OUR KANSAS FIGHTER

Career of Gen. Frederick Funston in Peace and War.

The Doughty Little Hero of the Philippine War Has Always Been a Worker and a Good Fellow.

Funston left the Kansas farm in his teens, where his father's household was established. He went to Mexico. There he picked up Spanish. He entered the Kansas State university in his early twenties, alternating annually the pursuit of knowledge with the pursuit of dollars—first as a Santa Fe train collector, then as a Kansas City newspaper reporter and later as a government botanical explorer in the Dakotas and in Montana, and finally in the terrible Death valley of southern California.

In the Cuban army he rose from lieutenant to lieutenant colonel and chief of artillery under Garcia. Funston fired the first dynamite gun ever used in actual war, with only the printed directions of the gunmakers to guide him. At that time he did not know as much about artillery as he did about a sulky plow, but he made what the boys call a "stab" at it; and when a chunk of Spanish fortification caved in Funston was happy, and went on making ruins with his new toy. After he was appointed colonel of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers by Gov. Leedy, of Kansas, Funston was called to Tampa to consult with Gen. Miles about the topography of certain parts of Cuba. Funston would not wear his colonel's uniform at Tampa; he went about in the linen clothes of a civilian. When some one asked why he did not put on his uniform he replied: "Now, I'd look pretty, wouldn't I, trotting up and down in a colonel's rig, when all around here are sure-enough soldiers—men who have fought their way up from the line in the regular army, who have been in the civil war and in a score of Indian wars, who have the right to wear only a captain's, or, at most, a major's, uniform! Wouldn't I be a daisy, letting men like that salute me in my tin soldier clothes? Well, I guess not—not without stimulants, anyhow!" So he scampered about in his unadorned clothes and jeered at what he called the livery-stable brigadiers who did not know fours right from balance all. Funston did not know very much about the fine points of the art of war, but he was candid and acknowledged his ignorance. When the regular army men at Tampa began to question him about his range with the artillery Funston told them, with a boyish innocence too sweet to poison with military science, that he pulled his guns up to within 400 or 500 yards of his mark before firing. Whereat the army men laughed quietly, winked at one another and listened dubiously thereafter. Later, when some Spanish officers were taken prisoners at Santiago, they told in horror of a "little damn fool American," fighting under Garcia the year before, who poked the nose of his gun so close to the Spanish fortifications that his powder burned their eyebrows. Then the American regular army men remembered Funston, and laughed again.

When Funston joined his Kansas regiment in San Francisco he put his best bib and tucker on and went to school to his majors. He devoted his time to keeping the camp clean. When the Kansas boys dressed up they immediately took rank with the best regiments in the camp. Their sick list was the smallest in the division; they drilled like machines; came to love their colonel so that when he anointed them with the vitals of his fluent wrath they were ecstatic in their happiness. He made speeches to them that were not in the regulations. "I have noticed," he said to the regiment one day in August, "that you boys are getting sloppy in your manners. When you meet a superior officer you kind of brush a fly from your ear and go on. Now hereafter you just stop brushing flies and salute."—Harper's Weekly.

Sport at the White House.

Presidents have to amuse themselves as well as lesser folk, and we have grown to smile instead of frown upon the amusements of the chief magistrate. Cleveland shot ducks, fished and played pinochle; Harrison shot ducks and toyed with encyclopedias; John Quincy Adams played billiards; Grant strolled up and down Pennsylvania avenue and smoked; Polk nursed his asceticism and wallowed in the introspective; Arthur liked a rubber at whist, a smoke and a cocktail; Lincoln told stories; Buchanan spent his idle moments congratulating himself on being a bachelor. One of Buchanan's able speeches in congress was made in opposition to Adams' purchase of a billiard table, cues and balls for the white house. He ranted fearfully over the "enormous" expenditure, the wastefulness, the extravagance, the "scruples of the pious," the "powerful and extensive influence upon the morals of the youth of our country." After the tirade he learned with chagrin that the president had paid for the table, etc., out of his own pocket.—N. Y. Press.

Lord Curzon's Salary.

India pays all her governors and lesser officials very well. England sees to that. As viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston will receive half a million dollars—that is to say, about £20,000 (or $100,000) a year—during his term of five years. In addition to this, he has a very considerable allowance for expenses; but it is said that he will have to husband this allowance carefully to make as showy a regime as he very wisely intends to have. His gorgeous body-guard of 120 men, in the garb of personified rainbows, is cared for out of the Indian treasury, and, I think, this is the case with the retinues of servants who man (and woman) each of his palaces.—Julian Ralph, in Harper's Weekly.

Ladies can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy, gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Latest Yarn.

A Pittsburg drummer tells this new yarn: I always carry a bottle of Kemp's Balsam in my grip. I take cold easily, and a few doses of the balsam always makes me a well man. Everywhere I go I always speak a good word for Kemp. I take hold of my customers—I take old men and young men, and tell them confidentially what I do when I take cold. At Druggists, 25c and 50c.

Quartz location notices printed on cloth at the COURIER office.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease in Your Gloves.

A lady writes: "I shake Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands. It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight new shoes easy. It keeps the feet cool and comfortable. We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot Ease. All drug and shoes stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Some Practical Suggestions for Those Who Make Up Their Own Costumes.

Sallow complexions need toning up with bright colors, and this season the dark reds, yellow, pink, warm browns, pinkish mauves and cream shades give a good variety to select from. Brunettes with sallow complexions should not wear green unless it is combined with red or pink.

A princess wrapper for a young girl who does not wear a wrapper outside of her own room, may be made of striped flannel with a ribbon belt and collar. All the edges should be feather-stitched with bright-colored floss. Such a wrapper needs no lining of any sort.

The habit basque resembles the basque usually worn as a riding habit, with a short (five inches) flat postilion back and a slightly pointed front; sometimes the front is pointed or round bloused, plain or jacket shaped, with a vest and narrow belt if intended for a woman with a slender figure.

Washing chiffon or mousseline de soie is one of those things so often read of but not found to be practical. These flimsy materials may be dipped into naphtha—remembering its explosive qualities—but they always pull in the drying, and their appearance will not deceive anyone into thinking them new.

Lengthening skirts is not a very difficult task in these days, when the outside of one may be trimmed with flat rows of braid, ruffles of ribbon or of silk, bands of cloth or folds of the skirt material, silk or velvet. The lining and haircloth must be pieced down flatly, with no cross seams, a new binding put on, and the outside plainly covered before the new trimming is put in place.

Princess evening gowns are not to be recommended to any person buying such a costume only once a year, for they do not make over well. A more sensible choice for a stout figure will be a skirt and Louis XVI. coat of black taffeta, making the latter to open over a flat vest of heavy cream lace, with revers, a high collar and small sleeves; have the length fully six inches below the waist line, and trim the five-gore skirt with two tiny ruffles.

Veiling toilettes for evening wear are made up in the same way as silk, using taffeta or fine percaline for the lining, and having a gored flounce or full-length skirt with ribbon scrolls of number three satin ribbon as a border. The waist should be round with the scrolls made of the ribbon slightly gathered on one edge and placed all over the fronts and the back and upper part of the sleeves. Use a collar and belt of turquoise, deep pink, cherry, bright violet or burnt-orange velvet. The all-wool veiling is 40 inches wide, and costs from 80 cents to a dollar and a half a yard.

Tailored gowns never look out of style if well made. The jacket and coat style is certainly the most useful, as it gives a perfect street suit, which becomes suitable for the house by wearing a silk skirt or fancy waist with the skirt. No matter what goods you select insist upon having the material sponged before it is made up. Blue and brown are the standard colors for plain cloths or mixtures. Have a good silk lining of not too bright a color, and be prepared to pay from $35 up for the suit. Next to this is the ready-made tailor suit at $20 and over, and third on the list is a suit of similar material made by a neat dressmaker, who will carefully regard the stitching as well as the fit, and who will have the pressing done by a tailor who has had skill and experience in handling a heavy iron and shaping the garments with it, as the best of dressmakers cannot do.—Ladies' Home Journal.

ITALY'S INCREASING FLEET.

Two Hundred Million Dollars Largely Wasted During the Past Twenty Years.

The board of admirals, presided over by his royal highness the duke of Genoa, has decided upon the construction of a first-class battleship, the designs for which are already in course of preparation. Four new armored ironclads will also be placed on the blocks shortly, three in private yards and one in the government yard at Taranto. They will be 379 feet in length, with displacement varying from 10,000 to 14,000 tons. In the beginning of June two sixth-class cruisers, the Coalit and the Agordat, will be launched at Castellammare. They are 279 feet in length, 1,313 tons displacement, 7,500 horse power and 23 knots speed, and have cost $500,000 each. The torpedo catcher Condor is also a new addition to the Italian fleet, but I learn that her engines broke down during the first trial, which took place the other day, and they will have to be extensively repaired and partially modified. Signor Randaccio's report on the actual state of the Italian navy, submitted the other day to the chamber of deputies, could hardly be more pessimistic and has given public opinion something in the nature of an electric shock. It describes the fleet as existing only in the past and future, as there are at present only seven battleships which could be of any use and severely stigmatizes the reckless waste of 2?,?20,?00 on the naval budget during the last 23 years, stating that that sum would have been amply sufficient, if judiciously employed, to furnish Italy with an efficient navy. In spite of a few grumbling voices from the clerical party, the popular cry to-day throughout the country is for "more ships."—London Leader.

A Brief Trial.

"Jim Traynor begged to be permitted to come home from the Philippines and get married."

"Yes."

"In ten days he was ready to go back."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Minister's Mistake

A city minister was recently handed a notice to be read from his pulpit. Accompanying it was a clipping from a newspaper bearing upon the matter. The clergyman started to read the extract and found it began: "Take Kemp's Balsam, the best Cough Cure." This was hardly what he had expected, and, after a moment's hesitation, he turned it over and found on the other side the matter intended for the reading.

ORGANS NOT MISSED.

Duplicates in Man That Surgeons Can Remove.

Instances Wherein Men Have Suffered the Loss of a Lung, a Kidney or Half of the Liver Are Well Known.

Nature starts a man out well equipped with internal organs. Two lungs, two kidneys, two jugular veins, a liver, brain spleen and spine are considered the rightful inheritance of each individual. It is a good thing to have these organs, but when they become troublesome they can be dispensed with.

Nature has prepared for emergencies. There was a time when a man who couldn't have all these organs died. That was before surgery proved that the indispensable organ scarcely existed. Man can lose many of the so-called vital organs and get along better than he did with them.

Juan Patritti, of California, has had his stomach removed and is well. He says a man doesn't need a stomach, anyway. While he was under the surgeon's knife his spleen could also have been taken out. He would not have missed it.

In the case of Patritti surgery could go even farther. It is true he has lost his stomach, but he is healthier without it. If he should become a sufferer from necrosis of the bone, say behind the left ear, and the doctors, when they went to remove the bone, should find a clot of blood upon the jugular vein, they would simply cut that out, too.

That is an operation that has been often performed. When Patritti awoke he would not suffer any inconvenience from his missing jugular. The one left would do all the work.

If his brain, when exposed by this operation, showed signs of disease, the sharp knife would cut into the gray matter and remove the portion affected. Patritti would be just as wise after he recovered.

Perhaps after a few years Patritti might suffer from a diseased kidney. The best thing for him to do would be to get rid of it. While he was under an anesthetic the shining blade would quickly take out the kidney that had become a menace to health. When Patritti got over the shock and able to go about he would feel no inconvenience.

If afflictions continued to visit him he might next be a victim of spinal trouble. The delicate network of nerves that forms the spinal column was once considered the most sensitive part of the human body. Doctors know better now. The firm hand of the practiced surgeon has often cut off the lower part of the spinal column, and the patient has not only lived, but by that means health has been insured.

Doctors now say that when any organ becomes a burden it should be lopped off like the dead limb of a tree. The other organs will rally and do the work of the lost member.

If Juan Patritti should become filled with heroic aspirations in place of organs, and, shouldering his gun, go forth to do battle, he might meet with another calamity. A bullet might shoot away his liver. Such cases have happened. More than that, the soldier has lived to fight for his country on other fields. So might Patritti.

If this victim of misfortune should be attacked with consumption, which would rob him of one lung, he might live to a hale old age with the other.

It is true he might be but the hollow mockery of a man. Cynical people might talk about him as an empty shell, but, so far as appearances go, he would still be the perfect figure of a man.

There are a good many external organs that he could be robbed of by the knife. His legs could be cut off, both arms, his ears and his nose, and, while he might be a little disfigured, he might be still in the ring.

It would seem by these operations, all of which have from time to time been successfully performed, that so long as a man has a sound heart he can lose each and all of these external and internal organs and yet have a firm grip on life and perhaps live to the good old Biblical age of threescore and ten.—N. Y. World.

Life of Russian Peasants.

A Russian feuilletonist thus describes his countrymen: The Russian strives, with but few exceptions, towards the dead state in which Adam and Eve lived in Paradise. He suffers from idleness, apathy and a want of independence. The climate may have something to do with this. The villager is compelled, from November to April, to give up all work in the fields, and this time he forgets how to work. It is only hunger that compels him to start again in the spring. In June he has another rest. With the beginning of July he must go into the fields again, and continues till the end of September, when the harvest is all gathered in. The Russian peasant, therefore, really works only four months in the year. During the rest of the time he seeks to amuse himself, so that it is hardly to be wondered at if he becomes poor and degenerate.—London Leader.

Salt Beds of Michigan.

Michigan still retains its supremacy as the home of the greatest beds of rock salt. The whole state seems to be underlaid with it, some of the best deposits being on the Detroit river, about 12 miles from the city of Detroit, at Wyandotte and at Manistee. The beds extend clear over into Canada, a fine article being produced at Windsor. There are also salt factories in New Iberia parish, La. Near Hutchinson, Kan., rock salt is mined, as is done at Warsaw, N. Y. In the Sierra Nevadas, in Nevada and California, are great mountains of rock salt.—Chicago Chronicle.

West Point and the Army.

The popular impression is that a large majority of the highest offices in the army are filled by the graduates of the West Point Military academy. But what the actual fact is, a little examination will show. The work of examination has been well performed by a writer in the New York Sun, who, summarizing, says that of the major-generals, two, General Miles, commanding the army, and General Brooke, served first in state infantry regiment, and General Merritt is the only one of the three that started at West Point. Out of the six brigadiers, five, Otis, Shafter, Wade, Merriam and Anderson, began their service in the civil war as volunteers, and General Henry is the only West Pointer.

Turning to the brigadier generals commanding staff departments, Adjutant-general Corbin began in an Ohio regiment, and Inspector-general Breckinridge, Judge advocate-general Leiber and Quarter master Ludington are also not West Pointers. Both Gen. Eagan, the titular head of the subsistence department, and Colonel Weston began with the civil war volunteers, as also did Gen. Greeley, the chief signal officer. In short, of the entire array of heads of staff corps and departments, only Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, Gen Buffington, chief of ordinance, and Paymaster-general Carey were educated at the military academy.

Extraordinary as is this percentage of non-graduates, it is continued no less remarkably among the commanders of regiments. The cavalry starts off with two West Pointers, Colonel Arnold of the First and Colonel Novtes of the Second; but Colonel Young of the Third, Colonel Cooney of the Fourth, Colonel Carpenter of the Fifth, Colonel Sumner of the Sixth, Colonel Baldwin of the Seventh, Colonel Chaffee of the Eighth, Colonel McGregor of the Ninth and Col. Whitside of the Tenth, that is, eight out of the ten were not cadets. The same was true of Colonel Compton of the Fourth, Colonel Bacon of the Eighth, to whose places three of the foregoing officers have succeeded this year, so making the contrast still more marked. It is interesting to note that nine, Cooney, Carpenter, S. S. Sumner, Baldwin, Chaffee, McGregor, Whiteside, Bacon and E. V. Sumner, all began their service in the regular cavalry, though none of them had been cadets, and that Cooney, Carpenter, Baldwin, Chaffee, McGregor and Whiteside, six out of the 10 present colonels of cavalry, began as privates in the regular army.

When one turns to the artillery he finds that there is a decided change, since Colonel Frank of the First, Colonel Pennington of the Second, Colonel Rawle of the Third, Colonel Guenther of the Fourth, Colonel Rodgers of the Fifth and Colonel Hasbrouch of the Seventh are all from the military academy. The one exception is Colonel Williston of the Sixth, who began his career as a subaltern of regular artillery, but had not been a cadet.

The infantry, however, once more shows an overwhelming army of non-graduate commanders. They include Evan Mills of the First, Bates of the Second, Page of the Third, Comba of the Fifth, Kellogg of the Sixth, Coates of the Seventh, Randall of the Eighth, Liscum of the Ninth, Ewers of the Tenth, De Russy of the Eleventh, McKibbin of the Twelfth, Bisbee of the Thirteenth, Daggett of the Fourteenth, Moale of the Fifteenth, Hood of the Sixteenth, Powell of the Seventeenth, Carpenter of the Eighteenth, Snyder of the Nineteenth, Wheaton of the Twentieth, Kline of the Twenty-first, French of the Twenty second, Ovenshine of the Twenty-third, Freeman of the Twenty-fourth and Burt of the Twenty-fifth.

Some of these began their service in the regular army, as officers or enlisted men, and no fewer than eight of the present commanders of infantry regiments, Comba, Kellogg, Ewers, Liscum, McKibbin, Bisbee, Carpenter and Freeman, enlisted as privates, although some had first seen service as volunteers. But the remarkable point is that only one of the present 25 infantry colonels, Colonel Hall of the Fourth, is a West Pointer.

Summing up, then, we find only two of the general officers, only three of the heads of staff departments and staff corps, and only nine of the 42 colonels of the line, graduates of the military academy. This remarkable showing might be strengthened by pointing out the large proportion of recently retired infantry colonels who were non graduates. The result must be ascribed first to the liberality with which commissions in the regular army were thrown open to other than West Pointers in civil war days, and then to our policy of promoting from the ranks. The saying that the recruit carries his shoulder straps in his kit is verified when we find that no fewer than eight of the present infantry colonels and no fewer than six out of the 10 cavalry colonels enlisted as privates in the army. Of late years, too, the system of promoting men from the ranks to commissions has become much more methodical. Out of such showings comes the conviction that the wants and feelings of enlisted men are pretty well understood by regimental officers.

The present great majority of non-graduates among general officers and colonels commanding will not always last. In looking over the lists of company officers it is seen that most of them are from the military academy, and this foretells the time when the present proportion in the higher grades between West Pointers and others will be reversed.—Oregon Statesman.

NO USE TRYING

I can't take plain cod-liver oil. Doctor says, try it. He might as well tell me to melt lard or butter and try to take them. It is too rich and will upset the stomach. But you can take milk or cream, so you can take

Scott's Emulsion

It is like cream; but will feed and nourish when cream will not. Babies and children will thrive and grow fat on it when their ordinary food does not nourish them.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day when taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsion. It gets the digestive machinery in working order so that the ordinary food is properly digested and assimilated.

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

THE OLD "EAGLE TREE."

Said to Be One of the Last Haunts of the American Bird on Long Island.

People of East Moriches are mourning the fact that the old historic "eagle tree" is now dead, and that in a few years it will probably disappear altogether. After weathering many a storm and withstanding several fierce fires, it has at last succumbed to the elements and is gradually disintegrating.

The tree was first occupied by a pair of eagles late in the last century. It was the last known resort of the great American bald-headed eagle on Long Island. Each year after they first appeared in the old tree the eagles returned and built their nest and raised their young. When the Manor & Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island railroad was built only 100 yards from the tree the eagles abandoned it and sought a new retreat. But they did not seem to be pleased with their new quarters, and in 1886 or 1887 they returned and once more set up their home in the broad branches of the aged tree.

Those who came to Riverhead and Moriches would frequently see the white-feathered head of the eagle family soaring majestically over the country or else perched with dignity on the gnarled branches of the oak and keeping watch over his mate. About six years ago the family was broken up through the cruelty of a hunter, who wounded the eagle so badly that he afterward died, and his body was found at the foot of the tree which had been his home for so many years. Everyone felt a sense of personal loss, and it would have fared hard with the hunter had he appeared about this time.

After that a pair of ospreys took possession of the nest for awhile, but it soon fell apart.

J. Buell Terry, of East Moriches, owns the land upon which the tree stands. He says that the old tree has been marvelously hardy. It has, however, reached its last days, but Mr. Terry says that he will never allow it to be cut down.—N. Y. Tribune.

SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS.

There Are Now More Men Working Their Way Through College Than Ever.

Most people picture the young man who earns his own expenses while at college as a long-faced prig who rooms in a garret, where he breaks the ice in his pitcher for water to wash with in winter, and tells himself how noble he is to persevere in spite of the sneers and snubs of his more fortunate classmates. If that type of collegian ever really existed he is now extinct. The modern self-supporting student is not snubbed nor sneered at by anybody, and he smiles occasionally. This is because there are more college men earning their living to-day than ever before, and because they earn a better living. One-quarter of the entire 381 members of the last class graduated at Yale supported themselves partly or wholly; probably all of them ate three meals a day, and many of them were quite in the thick of college life besides. This point is emphasized, because I know that every year some boys think of going to college and then give it up, largely—though they may not confess it—because they hate to think of being "queer" and "out of things." This is a natural feeling, but it is unnecessary. I recall no football team at my college (Princeton) in the last ten years that did not have at least one man working his way through, and invariably some of the most popular and influential men in every class are self-supporting.—Jesse Lynch Williams, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Magnificent Distances.

Cape Town and Johannesburg are as far apart as London and St. Petersburg. Buluwayo is as distant from Cape Town as Constantinople from London.—London Daily News.

RUNNING SORE ON HIS ANKLE.

After Six Years of Intense Suffering, Promptly Cured By S. S. S.

Obstinate sores and ulcers which refuse to heal under ordinary treatment soon become chronic and deep-seated, and are a sure sign that the entire circulation is in a depraved condition. They are a severe drain upon the system, and are constantly sapping away the vitality. In every case the poison must be eliminated from the blood, and no amount of external treatment can have any effect.

There is no uncertainty about the merits of S. S. S.; every claim made for it is backed up strongly by convincing testimony of those who have been cured by it and know of its virtues by experience.

Mr. L. J. Clark, of Orange Courthouse, Va., writes:

"For six years I had an obstinate, running ulcer on my ankle, which at times caused me intense suffering. I was so disabled for a long while that I was wholly unfit for business. One of the best doctors treated me constantly but did me no good. I then tried various blood remedies, without the least benefit. S. S. S. was so highly recommended that I concluded to try it, and the effect was wonderful. It seemed to get right at the seat of the disease and force the poison out, and I was soon completely cured." Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—drives out every trace of impurity in the blood, and in this way cures permanently the most obstinate, deep-seated sore or ulcer. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of potash, mercury, or other mineral. S. S. S. cures Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, or any other blood trouble. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Plural—"A woman will always have the last word." "Words, you mean."—Philadelphia North American.

Curiosity Aroused—Patience—"Alice doesn't believe there's a man living like her husband." Patrice—"Why, how does he live?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Chief of Bureau—"You are neglecting your work." Clerk—"Oh, yes; I'm studying up to take an examination for promotion."—Detroit Journal.

"Papa, I know what makes some people laugh in their sleeve," said little Harry. "Well, my son, what makes them?" asked the father. "'Cause that's where their funny bone is," was the reply.—Troy Times.

Mr. Hilard—"Poor Skribbles kept up to the very last the fiction that he was a man of letters." Mr. Halket—"How so?" Mr. Hilard—"In his will he appointed a literary executor."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Rather Decided—Mrs. Jones—"I think that Anna has a slight leaning towards this young Mr. Smith." Mr Jones—"Slight! Great Scott, woman you ought to have seen 'em out on the porch last night!"—Kansas City Independent.

Excusable.—While the landlady and the boarders bent their heads devoutly above the table the new arrival sat bolt upright. The good landlady was shocked. "Atheism?" she sharply asked. "No, ma'am," said the new boarder, "bald!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hicks—"It's all right indulging in a little hyperbole when you are making love to a woman; but there's such a thing as overdoing it." Wicks—"As for example?" Hicks—"Why, Dubbleupp. He has been married three times, and he told Miss Kwantz the other evening that she was the first woman he ever loved."—Boston Transcript.

LA GRIPPE

Is now reaping a rich harvest. Medical statistics compiled by the best physicians of the world show that over sixty per cent of the cases of acquired CONSUMPTION are due to LA GRIPPE. There are also other points of weakness. Refer to the numbers on the chart. Study each one carefully. Familiarize yourself with them. If you have an attack of LA GRIPPE begin the use of HUDYAN as soon as the acute symptoms have subsided. HUDYAN will bring about the restoration to perfect health.

The Parts Affected Are:

1. THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE LINING THE BACK PORTION OF THE NOSE.—It becomes inflamed and thickened, and a Chronic Catarrh is the result. HUDYAN will reduce the inflammation, and leave the mucous membrane in a perfectly healthy condition.

2. (THE EAR DRUM) THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE EAR.—It becomes inflamed and thickened, giving rise to almost total deafness. HUDYAN will prevent the spread of the inflammation. The drum will not be affected and hearing will be unimpaired.

3. CHRONIC TONSILITIS, OR CHRONIC SORE THROAT.—From the same cause as the two preceding. HUDYAN will prevent its coming on.

4. WEAKNESS IN THE HEART.—HUDYAN will strengthen the heart nerves, equalize the circulation of blood, and cause the heart-beats to become strong and regular.

5-6. A WEAKENED CONDITION OF THE LOWER LOBES of THE LUNGS—HUDYAN will cause the lung tissue to become strong and healthy.

7. LUMBAGO, OR WEAK BACK.—HUDYAN will strengthen it almost immediately.

HUDYAN will cure all of the above symptoms and leave your whole system in a perfect condition of health. Go to your druggist at once and procure a package of HUDYAN for 50 cents, or six packages for $2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Remember that you can consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. Call and see the doctors. You may call and see them or write, as you desire. Address

Hudyan Remedy Company
Corner Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SUMMONS.

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

Sarah J. Pritten, Plaintiff,
vs.
The Jump-off-Joe Gold Mining Company, a corporation, Defendant.

To the Jump-off-Joe Gold Mining Company, a corporation, 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 suit within six weeks from Thursday, the 20th day of July, 1899, the date of the first publication of this summons upon you; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint on file in said Court and cause as follows, to wit: For a judgment for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars with interest thereon at eight per cent since the 1st day of July, 1899, and the sum of One Hundred and Seventyfive Dollars attorney fees and for the costs and disursements of the suit; For a decree forever barring and foreclosing the defendant and all persons claiming through or under it, from all right, title, interest, claim and equity of redemption of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The Southwest quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township 34 South, Range Five West of the Willamette Meridian in the County of Josephine State of Oregon containing 160 acres according to the United States survey thereof; excepting therefrom about two acres heretofore conveyed to the school district; together with all and singular the water rights and privileges, water ditches and ditch rights, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto incident; that the said described lands may be sold under an order and decree of the Court by the Sheriff of Josephine County, Oregon, according to law and the practice of the Court and that the proceeds of such sale may be applied to the payments of the costs of such sale, the costs of said suit and the attorney fees herein and the payment of the amount due the plaintiff and the overplus if any there be, paid to the defendant; that the plaintiff may have judgment and execution against the defendant for any deficiency there may be after applying the proceeds of such sale properly applicable to the payment of said judgment; that the plaintiff may become a purchaser at such sale; that the purchaser thereat may be let into possession of said premises and upon the expiration of the period of redemption the Sheriff of Josephine County make, execute and deliver a deed to said premises to the party legally entitled thereto; For such other, further and different order and relief in the premises as to the Court may seem equitable and just.

This summons is published under and by virtue of an order of the Honorable Abe Axtell, County Judge of Josephine County, Oregon, made and dated the 17th day of July, 1899, wherein it is ordered that this summons shall be published in the ROGUE RIVER COURIER once a week for six consecutive weeks.

A. C. HOUGH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

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Miss Cordelia Moore, of Malone, N. Y., until recently, has been a lifelong invalid from palpitation of the heart and weakness of the blood. In speaking of this experience she said:

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"I met a friend who spoke of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and advised me to try them. Before the first box was used I began to regain my appetite and felt better generally. I bought six more boxes and took them. I grew strong rapidly and gained in flesh. I became better in every way. I never felt better in my life than now, and consider myself cured. I cannot say too much regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."—*From the Gazette, Malone, N. Y.*

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

SUMMONS.

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

Joseph Pollock, Plaintiff,
vs.
The Jump off Joe Gold Mining Company, a corporation, Defendant.

To the Jump off Joe Gold Mining Company, a corporation, 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 suit within six weeks from Thursday, the 20th day of July, 1899, the date of the first publication of this summons upon you; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint on file in said Court and cause as follows, to-wit: For a judgment for the sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars, with interest thereon at eight per cent since the 1st day of July, 1899, and the sum of Two Hundred Dollars attorney fees, and for the costs and disbursements of the suit; For a decree forever barring and foreclosing the defendant and all persons claiming through or under it from all right, title, interest, claim and equity of redemption of, in and to the following described premises, to-wit: The Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section Five and the Northwest quarter of Section Four and the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter and the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Four all in Township 35 South, Range Five West of the Willamette Meridian in the County of Josephine and State of Oregon containing 280 acres according to the United States survey thereof; together with all and singular the water rights and privileges, water ditches and ditch rights, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto incident; that the said described lands may be sold under an order and decree of the Court by the Sheriff of Josephine County, Oregon, according to law and the practice of the Court, and that the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the costs of such sale, the costs of said suit and the attorney's fees herein and the payment of the amount due the plaintiff, and the overplus, if any there be, paid to the defendant; that the plaintiff may have judgment and execution against the defendant for any deficiency there may be after applying the proceeds of such sale properly applicable to the payment of said judgment; that the plaintiff may become a purchaser at such sale; that the purchaser thereat may be let into possession of said premises and upon the expiration of the period of redemption the Sheriff of Josephine County make, execute and deliver a deed to said premises to the party legally entitled thereto: For such other, further and different order and relief in the premises as to the Court may seem equitable and just.

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A. C. HOUGH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

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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