecked unfortunates; and yet she goes through her life cheerful and happy, content and joyful if she save by gentle precept and exemplary conduct a few out of the thousands to whom she devotes her virtues, her intellectual accomplishments, her patience and her life.—Chicago Tribune.

Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Aluminum for Horseshoes and Bicycles.

The commercial agent at Roubaix, Mr. Atwell, writes, under date of June 7, 1898:—Aluminum is now being used in the manufacture of bicycles, and military authorities have for some time past made an effort to employ this metal in place of iron, copper and steel for all articles of equipment carried by infantry, in order to reduce the weight as much as possible. With the same object, the Russian minister of war has ordered aluminum horseshoes for the cavalry. The first trial is now being made by the Finland dragoons, and the horses are shod as follows: A shoe of the new aluminum model is placed on one foot, the three remaining shoes being of the kind now in use. The trial, which has already lasted six weeks, seems to be satisfactory, as the aluminum wears out less rapidly and is less effected by mud and moisture than the ordinary shoe. The cost is not greater at present, and will be less as soon as the system of manufacturing the new shoes shall have been perfected.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world. This fact an its merit have led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. W. F. Kremer.

Movable Bridge at Tunis.

Consul Skinner, of Marseilles, under date of June 22, 1898, says:—A bridge has just been completed at Bizerte. Tunis, under the direction of French engineers. For a long time ferry boats were utilized at the entrance of the canal between the Mediterranean and Bizerte lake, and the authorities hesitated to permit the construction of a swinging bridge, the manipulation of which, it was thought, would involve loss of time. The problem was solved by M. Arnodin, who invented the structure, which was turned over to the public with some ceremony on June 19.

Two steel towers have been erected on opposite sides of the canal, each 213.22 feet in height, and by means of an arrangement of cables and pulleys the car or bridge proper is quickly elevated to the top of these towers on the approach of a vessel, the latter easily passing under. A horsepower engine elevates the car in forty seconds, and the loss of time is reduced, apparently, to a minimum. The bridge is of especial importance, as the government is establishing a naval station at the port of Bizerte.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. W. F. Kremer.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE.

A Rude Log Cabin in the Wilds of Kentucky.

Abraham Lincoln, our great war president, was born in Larue county, Kentucky, in a rude little log cabin. This cabin has recently been restored, and, so far as possible, made exactly as it was 88 years ago, when a little baby boy was born to Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, or "Linkhorn," as the name was then spelled—humble "settlers," who had moved to the neighborhood from Washington county four years before.

The few living people who remember Thomas Lincoln, the father, say that he was a rather improvident man, not working long at any one thing. He was a hard worker, but was a poor manager; and the little family was often without more than the simplest necessaries of life. Thomas Lincoln cleared a few acres around his cabin, and raised a small crop of corn and grain. Then he became a carpenter and tinker, working at such odd jobs as he could find among the pioneer neighbors. He was away at work at the time Abraham was born.

The neighbors heard that Mrs. Lincoln was in the cabin all alone with the little baby, and had little to eat except corn and potatoes. They at once visited the Lincoln cabin, taking such delicacies as their houses afforded. The father returned in a few days; and the baby was named Abraham Lincoln, after his grandfather, who had been killed by the Indians when Thomas Lincoln was a little boy.—George H. Yenowine, in St. Nicholas.

Long Run by a Mouse.

A wheelman hung his bicycle from the ceiling of his cellar, not far from a swinging shelf on which food was kept. A mouse jumped from the wall to the tire of the front wheel, evidently hoping thereby to reach the shelf. The wheel started and the mouse naturally ran toward the highest part of it. It was able to stay on the top of the tire, but couldn't get enough of a foothold to jump to the wall. When found next morning it was very much exhausted, though still running. The cyclometer showed that it had traveled over 28 miles.—Albany Express.

GRANT AS A YOUNG DEBATER.

Took a Prominent Part in a Kentucky Club.

Apparently Grant entered the Philomathean Debating club, Maysville, Ky., for the first time at its thirty-third meeting, January 3, 1837. He took a prominent part at once, says McClure's. By a curious coincidence, the question for this first evening was: "Resolved, That the Texans were not justifiable in giving Santa Anna his liberty." In the names of the debaters this night there appeared on the record H. U. Grant. He was on the affirmative side. He was on the affirmative side at the thirty-fourth meeting, with this question: "Resolved, That females wield greater influence in society than the males." The affirmative side won in this case as well as the other. At the thirty-fifth meeting his name appears on the affirmative of the question (a very vital one at that time): "Resolved, That it would not be just and politic to liberate the slaves at this time." Again he was on the winning side. At the thirty-sixth meeting the name appears "U. Grant" on the affirmative side of the resolution that "Intemperance is a greater evil than war."

At the thirty-seventh meeting he was elected, together with his friend, A. H. Markland, and W. Richeson, as a member of the committee; he also took part in the debate on the question: "Resolved, That Socrates was right in not escaping when the prison doors were opened to him." He took the affirmative and it was again the successful side. And in all the succeeding meetings, down to March 27, 1837, the record shows him to have been active, but after that date his name does not appear. The probabilities are that he returned home to help put in the crop.

A BELLE AT EIGHTY.

Had a Lovely Neck and Arms and Wore Decollette Gowns.

Some years ago there was an old lady in one of the southern capitals who not only wore decollete ball dresses at 80, but actually possessed the lovely neck and arms which they require, says the New York Ledger. She was most innocently vain; and no wonder, for she was immensely flattered and her townspeople valued her charms far above those of her young and more beautiful rivals. She had a curious way of preparing for a ball, which our modern fashionable women, with their multitudinous engagements would find difficult to emulate. The morning before she proposed appearing in full regalia she would take a brisk walk and return in time for a midday dinner, after which she remained quiet with her work until about three or four o'clock, when she would retire to her bed, take a very hot ptisan to induce perspiration, and remain in bed (partaking of some light refreshment at the tea hour) until it was time to dress for her ball. Then she would get up, take a bath and make the most elaborate toilet. All the household regarded these preparations in the light of solemn rites, and would never have dreamed of laughing at them or interfering with them in any way. Her appearance was a triumph, never failing to excite the greatest admiration and adulation.

A YAMAGATA BABY.

Born in California to the Daughter of a Famous Japanese Field Marshal.

Born on Sunday, November 15, at Oakland, Cal., to Matsuko Yamagata, daughter of Marquis Yamagata, field marshal of Japan, and wife of Yoskira Funakoshi, vice consul of Japan, a son, weight nine pounds; mother and child are doing well, says the New York Journal.

Not this message exactly, but its substance arrived in New York, destined by cable for the distinguished commander of the Japanese army, and presumably he was for that day at least the happiest man in the mikado's realm. This child is the only heir of the famous Japanese families of Funakoshi and Yamagata. The mother is the only child of the marquis, who is a widower. And he has an adopted son who will perpetuate his name.

The daughter of the marquis is about 18 years of age and her husband is 28. She was educated in Miss Prince's English school for girls in Tokyo, and her husband spent eight years in the universities of Berlin, Strassburg and Tubingen. He speaks German almost as fluently as Japanese and English quite well, understanding it perfectly.

It is an interesting fact in this connection that Li Hung Chang, Grandpa Yamagata's Chinese diplomatic rival has also an adopted son. A little Li just now would make the whole world talk.

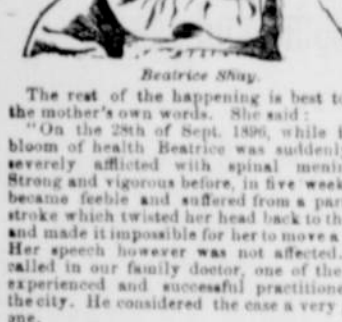
A STARTLED MOTHER

Strange Happening to Her Four-year Old Daughter—Did not Realize the Danger Until too Late.

From the Bulletin, Freeport, Ill.

While busy at work in her home, Mrs. William Shay, corner of Taylor and Hancock Avenues, Freeport, Ill., was startled by hearing a noise just behind her.

Turning quickly she saw creeping toward her, her four-year-old daughter, Beatrice. The child moved over the floor with an effort, but seemed filled with joy at finding her mother.



Beatrice Shay.

The rest of the happening is best told in the mother's own words. She said:

"On the 28th of Sept. 1896, while in the bloom of health Beatrice was suddenly and severely afflicted with spinal meningitis. Strong and vigorous before, in five weeks she became feeble and suffered from a paralytic stroke which twisted her head back to the side and made it impossible for her to move a limb. Her speech however was not affected. We called in our family doctor, one of the most experienced and successful practitioners in the city. He considered the case a very grave one.

"The child's body was bandaged to keep her in position. Soon it was seen that other means must be adopted. Little Beatrice, much against her will, was housed up in a plaster paris jacket which she wore for several months.

"In the hope of receiving some help for the child we consulted in turn nine of the most prominent physicians of Freeport. Two of them applied electric batteries, but none of the doctors' treatment gave any lasting benefit. It was then that my husband's opportune visit to a drug store brought us the means which led to the cure of our child. While there he learned of the wonderful power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and decided to buy some for our daughter's benefit.

"We tried them and the hopes which we had fixed regarding their merits were much more than realized before one box of the pills had been used.

"Busy in my kitchen one afternoon I was startled with the cry of 'Mamma' from little Beatrice who was creeping toward me. I had placed her on an improvised bed in the parlor comfortably close to the fireside and given her some books and playthings. She became tired of waiting for me to come back and made up her mind to go to me, so her story 'My Pink Pills made me walk,' which she tells everyone who comes to our house, was then for the first time verified. She has walked ever since. She has now taken about nine boxes of the pills and her pale and pinched face has been growing rosy, and her limbs gained strength day by day. She sleeps all night long now, while before taking the pills she could rest but a few hours at a time.

"I shall be glad if anything that I can say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, may be of benefit to those in pain. There must be many children who suffer as Beatrice did and I hope that my story will be noticed by their parents."

A specific for all forms of weakness is obtained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The blood is vitalized and becomes pregnant with the elements of life. The nervous system is reorganized, all irregularities are corrected, strength returns and disease disappears. So remarkable have been the cures performed by these pills that their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization. Wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

A Free Trial Treatment

Answer a few questions and get a trial treatment free. It is free. The questions are asked, as no two questions are alike, and the treatment must be prepared specially. A special treatment will be prepared for you free. If you suffer from Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Lost Manhood, Emissions, Melancholy, Dizzy Spells, Spots Before the Eyes, Sleeplessness, you ought to get a special treatment. No patent medicine, but a carefully prepared treatment. Every man can have a trial treatment free. Thousands have been cured, and they write in black and white saying so. Answer questions and get a trial free.

?

Are you weak? Where? How long? Do you have pains? Where? How long? Night sweats? How often? Do your eyes blur? When? Do you sleep at night? How long? Are you constipated?

Answer these questions and a special trial treatment will be prepared and sent to you by mail free. You take no chances. Address

DR. J. H. HUDSON,
7 STOCKTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand), the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to GIVE AWAY a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies. — Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies. — Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

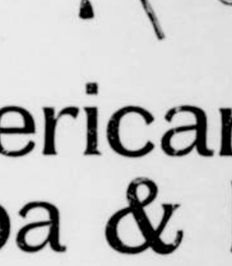
The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of **Elastic Starch** purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

The Flag of Freedom Floats Above Our War Ships



American Navy, Cuba & Hawaii

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

Our Floating Armament of Steel

The Fifteen Portfolios containing a wealth of information can be obtained at this office for 10c each.

16 Superb Photographic reproductions of our great war ships for only 10 cents. 16

240 Including interesting matter and some magnificent views of Cuba and Hawaii for $1.50. 240

Send in your orders at once to

The COURIER,

Grants Pass, Ore.

Hood's Pills

Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS

ONE FOR A DOSE.

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

To Cure Constipation Forever.

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

ARMS FOR THE KLONDIKE

Where Wet and Cold Prevail must be chosen with CARE and JUDGMENT.

Consider—If you can keep the wet out of your rifle it will not rust.

Marlin Repeaters

To Cure Constipation Forever.

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

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

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.

PATENTS

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

EAST and SOUTH

— VIA THE —

Shasta Route

— of the —

Southern Pacific Company

Express Trains Leave Portland Daily

South.		North
6:00 P. M.	Lv. Portland Ar.	9:30 A. M.
8:05 A. M.	Lv. Grants Pass Lv.	7:31 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	Ar. San Fran'co Lv.	8:00 P. M.

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

Roseburg Mail Daily

8:30 A. M.	Lv. Portland Ar.	4:30 P. M.
12:25 P. M.	Lv. Albany Lv.	12:50 P. M.
5:20 P. M.	Ar. Roseburg Lv.	7:30 A. M.

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.
Pullman Buffet Sleepers
— and —
SECOND CLASS SLEEPING CARS
Attached to all through trains

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

West Side Division.

MAIL TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

7:30 A. M.	Lv. Portland Ar.	5:30 P. M.
11:55 P. M.	Ar. Corvallis Lv.	1:20 P. M.

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

EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

4:50 P. M.	Lv. Portland Ar.	8:25 A. M.
7:30 P. M.	Ar. McMinnville Lv.	5:50 A. M.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates $17 first class and $11 second class, including sleeper.

Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from our agent, Grants Pass.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. C. H. MARKHAM, G. F. & P. Agt., Portland, Or.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

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