A QUEER RELIGION.

Strange Beliefs of a Fanatical Sect in Kentucky.

Saturday is Observed as Their Sabbath and They Spend the Entire Day in Violent Ceremonies.

One of the most interesting trials ever occurring in this county was terminated at the courthouse recently. It was a prosecution against Henry Brown, Granvil Brown, James Withrow and Charles Bard, charged with disturbing religious worship. The story brought out at the trial is a most interesting recital of the extent to which religious fanaticism may easily lead a community of people.

The defendants, with certain of their neighbors, some years ago left the Methodist and Baptist churches in their community and organized a church of their own, teaching many doctrines not countenanced as orthodox by either of the denominations to which they formerly belonged. Sanctification was among the least of the differences between them and their former church associates. As time went on they became more and more engrossed with their peculiar method of worship. They gave up association with the rest of mankind, refraining from going to town or anywhere else except upon the most urgent necessity, devoting almost all their time to attending upon the exercises of their church. They built a house of worship and employed a preacher from among their own number. They neglected their farms until within the past few months they have come almost to utter want. What was a few years ago one of the richest sections of the country came to look like a waste. The fences rotted down and were overgrown with briars, while the men were singing their weird songs and repeating over and over again their peculiar forms of worship. The women joined in with the movement, and as a part of their creed they did not use any kind of jewelry or give any but the most meager attention to their personal appearance. The women allowed their hair to grow at will without coiling it upon the head as others do. The men did not shave, and their personal appearnce soon came to partake of the general look of dilapidation surrounding the community. They observe Saturday as their Sabbath, and go to church early in the morning and spend the entire day in the most grotesque performance ever seen in the form of religious ceremonies in a civilized land. They sing and dance and shout and pray and jump until the very hills resound with the noise of the gathering. They join hands and march round and round until they grow into a perfect frenzy of nervous ecstasy.

To all of this and much that was new in the doctrines taught some of the dissenters did not agree. The result was that a part of those who aided in organizing the church withdrew and bought a farm and erected a house for worship. All went well for a few months until the more enthusiastic and loudest shouting party undertook to forcibly evangelize the other crowd. Then the trouble began. The quiet, sanctified brethren who did not approve of the new-fangled methods objected to being captured by the new crusaders. The enthusiasts then proceeded to do by force what they had been unable to do by persuasive means. Then the quiet congregation, or, as they are called in contradistinction from the others, the "Swine-eaters" (as they eat meat, while the others are vegetarians), remonstrated and undertook to conduct their own service. Their meeting was overrun, however, and their minister was unable to preach. Then they had the intruders arrested. After a trial they were acquitted, perhaps upon the theory that it is hard to draw the line at which the law may interfere with one's religious exercises.

The parties all live in what is known as the Equality neighborhood, which is one of the best parts of the county. Many of the best people in the locality are still true to the older doctrines of the churches to which these dissenters formerly belonged, and are, of course, much disgusted with this whole business. The law seeming to afford no relief, it is whispered that certain of the more sensible people in the community will try moral suasion with a club the next time their congregation is broken up by an onslaught of these fanatics.—Hartford Herald.

Chose His Wife for Her Dress.

"Yes," said the business man, convincingly, "I am very particular about a woman's dress. I don't like gaudy clothes and I don't like somber colors, either, but I want something that my friend Mulvany would call 'betwixt and beehune.' I like a stylish woman, which means that I admire a neat woman, for to my mind no woman can be stylish who dresses in a slipshod, untidy fashion. I like the tailor-made girl, for she is always well groomed. I chose my wife first of all for her taste in dress. She was the only girl I ever knew who looked equally well in a shirt waist and a ball gown, and I don't know to this day which costume I admired the most."

And the business man sauntered away, smiling reminiscently.—Chicago Chronicle.

Where They Are Ahead of Us.

The Chicagoan had said something about Philadelphia being slow.

"Slow!" cried the Philadelphian. "Why, hang it, man, the sun rises in our town an hour before it does in yours."—Chicago Post.

Was Gathered In.

Watkyns—What did you say to your wife, anyhow, when you proposed?

Bjones—Well—I—er—well—the fact is, Mrs. Bjones was a widow when I married her.—Somerville Journal.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25 cents. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Crescent City and Grants Pass Stage Line Passenger Rates.

From Grants Pass

To Wilderville	$ .75
To Love's	$1.00
To Anderson	$1.25
T Selma	$1.50
To Kerby	$2.00
To Waldo	$3.00
Shelley creek	$4.50
Gasquet	$8.00
Crescent City	$9.00

Above rates subject to change without notice. Round trip tickets and excursion parties at special rates.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The per capita cost of maintaining convicts at the Michigan prison is 39½ cents a day, and the average daily earnings are 35¼ cents.

A new mail box is designed to prevent tampering. When a person tries to remove the contents, his action is recorded in the main office by means of an electric circuit.

Horses, giraffes and ostriches have the largest eyes of all terrestrial animals, but among marine animals there are cephalopods, or ink-fishes, which have eyes as large as a plate.

A trained Dane dog acts as an assistant to a gang of Chinese highwaymen. It springs upon the victim, but does not bite him. When the victim holds up his hands the dog ceases its attack, but watches him closely while the robbers plunder him.

By experimenting with a dead man's ear, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell hit upon the idea which led to the invention of the telephone. He found that the dead man's ear was sensitive to the vibrations of sound, and he contrived a mechanical device which is equally sensitive.

One hundred sneezes a minute is the record of a schoolgirl in Washington, a patient of Dr. W. M. Borton. She sneezed almost constantly for 40 days, and some days, it is estimated, she sneezed 50,000 times. After an abscess had been removed from the interior of her nose by the use of electric needles, the sneezing stopped.

Aquatic flowers open and close with the greatest regularity. The white water lily closes its flowers at sunset, and sinks below the water for the night. In the morning the petals again expand and float on the surface. The Victoria regia expands for the first time about six o'clock in the evening, and closes in a few hours. It opens again at six o'clock the next morning, and remains so till afternoon, when it closes and sinks below the water.

SUMMER HATS FOR WOMEN.

Artificial Flowers, Varied and Beautiful, Form the Main Trimming.

The advance importation of summer hats is here once again with the usual display of extreme styles and startling effects, but as yet the annual attempt to revive some defunct mode is not apparent.

There are hats turned back from the face, hats with soft double brims tipping down over the eyes, and the inevitable sailor so much liked and so becoming to young girls; but the ugly poke bonnet is still a memory.

Artificial flowers are more beautiful and varied than ever, even though art has taken some rather absurd liberties with nature. Black lilies, black mignonettes, and green roses are not exactly a true reproduction, but they have the charm of novelty to recommend them. Large roses with pink centers and pink-tipped leaves, pond lilies, camelias and the most convincing dandelions gone to seed are interesting specimens of fashionable blossoms with which to deck our hats, and added to these there is every flower known to floriculture. Violet and heliotrope in all the varying tints seem to be the most popular colors in millinery, and there are lovely tints of plum red and soft, indescribable pinks among the flowers.

Tulle is decidedly the thing for trimming any sort of hat. It is shirred into wired frills which stand up three deep around the crown, made in feather-duster rosettes with fancy gold buckle in the center, or draped around the crowns in the most careless manner. Fancy straw matching the tulle in color is sewn on at intervals of one or two inches as if it were baby ribbon, and then the tulle is used for loops and twists. Liberty gauze is also treated in the same manner, making a more serviceable and very effective trimming.

Toques promise to be very popular hats for spring, made of tulle or chiffon and trimmed with stiff flowers like camellias, water lilies, and large roses. They are very dainty hats, but very perishable, as the first crispness, which is their charm, soon wears off. Black and white hats are as usual in very good style. Taffeta silk, made into large loops and broad ends, trims many of the large-brimmed hats, and the ends are made fanciful by setting in a cream lace insertion above the hem, or using a very open hem stitching of silk the same color. A bow of this sort with a fancy buckle and two fancy quills makes a complete trimming for the sailor shape. Larger rosettes are also made of taffeta, doubled and gathered on each edge to give a puffy appearance.

A dressy hat of yellow gauze trimmed with variegated pansies, is one of the models shown. White and green tulle and May roses trim another hat of fancy straw. The popular straws are all fancy, very light and lacelike, and extremely glossy. A hat which is very striking in effect is a violet straw with a pot crown, trimmed with chiffon of the same color, shirred in bias folds to form a rosette at one side. Green leaves, arranged high at one side and massed at the back with two gray quills, complete the trimming.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Business.

Steady Company (after a running conversation on business success in general)—I must say, Miss Florence, that if there is one thing I particularly admire it is business enterprise.

Miss Florence—So do I. There's young Rushman, for instance. He's only been calling on Miss Sparks two months, and they're engaged already. —Richmond Dispatch.

Not Till After Lent.

May—Oh, Ethel! sing that beautiful song, 'When Again We Meet.'

Ethel—I can't. I mustn't use meat in any form till after Lent. All I can say now are the scales.—Judge.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

What is Shiloh?

A grand old remedy for Coughs, Colds and consumption; used through the world for half a century, has cured innumerable cases of incipient consumption and relieved many in advanced stages. If you are not satisfied with results, we will refund your money. Price 25 cts., 5 cts. and $1—W. F. Kramer. 3

Cameras for sale or rent. Inquire of A. E. Voorhies.

The Establishment of the Civil Government in the Province of Santiago.

(By Brigadier-General Leonard Wood in the Independent.)

When the American authorities took charge of the province of Santiago de Cuba they found the civil affairs of the province in a condition of complete chaos. The treasuries of all the different municipalities were empty; the offices were vacant; public records, such as had not been burnt or destroyed, were bundled up in abandoned buildings. The courts had ceased to exist. In fact, there was only a semblance of any form of civil government. In many of the towns a few members of the old "Guardia civil" still continued to maintain an appearance of order, but, practically speaking, there had been a complete destruction of civil government, and it rested with the newcomers to do what they could toward re-establishing a proper form of government which would give the people necessary protection, and guarantee such a condition of order as would once more tend to re-establish business and invite the confidence of outside capital. Without capital it will be very difficult to bring about a condition of real prosperity, for, despite all its wonderful natural resources, this portion of Cuba today presents a vast collection of what once were magnificent estates, but are now in a condition of complete ruin and disorder. The old proprietors are still, in many cases, in possession of the land, but modern conditions demand very extensive improvements and costly machinery. To get these, money that either to be raised by mortgage on the real estate, or by new investments from the outside. In order to obtain this money at anything like a reasonable rate of interest, or to bring new investments here, it is necessary that such a civil government exist as will guarantee protection to invested capital and give a fair promise for a suitable condition of affairs in the future.

Whatever work has been done here has been founded upon the belief that no liberal form of government can exist except among an intelligent, well-educated people; that such government must be based upon a profound respect for the civil, rather than a military law, and that its main reliance must be upon the natural industries of the country, avoiding, to the greatest possible extent, the old Spanish system of officialism combined with militarism.

A great failing with this people is their desire for office and salary, considering, as they often do, petty official position more honorable than honest labor. It is hardly fair to charge this up to them too heavily, because it is simply the natural outcome of what they have always seen, and of what has existed here for generations. In establishing such form of civil government as has been provided in this province there has been as great an avoidance as possible of everything tending to multitudinous offices and unnecessary officials of all classes.

The idea with which the work has been done is first to re-establish the municipalities upon the simplest and most economical basis consistent with a fair degree of efficiency. Of course it was impossible to change altogether the old system. We have had to begin even in the little towns, by appointing a mayor, a secretary and one or two municipal police officers, simply because this was the system to which the people for many generations had been accustomed; but in making these appointments every effort has been made to select the best man and an adequate service for the salary paid has been insisted upon. Under the old system men went to their offices at 9 a. m., left at 11 a. m. and came back for an hour in the afternoon. There were a great many clerks, many of whom were totally unnecessary. In each little town one found a great many officials doing very little, no school house, no sanitary regulations—in fact nothing indicative of a high degree of civilization. It was a pedantic humbug from top to bottom. In place of this condition, we, so far as possible with the limited time and means at our command, have re-established these little towns, giving them the officers absolutely necessary to maintain an efficient administration of the public business. We insisted upon a thorough sanitary supervision of the towns, a thorough cleaning of the streets, private houses, yards, courts, etc., the re-establishing of schools in the best buildings obtainable; a prompt monthly payment of the teachers' salaries; the forbidding of public school teachers having private pupils in the public schools—a condition which existed formerly and led to great abuses. Every effort has been made toward the re-establishment of the courts upon the most economical basis consistent with prompt transaction of the public business. The entire judicial machinery of the province has been put in operation upon an economical basis. At the head of this judicial system stands the supreme court of the province, which is supreme only for the time being, as upon the establishment of the supreme court of the island it will continue simply as the audiencia or supreme court of the province, from which an appeal can be taken to Havana. The greatest evil of the present system is in the method of criminal procedure. Persons accused are often months in prison before trial. The only remedy now available lies in converting the First Instant courts into courts capable of trying criminal cases. At present, aside from very minor cases, all criminal cases are tried before the supreme court, or audiencia, the unfortunates being held for months awaiting trial in most cases. I have done what I could to remedy this condition by making offenses not capital bailable, and by establishing the writ of habeas corpus. The policy is also to apply a large portion of the public revenue to the construction of roads, bridges, etc., and to encourage throughout the province, in all the larger towns, such sanitary reformation as the means at hand would permit. In other words, to state it briefly, the policy has been good schools, good courts, good municipal government on the simplest possible lines, application of all available public revenues to public works which will tend to improve the health and sanitary condition of the people, making the towns attractive and reopening the country to agriculture and commerce; the maintenance of the civil police to preserve order, the avoidance of supernumerary officers, insistence, with tiresome monotony, I am afraid, upon the fact that prosperity comes as a result of hard work and simple, honest and efficient government, and the avoidance of the old system of supernumerary officials, heavy taxation and neglect of industry and commerce.

To the people was given a "Bill of Rights," which guaranteed to them the freedom of the press, the right to assemble peaceably, the right to seek redress for grievances, the right of habeas corpus, and the right to present bail for all offenses not capital. Every effort was made to impress upon them the fact that the civil law must in all free countries be absolutely supreme, and that all classes of people must recognize the authority of the officers of the law, whether represented by the ordinary policeman or by the judges of the supreme court; that there are no privileged classes, and that all people, without regard to race, color, or religion, are entitled to equal protection. They received permission to have such parades and meetings as they chose, and they were allowed to carry arms in the country. In fact every effort was made to impress upon them the fact that people can do as they please so long as they do not violate the law. On the other hand they were told, in unmistakable terms, that any and all infractions of the civil law would be punished severely, and that individuals resisting arrest would be taken even at the cost of their lives. Of course all this was under military government. Every effort was made, however, to remove the military as far as practical from the situation. The intention was to re-establish rather than to replace the civil government. Men were appointed to office solely for their fitness for the position, and their selection was never made arbitrarily, but always upon the recommendation of the best citizens. I do not mean the best men in the social sense, or in any other sense than those best qualified by experience and ability to judge of the fitness of the various applicants for office. Whenever it was necessary to fill an important position it was my custom to call together a number of representative men, representing the different learned professions, the chamber of commerce, and the administrative officers of the towns in question, tell them what positions there were to be filled and ask them to recommend suitable men for the positions. They were told plainly that their recommendations must be based solely upon merit, and the greatest attention must be given to the character of the man recommended, and they were assured that, so long as their recommendations resulted in the selection of good and efficient men, their advice would always be taken; but if I found they were recommending unsuitable, incompetent men, they would no longer be consulted. These consulting committees were never fixed but varied from time to time. The result was very satisfactory and the men recommended were always good and efficient. I do not believe that just at present the people are in a condition to be taken forthur into the administration of civil affairs than indicated above. Before proceeding further it will be necessary to complete the organization of the schools; get the courts into thorough running order, and, what is very important, to get all the municipalities established upon an efficient basis, making them thoroughly self-supporting; to do all that can be done to get the people back to their plantations and at work; to reopen the roads and make them passable, thus enabling people to get their produce to the seacoast and to the markets; to establish enough rural police to keep things quiet and orderly in the interior. After these conditions have been well established and found to be in good working order then we can begin to consider seriously the remaining details of civil government. Just at present it is well to stop, for a short time at least, where we are.

Money is absolutely required for sanitary work in the seaport towns, for road making and for the restorations of the little towns in the interior, which have been either destroyed or partially destroyed, and all of which need more or less assistance in getting once more upon a footing of even moderate prosperity. It must be remembered that a large portion of the population is illiterate and they have never had any extensive participation in the affairs of the government, not even in municipal affairs, and, until they thoroughly understand the handling of small affairs, they certainly are not fitted to undertake larger ones. In other words let us begin from the bottom and build on a secure foundation rather than start at the top to remodel the whole fabric of civil government. The present methods are, from our standpoint, intolerable. A vast amount of work has to be done in all the towns to make them habitable and healthy. The present condition of affairs demand in the most imperative terms strong local control of local affairs, with, of course, the whole system under the head and liberal supervision of a central authority. The best results will be obtained if to those responsible for the control, development and re-establishment of the different sections there be given wide discretion and they be left unhampered as far as possible by petty and arbitrary restraints. If one man can not be trusted to act with honesty, good sense and judgement, another should be found who can be. The educational, judicial and administrative system of the island should be promptly assimilated and harmonized.

A people still hungry, living in ruined towns, devoid of hospitals, school buildings and systems of water supply, with an interior country desolated by the war, untraversed by roads, in fact thrown back into an almost primeval condition, are not in a condition to have suddenly inflicted upon them the enormous expense and unnecessary burden of supporting the officials and offices of a completely developed and progressive country.

All these things will come in time, but if they are rushed upon a people thoroughly unaccustomed to handling themselves and controlling their own affairs, the most disastrous results are sure to follow. We must thoroughly build the foundation. Free and independent people are not the result of any number of orders or proclamations, but they are the result of hard work and experience and a profound respect for law. And such conditions are produced by and rest on a good school system, a prompt and effective system of judicial procedure, and a thorough and careful administration of municipal affairs.

A military supervision must necessarily exist for some time. The supervision should be very liberal, and every effort should be made to assist and support rather than suppress and supplant civil procedure, but it must be strong enough to suppress and remove corrupt officials and check promptly corrupt and inefficient methods of procedure.

A great success is possible here. The people are anxious to shake off the burden of old laws, and of the purchased concessions and monopolies, with their manifold corruptions. They look to America for reforms, not for the continuation of the old conditions. All want good schools, reforms in the courts, public works—in short they want to advance.

There is a wonderful opening here for energy and enterprise. Very little has been done. Everything is in the future.

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 PURE COD 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.

Life.

First age—Sees the earth.
Second age—Wants it.
Third age—Tries to get it.
Fourth age—Concludes to take only a large piece of it.
Fifth age—Is still more moderate in his demands.
Sixth age—Decides to be satisfied with a very small section.
Seventh age—Gets it.

Boils and Pimples Give Warning.

AN UNFAILING SIGN THAT NATURE IS APPEALING FOR HELP.

When Nature is overtaxed, she has her own way of giving notice that assistance is needed. She does not ask for help until it is impossible to get along without it. Boils and pimples are an indication that the system is accumulating impurities which must be gotten rid of; they are an urgent appeal for assistance—a warning that can not safely be ignored.

To neglect to purify the blood at this time means more than the annoyance of painful boils and unsightly pimples. If these impurities are allowed to remain, the system succumbs to any ordinary illness, and is unable to withstand the many ailments which are so prevalent during spring and summer.

Mrs. L. Gentile, 2004 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., says: "I was afflicted for a long time with pimples, which were very annoying, as they disfigured my face fearfully. After using many other remedies in vain, S. S. S. promptly and thoroughly cleansed my blood, and now I rejoice in a good complexion, which I never had before."

Capt. W. H. Dunlap, of the A. G. S. R. R., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "Several boils and carbuncles broke out upon me, causing great pain and annoyance. My blood seemed to be in a riotous condition, and nothing I took seemed to do any good. Six bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely and my blood has been perfectly pure ever since."

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

is the best blood remedy, because it is purely vegetable and is the only one that is absolutely free from potash and mercury. It promptly purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system, builds up the general health and strength. It cures Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Tetter, Boils, Sores, etc., by going direct to the cause of the trouble and forcing out all impure blood.

Books free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at W. F. Kremer's Drug Store as their giving away to their many customers of so many trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable remedy, from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all throat and lung diseases are quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size, 50c and $1. Every bottle warranted.

The Eagle Screams

I am the American Eagle,
And my wings flap together,
Likewise, I roost high,
And I eat tamales raw.
Rome may sit on her
Seven hills and howl,
But she cannot
Sit on Me!
Will you please put that
In her organ and grind it?
I am mostly a bird of peace;
And I was born without teeth,
But I've got talons,
That reach from the storm-
Beaten coasts of the Atlantic
To the golden shores of the
Placid Pacific,
And I see the Rocky Mountains
As the whetstones to sharpen them on.
I never cackle 'till I
Lay an egg;
And I point with pride
To the eggs I've laid
In the last hundred years or so.
I'm game from
The point of my beak
To the star-spangled tip
On my tail feathers,
And when I begin
To scratch gravel,
Mind your eyes!
I'm the cock of the Walk,
And the Henbird of the
Goddess of Liberty,
The only gallinaceous
E pluribus unum
On record.
I'm an eagle from Eagleville,
With a scream on me that makes
Thunder sound like
Dropping cotton
On a still morning,
And my present address is
Hail Columbia,
U. S. A.!!
See!

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, rundown feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at Dr. Kremer's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed

Minerals sent to this office for assay will receive prompt attention. The assays will be made by the best assayists.

Attention!

The ladies of the Newman M. E. church will serve ice cream and cake on Wednesday afternoon and evening, June 28, on the porch at the Western.

Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit C. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil war. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth, 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dr. Kremer, Druggist.

Do you enjoy hearing great lectures by great speakers? If so get a free copy of the Chautauqua News at Calhoun Grocery Co. or Cramer Bros.

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Pioneer Truck and Delivery
GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

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Specialists for Men
These physicians have been curing stricture and contracted ailments since 1881. They have the largest and best equipped medical institution, and the most extensive practice in the U. S.
No Pay Till Cured.
Unfortunate men who cannot call should write for symptom blank and private book—
ALL FREE.
Thousands cured at home. All letters confidential. No Charge for Consultation.
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A FREE PATTERN
(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.
McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR
A LADIES' MAGAZINE.
A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fine art work; household hints; fiction, etc. Sold everywhere for 50c. or send 4c. for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.
Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.
McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢
(No-Seam-Allowance Patterns.)
Only 10 and 15 cts. each—some higher. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from
THE McCALL CO.,
138-146 West 14th St., New York.

The Secret of Health

The health of the whole body depends upon the blood and nerves. Therefore the medicine that expels impurities from the blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

their wonderful power to conquer disease, and caused the miraculous cures that have startled the scientific world. Thousands of cases have demonstrated that this remedy is an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Frank Tucker, is a prominent farmer, of Versailles, Indiana. His daughter, Lucy, is now fifteen years old; three years ago she began ailing. The rosy color in her cheeks gave way to a paleness, and she became rapidly thin. As she grew weaker she became the victim of nervous prostration. Most of the time she was confined to the bed and was almost on the verge of going into St. Vitus' dance.

"Finally the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Said he was treating a similar case with them and they were curing the patient. We began giving the pills at once, and the next day we could see a change for the better in her. The doctor told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal until she was well. We began giving her the medicine last August, and she took the last dose in October, having used eight boxes. She is now entirely well and has not been sick a day since. We think the cure almost miraculous."
FRANK TUCKER, Mrs. FRANK TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of April, 1897.
HUGH JOHNSON, *Justice of the Peace.*
Versailles, Indiana, April 28th, 1897.—*From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.*

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Commercial Value of Wireless Telegraphy.

A striking evidence of the growth of scientific knowledge and the fidelity with which the scientific press safeguards the public against glaring scientific falsehood is found in the recent attempt to produce a panic among the shareholders in telegraph and cable companies on account of the success of wireless telegraphy. It was otherwise 20 years ago, when the extravagant claims put forth for electric lighting caused the holders of gas shares to dispose of their valuable holdings. In vain did the scientific press urge moderation, pointing out that the cost and difficulties of the new system of illumination would prevent it from driving out gas lighting—at least for some years to come.

Remarkable as have been the results obtained with wireless telegraphy across the English channel, there is no thing to warrant the belief that wire telegraphy is doomed. There is one radical difficulty which, alone, is sufficient to restrict wireless telegraphy, at least in the present stage of its development, to a very limited range of practical application. We refer to the fact that no means has yet been devised by which wireless messages can be directed exclusively to the station for which they are intended. Before wireless telegraphy can be used for general commercial purposes some method must be devised whereby, as in wire telegraphy, the transmitter can communicate with one particular receiver to the exclusion of all others, and the receiver can exclude all messages except the particular one directed to it. Until this is achieved the new system must be barred from the field of ordinary commercial work.

A limitation affecting long distant telegraphy is also found in the fact that the length of the vertical rod has a definite relation to the distance through which the message is sent, and as the mast used in the channel experiments, where the distance was 30 miles, was 177 feet high, it can be seen that this consideration also imposes a limit upon wireless telegraphy. Marconi has recently stated that the present limit of distance over which messages can be sent is about 80 miles; evidently then the problem of trans-ocean telegraphy by this system is far from solution. As a matter of fact, the inventor, with his characteristic modesty, has refrained from making any claims for his system except along those lines in which he has clearly demonstrated its usefulness. The most valuable application of the system is that which was successfully tested at the South Foreland, England, where now for some time wireless telegraphy has been in successful operation between the shore and the lightship. It has been proved that the apparatus is not affected by wind or weather, and we now know beyond question that it is possible to give infallible and early warning to shipping of the presence of dangerous shoals. —Scientific American.

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