SLAVERY IN CUBA.

Attitude of the United States in Times Gone By.

Efforts of American Slave Holders to Secure Annexation of the Island and Their Repeated Failure.

The United States had undertaken to stop the movement for the liberation of Spanish colonies at the point selected by itself, and had deliberately entered upon the policy of maintaining Spanish rule in its own neighborhood. This policy meant the assumption of a heavy responsibility, as well as a continuous effort to put to rest an unsettled question, by stoutly, and in defiance of facts, asserting that it really was settled if people would only agree pleasantly to think so. But in this, as in all like cases, the effort was vain. Cuba was held under Spanish rule, and the question which had received the wrong answer began almost at once to make itself heard, after the awkward fashion of questions which men pretend to have disposed of, but which are still restlessly seeking the right and final answer, and, without respect for policies or vested interests, keep knocking and crying at the door. Some American statesmen saw that there was a real question in Cuba demanding a real settlement, and declared, like John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, that Cuba must be annexed, and that it would become indispensable to the integrity of the union. Even then did Adams also assert that the transfer of Cuba to some other power was a danger obtruding itself upon our councils. But the plan of leaving the island with Spain prevailed. Cuba had come near to both independence and annexation, but both gave way before the slave power, and for 20 years the policy of 1825 had away. As late as 1843, indeed, Webster said that negro emancipation in Cuba would strike a death blow to slavery in the United States, thus giving cynically and frankly the bad and true reason for the policy steadily pressed since 1825. Never at rest, however, the slave power itself, a few years after Webster's lucid definition of its Cuban policy, changed its own attitude completely. From desiring to keep Cuba in the hands of Spain, in order that the Cuban negroes might remain slaves, it passed, as dangers thickened around it at home, to the determination to secure Cuba, in order that more slavery territory might be added to the United States. Hence a continuous effort to get the island by annexation, and various projects, all fallen into more or less oblivion now, to bring that result about, were devised by American slaveholders and their allies. Their schemes ranged from Buchanan's offer to purchase, rejected with deep scorn by Spain the intelligent, to the Ostend manifesto—a barefaced argument for conquest—and included attempts to bring about Cuban independence by exciting insurrections and landing filibustering expeditions. But the time was fast drawing near, even while the American slaveholders were thus seeking new territory, when the slave power would be thinking not of extension, but of existence. In 1861 American slavery invoked the ordeal of battle, and perished utterly. With it died its political power, and the policies, foreign and domestic, which it had so long imposed upon the United States. But slavery also left a number of debts to humanity which were not buried with it, but which required payment at the hands of the American people, who had been responsible for slavery living, and could not avoid settling its debts when it was dead. Among these debts was Cuba. Nobody had thought of it since the Ostend manifesto. If anybody chanced to remember it during or after the civil war, the thought probably was that Cuba at last was well out of the way, together with the slave power which had been forever meddling with it, and talking about it, and casting covetous eyes upon its rich lands and forests.—Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, in Harper's Magazine.

Falcon Island's Sudden End.

The latest budget of news from the native kingdom of Tonga mentions the disappearance of an island in the Pacific under circumstances that seem to lend some color to a popular superstition. On October 13, 1885, the inhabitants of the Tonga capital witnessed one of the grandest pyrotechnical displays of the century. Some 50 miles to the northwest a submarine volcano suddenly started operations, throwing columns of steam and feathers of fire to an estimated height of 12,000 feet. When the performance was over and people thought it safe enough to approach, it was found that a new island six miles long, two miles broad, and 300 feet high, had been added to the map of the world. It was christened Falcon Island, but nobody cared to settle on it. People who promenaded its surface had a sensation akin to walking on piecrust. Fragile and unsubstantial as it was, it managed to live for exactly 13 years, finally sinking and disappearing from view on October 13, 1898. No matter what the "Thirteen club" may say, if that bold body is still in existence, which we doubt, there is something uncanny about that particular number.—London Chronicle.

Anti-Asiatics in Australia.

In West Australia the anti-Asiatic endeavor to get along by refusing licenses to Asiatics to do business on the gold fields. But it has just been discovered that the act which authorizes this refusal does not apply to Asiatics who are the queen's subjects—that is to say, some 300,000,000 brown and yellow people are exempted from it. So the exclusionists are, at the present, in a quandary.—N. Y. Post.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion and builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by W. F. Kremer, druggist. Guaranteed.

Sick Headaches.

The curse of overworked womankind, are quickly and surely cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great blood purifier and tissue builder. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Price 25 cts., and 50 cts.—W. F. Kremer. 4

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1899.

"When the cat's away the mice will play:" Hon. Thomas Bracket Reed had not been away from Washington 24 hours, before active agitation was begun by members of his party in an effort to prevent his being reelected speaker of the house. This has become an old story in Washington, although there appears to be more life in the present movement than in any one of its numerous predecessors. It is most positively stated by the agitators that the administration measures in the last congress, some of which were entirely hung up and none of which went through as originally intended, and that if there is any show of defeating him it will openly throw its influence against him. That is a very big "if". There are lots of men in his party who would do the very same thing, except for that "if", but who do not care to antagonize him, unless sure they could beat him. There are reasons which cause veteran observers of congressional matters to think that if Mr. Reed wishes the speakership again, nothing can prevent his getting it—the report that he will not take it is again revived. Chief among three reasons is that all the chairmen of important comittees in the last house, among whom are some of the shrewdest and most influential men in public life, will support Mr. Reed's candidacy, because, by his election they will be sure to get the same places in the next house. No man in public life has a stronger personality than Mr. Reed; that is admitted by his friends and enemies alike. He lost popularity during the last congress by getting on the unpopular side of every important matter that came before that body, and probably destroyed whatever chance he may have had to ever become a presidential candidate, but a much stronger combination than there is now any signs of will have to be formed before his domination of his party in the house can be broken.

There are wide differences of opinion among members of his own party concerning statements made by Representative Cannon, of Illinois, about the defeat of legislation authorizing the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Mr. Cannon thinks the house deserves credit for knocking out that legislation and providing for spending a million dollars on another engineer commission, before the last commission has ever completed its full report in favor of the Nicaragua route. Others do not, and among those others is said to be the president. Here is another point upon which others do not agree with Mr. Cannon: "The United States cannot afford to enter upon this great work, until it has acquired by a treaty a zone of territory whereon to construct the same." Lawyers of reputation have stated on the floor of the senate and the house that no such treaty was necessary. The lobbyists who actually did prevent useful Canal legislation are doubtless pleased at Mr. Cannon's effort to relieve them of the responsibility and place it upon his party, but other members of his party are vigorously objecting.

An official of the Navy department said of the new batch of yellow yarns about the "terrible" condition of Admiral Dewey's health: "While it is not likely that a man of Dewey's age almost 62 and physique could remain in tropical waters as long as he has been there without showing signs of the effects of the climate, not to mention the nervous strain he has been under since the first of last May, I have no fear of his remaining in Manila Bay until he breaks down. He is there now simply because he wishes to be, as for months he has had official permission to start for home at any time he desired to do so. He is too level headed to strain his strength too far. You can set it down as certain that his physical condition is not as bad as the yellows have painted it.

Gen. Fitz Lee's withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the senate, was no surprise to the Virginia politicians who frequent Washington. They say it has been evident for some time that Gen. Lee would cut no figure in the Senatorial campaign, and that Senator Martin would be his own successor.

An official statement prepared at the War department gives the total number of deaths in our army from May 1, 1898, to February 28, 1899, as 5,731. Of these 329 were killed in action, 125 died of wounds, and 5,277 died of diseases, etc.

Now that the President, the Vice President and their wives have gone to Thomasville, Georgia, as the guests of Senator Hanna, it may be said that the capital of the United States has been temporarily removed to Crackerdom. How long the Presidential party will remain in Dixie will depend upon public business. The War department is expecting important news from the Philippines, and its nature may determine the length of the President's vacation.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant Cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down to the jawbone and scrape it. Before a great while the Cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return.

J. N. MUNDOCH,
279 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas.

Absolutely the only hope for Cancer is Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WON'T TRAVEL BY TRAIN.

This Cattle Dealer Started Out with a Buggy, and to a Buggy He Sticks.

Elijah N. Hofses, aged 70, of Wernersville, Pa., is a cattle dealer who has traveled over a large part of the western states and has never ridden on a railroad train. He thinks nothing of getting as far west as the cattle ranges of Kansas with his horse and buggy, buying up stock on the way out and back.

"I don't know that I have anything against railroads," said he, "that would induce me not to travel by train. I ship all my stock by train. I guess the reason I do not ride on cars myself is that I started out by buggy, and, as I am used to it, I keep at it. I have my usual route to cover, sometimes extending 2,000 miles. I travel a certain distance every day. There are a certain number of farms or stock dealers to see between towns. In fact, a man can have a time table by buggy the same as railroad trains have. I may not be so regular, though. A thousand-mile trip can be made without varying three days for the whole route. It all depends on how business goes.

"When a man travels on the road by buggy for 40 years, he gets to be pretty well known, and if he has cared for his credit, his honesty and his good character, he has no trouble buying stock cheap and right, and if he pays spot cash there is a small profit for him after he has paid his freight and other expenses east and sells out for safe cash. When I get tired of buggy riding I get out and walk. That has kept me in the good health I now enjoy. There is no exercise better than walking. When I drove cattle east instead of shipping by carload lots, I walked much more than in the past few years. The old-time droving is not profitable now. Competition is too sharp. Dressed beef is shipped east too cheap. The only way to get any profit in live cattle is to buy spot cash by visiting the farmers and stock dealers in person, and you cannot get to their farms nearly so cheaply as by traveling by buggy. You can buy railroad tickets with stop-off privileges, but then you have your expenses in hiring teams to get into the country where the farmers live. Traveling by buggy is also cheapest. I carry very little cash money, as I always pay by check. There is no danger on the highways, but it is always best to travel by day and rest at night. In the hot weather I make starts at four a.m. and get over a good deal of ground by nine o'clock. A few hours in the evening finish up the day's work in cattle buying.

"I had one horse I used every week day for ten years. I never travel or do business on the Sabbath day. Horse and man must rest on the seventh day, or the first day of the week, whichever way you want to take it. Thirty miles driving every day, stopping, buying, feeding and shipping, is smart work enough. Of course I enjoy the life. Any man would if he once got into it. It's the best school in the world, I think, and about the only way to see the country. Some of my friends call me foolish for not riding on railroad trains, but that's all right. I never was married, and having no family was always free to go and come."—N. Y. Sun.

MORTALITY FROM HEAT.

How High Temperatures Affect the Public Health of Large Cities.

It will not now be difficult to understand in what manner high temperature affects the public health of large cities. Evidently in the direct action of heat upon the human body we have the most powerful agency in the production of our great summer mortality. Whiel sunstroke represents the maximum direct effect of solar heat upon the human subject, the large increase of deaths from wasting chronic diseases and diarrhoeal affections, of children under one year of age and of persons upward of 70 years of age, shows the terrible effects of the prevailing intense heat of summer upon all who are debilitated by disease or age and thereby have their "heat-regulating power" diminished. The fact has been established by frequent experiment that when solar or artificial heat is continually applied to the animal the temperature of its body will gradually rise until all of the compensating or heat-regulating agencies fail to preserve the equilibrium, and the temperature reaches a point at which death takes place from actual combustion. In general, a temperature of 107 degrees Fahrenheit in man would be regarded as indicating an unfavorable termination of any disease. In persons suffering from sunstroke the temperature often ranges from 106 degrees Fahrenheit to 109 degrees Fahrenheit, the higher temperature appearing just before a fatal termination.—Dr. Stephen Smith, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Soldiers and Helen Gould.

"You know Camp Walworth is supported largely by Miss Helen Gould's generosity," said one of the young women in the office, "and really Miss Gould would be delighted could she know how grateful the soldiers are to her. One of the rough riders told me a little incident illustrating this. They were putting down some boarding in a tent at Camp Wikoff, and a man was sawing off some boards very carefully so as to make them just fit the space. 'What's the use of taking so much pains with them boards?' another man asked. 'There's plenty more where they came from; they belong to the government.' 'That's where you're 'way off,' said the man with the saw. 'These boards belong to Helen Gould. She rent 'em down here, and there ain't going to be an inch of 'em wasted.'"—Cleveland Moffett's Camp Stories, in Leslie's Weekly.

Tell Your Sister

A Beautiful Complexion is an impossibility without good pure blood, the sort that always exists in connection with good digestion, a healthy liver and bowels. Karl's Clover Root Tea acts directly on the bowels, liver and kidneys, keeping them in perfect health. Price 25 cts., and 50 cts.—W. F. Kremer. 6

Taking Him Seriously.

Somewhat to the astonishment of Americans generally, Mexican newspapers are giving the predictions of Cecil Rhodes serious consideration. Mexicans as a people are not supposed to be deficient in a sense of humor, yet their newspapers are losing an excellent chance for a laugh. El Tiempo of the city of Mexico says:

"This typical English imperialist throws off the mask and shews the real aim of the Anglo-Saxons, who aim to conquer the world."

At the best or worst, Cecil Rhodes speaks only for himself. He has no American following, unless Mr. Rudyard Kipling may be considered an American by virtue of his American wife. When Mr. Rhodes appears to throw off the mask he does so only in reference to his own exploits in South Africa. No one in the United States has been wearing a mask. There is as yet no reason to doubt that the Cuban policy that was announced in congress will be carried out. Neither Mexico nor South American countries have cause for alarm. The United States does not want to annex Mexico, Central America nor the countries of South America. We are not seeking a century's fight with the instinct of patriotism which is so fully developed in these Spanish-American countries. The only political division on the continent that would add to the strength of the United States is Canada, and no one wants Canada unless she meets us more than half way. Our Mexican friends should cultivate an appreciation of the Cecil Rhodes vein of humor.—Bulletin.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly benificial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

Hope for Dreyfus.

Our dispatches yesterday announced that the united court of cassation has decided to ask the minister of war, M de Freycinet, to communicate to it the secret document connected with the Dreyfus trial, on the ex parte strength of which he was really condemned. This is very gratifying news, for it implies that the court of cassation, as a whole, is quite as strongly disposed to do justice by Dreyfus as was the criminal section of that court. When the French chamber of deputies passed the government bill committing the transversing of the Dreyfus case to the whole bench of the court of cassation, instead of limiting its investigation to the criminal section of that court, and this bill was on the 28th ult. also passed by the French senate, the friends of Dreyfus lost heart, for they knew that the intent of this government measure, which was framed by the anti-revisionists ministry, was to withdraw the case from the criminal section, which was bent on justice, and to turn it over to the whole court, in which it was apprehended there was a majority of anti-Dreyfuses. But the Dreyfus case will now be heard by the united section of the court of cassation, instead of the criminal section alone, and the demand of the whole court for the secret document, whose production was refused by Freycinet to the criminal section of the court, idicates that a majority of the whole court is honestly desirous of doing complete justice.

If Freycinet again refuses on the grounds of public policy to produce the secret document, the whole court of cassation will probably do as the criminal section did when their demand was denied, and proceed with an independent investigation of the whole case. Under the new law a copy of the evidence collected by the criminal section, upon which it was prepared to pronounce judgment, has been placed in the hands of every member of the court. The enemies of Dreyfus have played their last card. If the outcome of the new trial shall be an acquittal, the anti-Dreyfusists will have to take their medicine or start a revolution. The question of the guilt of Dreyfus is now submitted to the 49 judges who make up the whole court of cassation. If they find Dreyfus legally and justly condemned, they will reject the appeal, and decline to interfere with the sentence. If they find that his condemnation was technically irregular, they will set aside the sentence of court-martial, and refer the case to another court-martial for readjudication. If they find Dreyfus innocent they will quash the sentence of the court-martial and set him free.

The prospect is very small that the court will decline to interfere with the sentence of the court-martial, for the law was clearly violated when evidence was submitted to the judges which neither the prisoner nor his counsel were permitted to inspect. The anti-Dreyfusites do not expect more than that the court will decline to pronounce Dreyfus innocent, but that on the score of thethnical irregularity they will set aside the sentence, and order a new trial by court martial. This court-martial would be designated by the headquarters staff, and undoubtedly would be organized to convict him, but unless the evidence produced against Dreyfus on his second trial, is submitted to the inspection of the defense the sentence would again be set aside. In this fact lies the hope of Dreyfus. The military authorities have fought bitterly against the revision of the Dreyfus case, while at the same time asserting the guilt of the prisoner to be so gross that a rehearing could only result in confirmation of the original conviction, because they knew that if a second trial by court-martial should be ordered, the military authorities would have to show their hand and it is very unpleasant to have your hand "called" when you know there is nothing in it.

The best hopes of Dreyfus have decidedly improved since the election of Loubet to the presidency. Had the full court of cassation met and decided before President Faure died, it is quite probable that Dreyfus would have been denied a reopening of his case, but Loubet, in his message, pledges himself to uphold the judiciary, and the friends of Dreyfus gave Loubet every vote they could muster for president. The demand of the whole court of cassation for the production of the secret document on which Dreyfus was condemned implies that the court is honest and independent, and relies on President Loubet to uphold its dignity, impartiality and independence. The prospects for Dreyfus may not be bright, but he is probably sure of a new trial by a court-martial that will not dare condemn him on secret documents, not presented for inspection to his counsel, or permitted to be traversed by the defense.—Oregonian.

How is Your Wife?

Has she lost her beauty? If so, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache are the principle causes. Karl's Clover Root Tea has cured these ills for over half a century. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory.—W. F. Kremer. 10

ON THE WAY TO THE POLE.

Something About the Wellman Expedition and Its Far Northern Starting-Point.

Mr. Walter Wellman, leader of the Wellman polar expedition, writes of his start northward, dating his letter from Franz-Josef Land, August 2, 1898:

"Here at Cape Tegetthoff, Franz-Josef Land, latitude 80.36 degrees north and longitude 55 degrees east from Greenwich, the Wellman polar expedition has built—as these words are written, is living in—the most northerly inhabited house in the world. 'Harmsworth house,' as our hut is called, stands just 594 geographical miles from the pole. There are a number of other far northern habitations, such as the Greely house at Lady Franklin bay, Grinnell Land; Lieut. Peary's Anniversary lodge in Greenland; the Pike house at Danes' island, the Nordenskjold house at Mossel bay, and the Wellman house at Walden island, Spitzbergen. In Franz-Josef Land are the Leigh Smith house at Bell island, and the Jackson house at Cape Flora. Of all these houses of refuge or habitation which the energy of man has pushed far within the polar zone, only two—those at Lady Franklin bay and Walden island, if, indeed, they are not now in ruins—are as near the pole as the modest little structure which we Americans have erected at what might be termed the southeast corner of the unknown region.

"Every one of these rude structures has a history involved in the long, ever-continuing story of the fascination which arctic exploration has for man, and of the sacrifices and tragedies which attend its pursuit. From the Lady Franklin Bay house Gen. Greely made his heroic but disastrous retreat to Cape Sabine, where official blundering at Washington and cowardice aboard relief ships sacrificed two-thirds of his party. From Anniversary lodge Lieut. Peary led his gallant party to indescribable suffering and eventual defeat upon the Greenland ice-cap. At Walden island the Wellman expedition of 1894 built a house from the timbers of the crushed Ragnvald Jarl. At Cape Flora, Leigh Smith, a cultivated Englishman who has done much for arctic exploration, saw his ship go to pieces in the ice, and being unable to reach his house at Bell Island, only 12 miles away, was compelled to winter in a ruined hut of stones and earth, the ruins of which still remain. There, also, through the generosity of Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth, of London, was established the splendid station at which Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen had their dramatic meeting with Mr. Jackson as they were retreating from their lair farther north. At the Pike house in Spitzbergen, Andree and his two companions inflated their balloon in July, 1897, and sailed away northward on the most picturesque and sensational voyage of modern times." — Walter Wellman, in Century.

REMEDY FOR SHOPLIFTING.

One Chicago Storekeeper Who Is Willing to Have Thieves Steal from Him.

"Make arrests for shoplifting? Well, I should say not. Shoplifters are my best customers, and I don't know of any reason why I should annoy them."

As the speaker is the proprietor of a big retail store that has been raided daily by thieves his remarks naturally aroused the curiosity of a detective, who pressed him for an explanation.

"Well, it's like this," said the storekeeper. "If I prosecute the thieves the only satisfaction I get is in sending them to jail. I don't get my goods back very often, and I'm out my time, and the lawyer's fees. Thinking all this over some months ago I came to the conclusion that it was better to run accounts with the shoplifters, and make them pay for the stuff they steal. Of course, I lose some goods, but as a rule I get a good price for everything taken in fact the shoplifters are among my best customers.

"I keep a record of the names and addresses of all the women caught stealing, and when anything is missed I find out from my spotters what kleptomaniacs were in the store about that time. Then I send bills for the goods to them, and they are always paid promptly."

"But suppose two or three kleptomaniacs are seen in your store the same day? How do you fix upon the guilty one?"

"Well, to make sure, I send bills to all of them, and they all settle, so I manage to get a good price for the stolen goods."

"You give a discount for cash, of course?"

"Of course not. In such cases the price is apt to be considerably higher than I would charge to a legitimate customer. There's some risk in the business, and, besides, I'm not running a benevolent institution."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Forests to Check Tidal Waves.

Along the coasts of Japan, where enormous tidal waves have occasionally swept off thousands of houses and destroyed tens of thousands of lives, forests have been planted as a protection against invasions of the sea. A recent report by Dr. Honda, the professor of forestry in the University of Tokyo, advocates the extension of the shore forests. If they do not entirely check the ravages of the great sea waves, at least they delay their advance, afford the inhabitants time to get away, and prevent the washing of the light-wooden houses into the ocean.—Youth's Companion.

Gold Dissolved by Water.

Heretofore it has been possible to dissolve gold in a mixture of strong acids. A way has now been discovered of dissolving gold in distilled water.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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 7 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 the 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, 50 cents and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its Specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. "A. J. Sheperd, Publisher Agriculture Journal and Advertiser, Elden Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act.—W. F. Kremer

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are unequaled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill.—W. F. Kremer.

How Much we Talk.

Few of us probably ever think seriously about the amount of talking we do in a day, and how large a factor mere talk is in the life of the world for both good and evil. It has been estimated that a public speaker utters in one hour, on an average, what if printed, would occupy 15 octavo pages. Ordinary conversation is even more prolific. Let us suppose, says The Winonian, that all the talk of one day be estimated as equivalent to four hours consecutive speaking, in a single week the amount would make what, if printed, would be an octavo of 320 pages. In a year he would complete 52 such volumes; and in 30 years he would have accumulated a library of 1560 volumes of his own talk. What value would most of us place on such a library? How many of us could endure to read it? How many would feel satisfied to have such books go on the market? It is related of Dean Swift that at an evening party, on one occasion, he retired to a corner of the room and commenced noting down the talk of the company. Being asked what he was doing he produced a verbatim report of the conversation which had just taken place. Most of the speakers, it is added, felt no small humiliation over the superficial and trifling character of their utterances when confronted with them—forward.

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

will generally correct this difficulty.

If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk, if you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, Feb. 28, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before R. L. Bartlett, county clerk of Josephine county, Oregon, at Grants Pass, Oregon, on April 13, 1899, viz: James O. Grimes on H. E. No. 6421 for the N½ SE¼, S½ NE¼, section 26, Tp. 36 S, R. 7 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

J. M. Hoxie, of Wilderville, Oregon, J. D. Agee, of Wilderville, Oregon, Charles Agee Jr., of Wilderville, Oregon, I. Findlay of Wilderville, Oregon.

J. T. BARNES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, February 24, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before R. L. Bartlett, county clerk of Josephine county, Oregon, at Grants Pass, Oregon, on April 8, 1899, viz: Jefferson D. Hayes on H. E. No. 6349 for the NE¼ SW¼, sec. 18, Tp. 37 S., R. 5 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

P. B. M. Burrow, of Grants Pass, Oregon, T. J. Hayes, of Hugo, Oregon, A. D. Custar, of Murphy, Oregon, J. W. Custar, of Murphy, Oregon.

J. T. BARNES, Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Josephine.

Effie B. Preston, Plaintiff, vs. William P. Preston, Defendant. | Action to dissolve the Marriage contract.

To William P. Preston, defendant, 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, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication, which is: At least once a week for six weeks, beginning on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1899, the date of the first publication.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein, which is to dissolve the marriage contract existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for the care and custody of the child named therein.

This summons is published by order of H. K. Hanna, judge of the above entitled court, made in chambers at Jacksonville, Jackson county, Oregon, on the 18, day of February, A. D. 1899.

ABE AXTELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Arrive at Waldo	7 p. m.	Arrive at Waldo	8 p. m.
Leave Waldo	4 a. m.	Leave Waldo	7 a. m.
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Notice to Creditors.

In the county court of the state of Oregon, for Josephine county.

In the matter of the estate of Abram Cole, deceased. | Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Abram Cole, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the office of Abe Axtell, county judge, at Grants Pass, Josephine county, Oregon, or to me in person at my residence on Louse creek, Josephine county, Oregon.

MAURICE SAVAGE, Administrator of the estate of Abram Cole, deceased.

Dated at Grants Pass, Oregon, January 31, 1899.

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