ARMY OF PENSIONERS

The Rolls Are Lengthening as the Years Roll By.

As a Result of the War with Spain 11,000 Applications Have Been Registered—Payments Since the Civil War.

It is not probable that a thorough idea of the cost to the government in dollars and cents growing out of the recent war with Spain and the present struggle in the Philippines will fasten itself upon the people of the country for some time to come. When the United States was drawing upon its every resource more than a year ago, getting ready for the anticipated struggle with Spain, the expense of war was discussed, but there were but few who viewed the subject in all its phases. Little or no attention was paid to the aftermath. The question of pensioning the men who in the ordinary course of war would be disabled either by sickness or wounds, or the widows of soldiers who would be killed in battle or die as the result of disease contracted while in the service, was scarcely touched upon. Yet in the years to come this particular phase of the short but sharp contest will present itself with force to the statesmen whose duty it will be to provide for the current expenses of the government. The experience of the pension bureau has taught that the great majority of men who have served in the various wars of the country since the foundation of the government have not filed their claims for pensions until years after the war in which they were engaged had been brought to a close.

As a result of the war with Spain there have been about 11,000 applications for pensions, either from the men who were incapacitated in the service, or by the widows of men who died while with their commands in camp or in field. Seventy-five pensions have been allowed, the greater number of them being to widows, who are granted $12 a month.

Already the amount paid out in pensions as a result of the Spanish war amounts to more than $11,000 a year, and when favorable action is taken on the claims now pending this amount will without doubt be increased into the millions. There can be no doubt that claims will continue to be received at the pension bureau. Indeed, if past experience counts for anything they have scarcely commenced. The number of men killed in battle during the war with Spain was 279, while 1,465 were wounded. These numbers represent but a very small portion of the ones who are entitled to pensions. The vast amount of sickness in the various military camps in different parts of the country has made many invalids for life, who have a just claim for support by the government. There are thousands of others who contracted diseases in the service, which, while they do not have the immediate effect of disabling the victim will in a few years result in permanent disability and afford good grounds for application for a pension. There is no way of determining the exact number of these cases, but it is thought that they will number many thousands.

The war in the Philippines promises to add thousands of names to the list of those eligible to receive government aid. The number of deaths in action is already considerable, and a greater number have died of wounds received. The unhealthful conditions under which the troops in the Philippines have existed have been responsible for many deaths from sickness and for a still greater number of partial or total disabilities. From present indications many more will be killed or wounded before the insurrection is crushed. The advent of the summer season in the Philippines will no doubt prove somewhat disastrous to the American soldiers, who are accustomed to the northern and more temperate climate of the United States.

The records of the pension office show that more than $2,250,000,000 have been paid out in pensions resulting from the civil war. The cost of the active operations of that war—that is, the cost of maintaining the various armies in the field—was somewhat more than $1,000,000,000. Thus far the pension money for the civil war has been more than twice that paid out for the cost of actual operations. Nor is the end in sight. The amount of pension money paid out during the fiscal year 1898 was $4,000,000 more than that of the previous year. There is every reason to believe that it will be fully 15 years before the amount of money needed for the payment of pensions of the civil war will be materially decreased and fully 50 years before the last claimant has passed away.—Washington Times.

Stale Cake with Bananas.

Slice broken cake into small pieces, and put it in a glass dish with alternate layers of banana sliced. Make the following sauce: Cook in a double boiler a mixture of half a cup of milk, half a cup of water, one even teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a heaping teaspoonful of cornstarch diluted in cold water. When done, pour it over the cake and bananas, and when it is cool, cover the top with whipped cream, or the beaten white of an egg sweetened a little.—Housewife.

Lease of Six Inches of Land.

A lease of six inches of ground at 117 Franklin street, Chicago, for 91 years and one month, from May 1, 1899, was recorded the other day. It runs from George L. Barber to Hiram B. Peabody, and is for an annual rental of $45. The property has a depth of 81 feet, and comprises the party wall between 117 and 115 Franklin street.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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.

Quartz location notices printed on cloth at the COURIER office.

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with Consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 25c and 50c. For sale by all Druggists.

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 shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A MONSTER ENGINE.

It Weighs 127 Tons and Is the Largest Ever Built for Passenger Service.

Railroads, east and west, are not competitive in their equipments in any sense; but the monster locomotive of the Boston & Albany railroad, which recently took the palm from old "999" of the Empire State express, must relinquish its place to a western rival.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad has recently put into service the two largest passenger engines ever constructed. They will be used on the Denver express and the fast mail trains. These new giants, numbered 1591 and 1592, weigh just one ton more than the Massachusetts wonder. One hundred and twenty-seven tons each, 2,000 pounds more than their eastern rival.

Eastern railroads were in a nine-days' wonderment over the Boston & Albany's experiment. When locomotive No. 221 thundered out of Boston a few weeks ago at a 70-mile sweep for Springfield, the world's record in locomotives was exceeded. Without any spirit of competition and wholly within the scope of its needs, the Burlington system has had to outdo the New England line.

Compared with the Boston & Albany's No. 221, the Burlington's No. 1591 shows more marked characteristics than are to be guessed from the total weight-difference of one ton. The Albany's engine weighs 126 tons, and the Burlington's 127 tons; the drivers of the one are six feet two inches, and of the other seven feet one-quarter of an inch; No. 221 hauls a train weighing 310 tons and No. 1591 pulls one weighing 371 tons; the compound cylinders of the one are 22 by 34 inches and of the other 23 by 26 inches; No. 221 carries eight tons of coal and 4,500 gallons of water; No. 1591 takes 12 tons of coal and 5,000 gallons of water; both engines have the same steam pressure of 220 pounds to the square inch.

This new mastodon of the Burlington's is the Atlantic type, Vauclain compound engine, with two cylinders—high and low pressure—on each side. Its boiler is fitted with 294 tubes, two inches in diameter, and 16 feet long. Its giant drivers, two on a side, are about midway between the back of the cab and the front of the pilot. Just behind them is a trail-truck, with two wheels five feet in diameter. Back of these are the regulation trucks supporting the tender. Each of the four drive-wheels weighs 3,200 pounds, and makes about 240 revolutions to the mile.

On its first trip with the Denver flyer, No. 1591 pulled a solid vestibule train of two mail cars, one composite library and smoking car, two sleeping cars, a dining car and two reclining chair cars—a load 61 tons in excess of that drawn by the eastern engine. On this occasion No. 1591 behaved admirably. When her journals are a little smoother and when she has "found herself" under the hand of her new master, the Burlington's record of 90 miles an hour with old 590 and the fast mail may be made to read—100 miles?

NEW AMERICAN EXPORT.

Office Furniture and Fittings Made Here Are Now Being Shipped to Cuba.

According to the federal census of 1890 there were in the United States more than 10,000 persons engaged in brass casting and brass finishing, and they received, collectively, $6,000,000 a year in wages and kept in operation a business in which, at that time, $20,000,000 was invested. One of the details of the brass casting and finishing business relates to the work supplied for office fixtures, in which, by degrees and with good results, metal, and especially brass, has been substituted for the less ornamental, less durable, and less desirable wood. Only a few days ago one of the big brass companies shipped to Havana the bronze work for the offices of a banking house. In brass manufactures New York and Philadelphia stand almost on conditions of equality as regards the number of establishments, but in respect to the number of persons employed and the wages paid, both cities are exceeded by Baltimore and Detroit. Baltimore has always done a large business in brass finishing, and the great extension of the Michigan lumber trade in the manufacture of furniture has been the reason for the prominence of Detroit in the use of brass fixtures and ornaments, as a part of office fixtures.

American ingenuity in the field of manufacture is sufficient to insure a favorable market for American made goods wherever the industrial conditions are fair to American producers. Spain is a large producer of both copper and zinc, of which brass is made. With a heavy duty upon American copper castings and a more favorable mode of treatment of Spanish products in this line the Cuban market for copper ware was naturally larger before the war than it has since become. Now shipments of American office furniture have begun to be a notable item of commerce with Cuban cities. In the manufacture of office furniture the United States stands at the head of all the countries of the world.—N. Y. Sun.

American Importing Potatoes.

A man whose attention had been attracted to several large trucks piled high with what were labeled "selected Scotch potatoes," was curious enough to investigate this seeming variance with the idea that America supplies the world with food products. He found that Scotch potatoes had been known here for 15 years. None had been imported, however, for five years until this season, when the scarcity of potatoes here and the plentifulness of the Scotch crop made importations profitable. One ship alone brought 150,000 sacks. Potatoes are regularly imported from Germany also.—N. Y. Sun.

The Excitement not Over.

The rush at the drug store still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 25c and 50c.

The San Francisco weekly Bulletin with the COURIER at the reduced price of $1.75 per year.

CONCERNING CLOTHES MOTHS.

Some Valuable Information as to Protecting Furs and Woolens from Their Ravages.

The month of June is that in which the depredations of the clothes moth, that most destructive of household pests, are chiefly to be dreaded. Never safe from it, in the steam heated atmosphere of our city houses, the warm, damp evenings of the early summer, when furs and woolens, though little used, are still kept out in case of possible need, are those in which it finds its greatest opportunities and works its most appalling mischief, mischief often not discovered until months later, when the cherished garment is found to be a ghastly wreck.

Entomologists tell us that this innocent looking little silver gray insect, smaller than the ordinary house fly, lays 500 eggs; therefore it is no wonder that the progeny of a single moth miller is sufficient to destroy a whole garment and a large one at that. Your costly fur cape is lying on your lap in the carriage, as you take your drive, or tossed down on a chair as you come in. In amongst its silky hairs creeps Mme. Tinea Microlepidoptera and deposits her eggs where her offspring will find comfortable quarters and abundant food. Nature has provided her with the means of fastening the infinitesimal eggs securely at the very root of the hairs. Therefore when you give your furs a cursory examination and lay them away until fall, alas and a-lack-a-day, when the fall comes the fur flies, and Ichabod is written above your beautiful wrap. So if you wish to escape such a catastrophe, be careful. Pounds of tar and camphor will not preserve your garment if the moth eggs have already been deposited when they are laid away. Practical experience proves that while the moth miller objects to strong odors of any sort, the worm which does the mischief has apparently no olfactory organs, and will do its ceadly work in the midst of tar and camphor galore. If there are no moths in the garments when laid away, and you wrap them securely in newspapers—moths, like other evil doers, object to printer's ink—you may feel reasonably secure that they are safe. The thing is to make sure that no moths are in them, and that none can get at them.

A cedar chest is a nice thing to have, more especially if you live in a flat and it takes the shape of a box lounge, but a good packing trunk, lined with two thicknesses of newspapers laid between the clothing at every layer, is just as efficacious for the preservation of the goods. Indeed, if you like, you may keep your rugs on the floor all summer and your wraps in the wardrobe, and if you beat and brush them regularly twice a week they are as safe as though packed away.

I once asked a well-known furrier what moth preventive he preferred. His answer was: "A man with a stick." Then he went on to explain that all the garments in his shop were kept hanging in cedar-lined closets, and once a week, all the year round, were taken out and well beaten and examined. This proceeding rendered them perfectly safe. Nowadays the large houses use cold storage, and your costly furs which they insure for the summer are kept in rooms where the air is as dry as a bone and many degrees below freezing. Any venturous moth who should gain access to the safety deposit chamber would be at once frozen stiff. This is also good for the furs, since warm weather is injurious to their beauty. A month's wear in warm weather is harder on fine furs than years of use with the mercury at freezing.

As the moth miller has a supersensitive nose, it rarely attacks any fur with a scent, however faint. Sealskin is comparatively safe from their ravages, and the beautiful skunk fur, which, however carefully deodorized, still retains a slight scent, is never molested. But in laying away your sealskins be careful to see that every hair is in its correct position. Carelessness in this regard is certain to produce a rough and rubbed effect which can only be remedied by a visit to the furrier and expensive treatment at his hands.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cup Pudding.

One heaping cupful of flour, one tablespoonful of baking powder, one pinch of salt, one piece of lard the size of an egg; stir the above ingredients with milk to make a dough. Put one-fourth or more of a cupful of fruit, either plums, cherries or berries, and plenty of juice, in each teacup, and nearly fill with the dough described above. Steam an hour in these cups, without lifting the cover. Then put in saucers and serve with the following dressing. The juice of the fruit ought to run over the pudding when it is turned out: Dressing.—One-half teacupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of flour, butter the size of an egg, salt. Beat sugar and flour, then stir in the butter and pour over it boiling water. Flavor with vanilla or lemon.—Philadelphia Press.

A Capricious Infant.

Mrs. Newlywed—So baby cried while I was out, and you didn't know what he wanted?

Uncle Bourbon (from Kentucky)—Exactly, niece; and I don't believe he knows himself. I tried him on ten-year-old whisky, three-star brandy and some applejack that I put up myself, but I'm darned if he seemed to know just what he did want.—Judge.

Self-Precluded from Disparagement.

The attorney for the plaintiff in an action for killing a dog said: "Gentlemen of the jury, he was a good dog, a fine-appearing dog, a valuable dog, and it does not lie in the mouth of the defendant to say he was a worthless cur, because it is in evidence he offered you that on one occasion he offered five dollars for one of his pups."—Ease and Comment.

Liberty.

Liberty? The true liberty of a man, you would say, consists of his finding out or being forced to find out the right path and to walk thereon. To learn or to be taught what work he was actually able for, and then by permission, persuasion and even compulsion, to set about doing of the same! That is his true blessedness, honor, "liberty," and maximum of well being; if liberty be not that, I for one, have small care about liberty. You do not allow a palpable madman to leap over precipices; you violate his liberty, you that are wise, and keep him as it were in strait waist coats, away from the precipices! Every stupid, every cowardly and foolish man is but a less palpable madman; his true liberty were that of a wiser man, that any and every wiser man, could, by brass collars, or in whatever milder or sharper way, lay hold of him when he was going wrong, and order and compel him to go a little righter.—Carlyle.

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

You

need not lose flesh in summer if you use the proper means to prevent it. You think you can't take SCOTT'S EMULSION in hot weather, but you can take it and digest it as well in summer as in winter. It is not like the plain cod-liver oil, which is difficult to take at any time.

If you are losing flesh, you are losing ground and you need

Scott's Emulsion

and must have it to keep up your flesh and strength. If you have been taking it and prospering on it, don't fail to continue until you are thoroughly strong and well.

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

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 24th, 1899.

It is not difficult to understand why the president chose Mr. Elihu Root of New York, an eminent lawyer, to succeed Secretary Alger at the head of the war department. While this administration, as a result of the war with Spain, has had more legal questions and more difficult ones to deal with than usually falls to the lot of a single administration, the present cabinet has less legal talent than almost any president's cabinet has ever had. As it now stands, Secretary Long and Attorney-General Griggs are the only lawyers in the cabinet. Secretary Hay and Postmaster-General Smith are newspaper men; Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock are business men, and Secretary Wilson is a practical farmer and agricultural expert. Another good lawyer was needed in the cabinet, and President McKinley in common with nearly everybody else, thinks that Mr. Root will fill the bill. If public commendation counted for anything it would be certain that Secretary Root would become a very popular official, but it will really depend very largely upon what occurs in the Philippines. If we win in all the fighting and no scandals develop in connection with the army over there, everybody will sing Secretary Root's praises. But if things go wrong in any way when there is fighting on hand, the American people have a habit as old as the government of holding the secretary of war responsible, and the new secretary will have to take his chances. In any event, he is not likely to find the war department a bed of roses.

The president and Mrs. McKinley will go to Lake Champlain this week for an indefinite stay, depending upon Mrs. McKinley's health, which has been in a very unsatisfactory condition since her return from Massachusetts several weeks ago.

Gossip has it that the president with the assistance of Gen. Miles and Gen. Corbin is going to personally direct military matters in the Philippines, leaving Secretary Root a free hand to handle the important semi-legal matters which are constantly coming up in consequence of our military government of Cuba and Porto Rico. This may not be true, but any plan depending upon the harmonious working together of Generals Miles and Corbin, whose hatred for each other was one of the principal factors in all of Miles' trouble with the war department, starts with failure staring it in the face. Adjutant-General Corbin has had the ear of Secretary Alger and of the president ever since the war began, and has been openly charged with missing no opportunity to poison the minds of both of them against Gen. Miles. Of course if the president orders Gen. Miles to join Gen. Corbin in conference with him, he would have to do it, but the spirit with which he would enter such conferences might be easily guessed.

Admiral Dewey having cabled his approval of the plans submitted to him, through the courtesy of Secretary Long, of the Washington committe of 100 for his reception to Washington, and the presentation to him of the sword voted him by congress, the committeemen are working to make the event a notable one, and everybody seems disposed to help them. No exact date can be set for the reception yet, but inasmuch as this reception is to be a semi-official affair, participated in by the president and his cabinet and all the prominent public men who happen to be in Washington at the time, a strong effort will be made to get the admiral to come direct to Washington without stopping in New York, and let the Washington reception be the first he receives in this country, and the chances favor success, as both the president and secretary of the navy personally favor the idea. However, the matter will be decided by the admiral alone, as no orders will be issued to influence him.

A great many agree with "Corporal" Tanner's summing up the forcing of Secretary Alger, whose resignation takes effect August 1, out of the cabinet: "Alger passes, but the trouble continues." Other mistakes will come in the conduct of the war department. Reflective minds will see then that he was not to blame. The fact is, that the trouble is imbedded in the system, which is traveling in the ruts of antiquity. Until the system changes, the trouble will go on." That there is truth in this statement of the case is known to every man familiar with the war department, and that may be one of the reasons why none of the other members of the cabinet were willing to become secretary of war. The only thing surprising about Secretary Alger's resignation was that he stood the pressure as long as he did before handing it to the president. Those who have seen similar flights made upon cabinet officers had been predicting for months that he would be bound to resign eventually.

Children and Dirt

The mother who would have her children healthy must not be afraid to have them occasionally dirty. While cleanliness is akin to godliness, there is a clean dirt that comes from contact with the sweet earth that is wholesome. Have the little ones bathed frequently, insist that they come to meals with immaculate hands and faces, but, between meals, have them so dressed that they are free to run and romp as they will.

An over-careful mother of an only child complained to a physician that her baby was pale and delicate. He asked to see the child, and the nurse brought in the two-year old from the veranda, where he had been seated on a rug, looking at a picture book. His dainty nainsook frock was spotless, as were also the pink kid boots and socks.

"What that child needs is wholesome dirt", was the physician's verdict. Put a gingham frock and plain shoes on him, and turn him loose on the lawn or in the fresh earth. If he is not rosy and happy in a month, let me know.

At the expiration of the prescribed time the baby was transformed. The eyes that had been heavy were bright, the skin had acquired a healthful glow, the arms and legs were plump, and the languid, tired little patient had become a rollicking boy. The freedom, fresh air, and clean dirt had, in a month's time, wrought a greater change in the child's system than all the skill of the medical fraternity could have effected.

Mothers, who take their little school boys and girls away for vacation, should let them romp at will out of doors, fish in the brook, ride on the hay, and wear shoes and clothing of which they need not be too careful. A child is much happier if untrammelled by too many "don'ts." And the mother is happier too if she need not say "don't" every hour in the day.—Harper's Bazar.

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 ever half a century. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory.—W. F. Kremer. 10

The Unsolved Problem of Astronomy.

The greatest fact which modern science has brought to light is that our whole solar system, including the sun, with all its planets, is on a journey toward the constellation Lyra. During our whole lives, in all probability during the whole of human history, we have been flying unceasingly toward this beautiful constellation with a speed to which no motion on earth can compare. The speed has recently been determined with a fair degree of certainty, though not with entire exactness; it is about ten miles a second, and therefore not far from three millions of miles a year. But whatever it may be, it is unceasing and unchanging; for us mortals, eternal. We are nearer the constellation now than we were ten years ago, by thousands of millions of miles, and every future generation of our race will be nearer than its predecessor by thousands of millions of miles.

When, where, and how, if ever, did this journey begin; when, where, and how, if ever, will it end? This is the greatest of the unsolved problems of astronomy. An astronomer who should watch the heavens for 10,000 years might gather some faint suggestion of an answer, or he might not. All we can do is to seek for some hints by study and comparison with other stars.—Prof Simon Newcome in July McClure's.

A FADHLI BABY.

One That Was Four Months Old and Had Never Been Washed—A Traveler's Experience.

We went to a village called Abu Shebbo, more under the mountains. We were shown about very civilly and taken to the door of a larger dar and asked if we wished to go in, says the Geographical Journal. We did not know if we were wanted, so made an indefinite answer. There was a difference of opinion, and at last they said the bibi should go in; so I crossed the court and entered the house and had hardly done so, when my hand was seized and I was dragged by a man through black darkness round and round. I stepped high and as quickly as I could rushed after him. At the third round I saw a little light shining on the roughest possible earthen steps and was pulled into a little room, where I was greeted with cries of amazement by some women, and then continued my way unaided to the top of the tower. The parapets were ornamented with gazelle horns.

After some time I wanted to go down, but I was on my way taken to a large room where manners demanded I should settle down for coffee. Everyone was very kind and for greater friendliness a naked baby, four months old, was placed in my hands. When I wished to return it was made to sit on my knee. It soon kindly cried and was, to my joy, removed. It has never in its life been completely washed, though several large spots and trimmings had been painted on its head.

GREEN SICKNESS

Is rather a common disease and is met with amongst young women. It is caused from an impoverished condition of the blood. Being a blood disease Chlorosis can be cured by **HUDYAN** the great vegetable remedy for the blood and nerves. **HUDYAN** will enrich the blood and give it back its healthy, red color. The blood being in a poor condition, none of the organs of the body are properly nourished. **HUDYAN** will cause the blood to become pure.

HUDYAN will restore the organs to a healthy condition. **HUDYAN** will bring back the blooms to the cheeks and cause the green tinge to disappear. If you have the symptoms, take **HUDYAN** now, and they will leave you.

THE PRINCIPAL SYMPTOMS ARE:

1. CONSTANT HEADACHE.—**HUDYAN** will make the blood pure and nutritious and the headache will disappear.

2. GREENISH, OR YELLOWISH GREEN COMPLEXION.—**HUDYAN** will make the complexion red and rosy.

3. PULSATION IN THE NECK.—This is due to the watery condition of the blood, and will disappear shortly after the use of **HUDYAN** is commenced.

4. WEAKNESS AND PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—**HUDYAN** will strengthen the heart and make the beats full, strong and regular.

HUDYAN is the remedy that you want. The color will return to your cheeks. Your headache will disappear and you will no longer appear weak and miserable. **HUDYAN** will restore the functions of nature. Remember that **HUDYAN** is for men and women. Go to your druggist and get **HUDYAN** and follow the directions as given in the circular. **HUDYAN** is sold at 50 cents per package, or 6 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 Seventy five 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 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 therent 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. HOGUE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

The Maid and the Miracle

Miss Lucy Tucker, the daughter of a prominent farmer of Versailles, Ind., was the victim of nervous prostration. Most of the time she was confined to bed, and was on the verge of St. Vitus' dance. It was a pitiful case which medical science failed to conquer. Finally a doctor prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Her father said:

"We began giving the pills at once, and the next day we could see a change for the better in her. We gave her one pill after each meal until she was entirely well. She has not been sick a day since. We think the cure almost miraculous.

FRANK TUCKER, Mrs. F. TUCKER.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Tucker, being duly sworn, state that the foregoing is true in every particular.

HUGH JOHNSON,
Justice of the Peace.

—From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are 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, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

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 may be applied to the payments 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 therent 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. HOGUE,
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.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

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

Scientific American.

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

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

DOCTOR MEYERS & CO.
Specialists for Men

These physicians have been curing weakness and nervous troubles exclusively since 1881. They have the largest and best equipped medical institution, and the most experienced practice in the U. S.

No Pay Till Cured.

Unfortunate men who cannot call should write for advice and private book—

ALL FREE.

Thousands cured at home. Consultation free.

ESTABLISHED 17 YEARS.
All business confidential. No Charge for Consultation.
731 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO | Elevator Entrance.

NEVER TOO OLD TO BE CURED.

S. S. S. is a Great Blessing to Old People. It Gives Them New Blood and Life.

Age does not necessarily mean feebleness and ill health, and nearly all of the sickness among older people can be avoided. Most elderly people are very susceptible to illness, but it is wholly unnecessary. By keeping their blood pure they can fortify themselves so as to escape three-fourths of the ailments from which they suffer so generally. S. S. S. is the remedy which will keep their systems young, by purifying the blood, thoroughly removing all waste accumulations, and imparting new strength and life to the whole body. It increases the appetite, builds up the energies, and sends new life-giving blood throughout the entire system.

Mrs. Sarah Pike, 477 Broadway, South Boston, writes: "I am seventy years old, and had not enjoyed good health for twenty years. I was sick in different ways, and in addition, had Eczema terribly on one of my legs. The doctor said that on account of my age, I would never be well again. I took a dozen bottles of S. S. S. and it cured me completely, and I am happy to say that I feel as well as I ever did in my life."

Mr. J. W. Loving, of Colquitt, Ga., says: "For eighteen years I suffered tortures from a fiery eruption on my skin. I tried almost every known remedy, but they failed one by one, and I was told that my age, which is sixty-six, was against me, and that I could never hope to be well again. I finally took S. S. S., and it cleansed my blood thoroughly, and now I am in perfect health."

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

is the only remedy which can build up and strengthen old people, because it is the only one which is guaranteed free from potash, mercury, arsenic and other damaging minerals, it is made from roots and herbs, and has no chemicals whatever in it. S. S. S. cures the worst cases of Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism, Tetter, Open Sores, Chronic Ulcers, Boils, or any other disease of the blood.

Books on these diseases will be sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Our Cuts Talk
THE WILLIAMS & HAFFNER ENGRAVING CO.
DENVER

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and Foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUMMONS.

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

Jasper N. Morey, Plaintiff,
vs.
Lowie Jane Morey, Defendant.

To Lowie Jane Morey, 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 3rd day of August, 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 decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant and for his costs and disbursements of suit.

This summons is published by order of an order of the Honorable Abe Axtell, County Judge of Josephine County, Oregon, made and dated the 20th day of July, 1899, wherein it ordered that said summons shall be published in ROGUE RIVER COURIER once a week six consecutive weeks.

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

EAST and SOUTH

— VIA THE —

Shasta Route

— of the —

Southern Pacific Company

Express Trains Leave Portland Daily.

South.			North.
7:00 P. M.	LV.	Portland	AR. 8:00 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	LV.	Grants Pass	LV. 5:20 P. M.
7:45 A. M.	AR.	San Fran'co	LV. 7:30 P. M.

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

Roseburg Mail Daily.

8:30 A. M.	LV.	Portland	AR. 4:30 P. M.
12:40 P. M.	LV.	Albany	LV. 12:20 P. M.
5:20 P. M.	AR.	Roseburg	LV. 7:30 A. M.

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE

Pullman Buffet Sleepers

— and —

SECOND CLASS SLEEPING CARS

Attached to all through trains

For further particulars inquire of Geo. Estes, Grants Pass.

West Side Division.

MAIL TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

7:30 A. M.	LV.	Portland	A