COLONY THAT FAILED

Cultured Poles Who Didn't Make a Success of Farming.

Titled and Talented People Were Interested in the California Scheme, But Their Efforts Were Fruitless.

Arden is all that remains of a Utopian colony which was established here by a party of sentimental Polish patriots about 23 years ago. It was composed of refugees and reformers, artists and idealists, under the leadership of Vladscot, the poet, whose odes and lyrics have since made him famous; Michael Kroschiski, the famous and perhaps the foremost Polish painter; Helena Modjeska, who was then at the zenith of her fame as an actress; Count Bozenta, her husband, who was expelled from Poland because of his patriotic energy; Henry Sienkiewicz, who has since become famous as the author of "Quo Vadis," and others of similar stripe, who made a vain and patriotic attempt at cooperative agriculture, with the most unhappy results.

There were 33 of these people all told—24 young men and nine young women, mostly artists, musicians and authors. Four were actors and two were sculptors of eminence in their native land. All belonged to the artistic professions and none had the slightest experience or knowledge of farming or the practical affairs of life. They expected to live an idyllic existence in California, like the lotus-eaters in Tennyson's poem, with much love and little labor, and from the fleeces of their flocks and the fruit of their olive and orange groves they expected to find sustenance, while the artists could paint the turquoise sky and the purple mountains, and the rest could dream and write.

They came in 1876. They settled on a tract of land in Orange county, which they were induced to buy through the enterprise of a Los Angeles real estate agent, and they expended their entire capital of $54,000 in the purchase of the property, the erection of buildings and securing machinery, implements and live stock. Only two or three could speak English, and none had ever worked on a farm before. Therefore, they were at the mercy of unscrupulous neighbors, who did not hesitate to take advantage of the confiding and unsophisticated foreigners.

It is said that if the Poles had been willing to lie quietly under the orange trees and smoke their cigarettes without attempting to interfere with nature the farms would have given them a living. But being unaccustomed to manual labor and undertaking to conduct their business upon theories which they found in books the only reward they reaped for their serene faith was poverty and disaster. Notwithstanding all the books they had read and the theories they had formed to the contrary, they found that farming was not so much fun as they had expected, and to the end they were never able to understand why their books did not contain antidotes for the misfortunes which seemed the ordinary everyday fate of farmers.

But during all their afflictions and distress they never forgot their artistic tastes, and one of their neighbors now living in San Diego tells how he found the whole colony assembled in the loft of the barn one morning listening to a symphony by Sebastian Bach in D minor while the last cow was dying of colic, caused by improper food.

Starvation finally compelled the colony to disintegrate. Modjeska and the other theatrical people went back upon the stage and Henryk Sienkiewicz went to Los Angeles, where he lived in an attic and cooked his own meals until he could get money to pay his passage back to Poland, while the remainder found temporary employment until they could obtain relief.

Sienkiewicz is well remembered by the old residents here. He was then about 24 years old and was always writing. He learned a little English at the boarding house where he found refuge in Los Angeles, but no one ever suspected his talent until "Quo Vadis" appeared in print.—W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Caring for the Muscles of the Hands.

The hands soon show the effects of age, and one thing which much conduces to a premature shrinking of the muscles of the hands, and which is answerable for half the wrinkled palms and fingers we see at an age at which, normally, they should be fresh and firm, is that wretched habit of wearing gloves and sleeves that are too tight. Too tight gloves must have their influence on the development of the muscles wherever the circulation is at all defective. The nails should be filed each day, but seldom cut. The eccentricity of wearing the nails long and pointed should never be observed. The ideal nail is just long enough to protect the tip of the finger.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Out of Art.

She—Your friend, Mr. Palette, is an artist, I presume?

He—Oh, no; Jack is a hard-working business man.

"Indeed! He was buying tube paints."

"Yes, I know. He finishes exhibition pictures for young ladies at fashionable boarding schools."—N. Y. World.

Timely Advice.

Sick Passenger (on the voyage over)—What, oh, what can I do to relieve myself of this sea sickness?

Old Sea Dog (nonchalantly)—Give it up.—Philadelphia North American.

World's Explosives.

Thirty years ago there were only two dozen explosive compounds known to chemists. Now there are over 1,000.—Chicago Tribune.

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.

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.

When You Ride Your Wheel

Always shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It keeps your feet cool, prevents sweating feet, and makes your endurance ten fold greater. Over 1,000,000 wheel people are using Allen's Foot-Ease. They all praise it. It gives rest and comfort to smarting, hot, swollen, aching feet and is a certain cure for ingrowing toe-nails. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Philadelphia collected $102,000 as taxes on trolley company dividends last year.

To clean asphalt pavements in Utica last year cost about two cents a running foot.

Portland, Ore., claims to have the fastest stern-wheel steamboat in the world. The Hassalo, recently completed for the Columbia river trade, has made spurts of 26 2-3 miles an hour.

Radiation takes place more rapidly from the surface of plants than from the air about them, so that on very still nights the plants are sometimes several degrees colder than the surrounding air.

A German railroad now building in eastern Africa, where the climate is most dangerous to white men, recently offered positions to civil engineers at $1,125 per annum, station masters, $1,000, and locomotive drivers, $900.

So many cattle were killed by lightning while standing near wire fences, in the state of Illinois, during the summer of 1898, that it has been proposed to diminish the danger by means of ground wires, which would conduct the electricity during a thunderstorm from the fence wires into the earth.

Like many another long-retained notion, the idea that dogs perspire in an unusual way proves to have no foundation in fact. Replying to an inquiry, Mr. S. G. Shattuck, of the Royal college of surgeons, states that dogs cannot sweat by the tongue, as the only glands in a dog's tongue are in the posterior part, and these have a mucous-secreting structure. The dog's skin, moreover, is abundantly provided with glands like those producing sweat in man.

AUTHORS TAKE WARNING.

Your Publishers May Get Damages If You Put Upon Them a Badly Written Book.

A curious case between publisher and author came to a conclusion with a verdict that was substantially, if not technically, for the author. The publishers get 25 cents instead of the $770 they claimed. The author gets the $125 of his counterclaim for final payment due under the contract.

The publishers sued the defendant because a work on "Imperial Britain," which they had employed him to write, contained a good many inaccuracies. It was, in consequence, they said, unfavorably received, and they lost money by it.

But the weak point of their case was that they passed it for publication with all its inaccuracies, and evidently without any "reading" worthy of the name. They were thus on the horns of a dilemma. If they had read it, they were responsible for its errors. If they had not, they had little right to complain.

The defendant really seems to have erred by excess of zeal. He consulted so many books of reference on the subject that he got them mixed. He had given to Wales Merthyr Tydfil for a capital, and had set down china clay, soda, arsenic and epsom salts under building stones. An earthworm wormed itself in among his "reptiles," and he virtually granted the Isle of Man its independence by failing to include it among the British isles.

On these points he made the most handsome acknowledgments. The arsenic and the salts got in through a mistake in the numbering. A mistake of that kind would account for anything. With their peculiar system of revision, the publishers ought to have congratulated themselves that bricks and mortar did not get in among the medicines.

In regard to another blunder, he declined, with charming candor, to defend the statement that Pretoria was the capital of British Zambesia. Yet it might have been, if some of us had had their way with the Transvaal.

Many books are written; how few would bear editing in open court?—London News.

WORKING TO MUSIC.

Building a Railroad in Africa with the Aid of an Orchestra Instead of a Boss.

Building a railroad in the Soudan is not carried on to the sound of the voice of an Irish "boss" directing a gang of Italian laborers. As becomes the milder atmosphere of the tropics, a railroad in those regions is built to the "lascivious pleasing of a lute," or the African equivalent. The "sofas" are the working people and the "griots" are the musical ones. The "sofas" will not work unless the "griots" play. So every gang of men has its orchestra. The "griots" play on flutes and rude harps the peculiar "rag-time" tunes of Africa, and the picks and shovels of the "sofas" go industriously as long as the music lasts. Let the music stop and the work slackens and then fails altogether.

Fancy a gang of Italian laborers employed in the construction of a line of railroad in the United States insisting that "Il Trovatore" should be played for them while they worked. In the Soudan it has been found impossible to get work out of the natives in the construction of railroads unless music was furnished. Every contractor who has tried it has failed. So to the sound of music the steel rails are penetrating the Congo region and forcing their way through the Soudan. To every gang of 40 or 50 men there are assigned two harp players and a flute player. As long as the music keeps up the black laborers do not seem to feel fatigue. Generally the musicians get tired before the laborers do. The music produced by these cheerers of labor would not be inspiring to a white man, for it is filled with that peculiar chromatic wailing which one hears in the negro songs of the south. To the Africans, however, the tunes seem to be an inspiration.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Sure Relief.

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 25c in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

FELL FROM THE SKY.

Meteorites Astonish African Villagers and Are Sent to London.

Fine Collection of Celestial Visitants in the British Museum—Explosions of Meteorites.

The fine representative collection of meteorites in the department of minerals in the British museum has just been enriched by four stones which were seen to fall on the morning of January 25 last in native villages on the eastern slopes of Mount Zomba, British Central Africa. Two of them, completely encrusted and weighing 14 ounces and 17 ounces respectively, are presented to the trustees by Mr. Alfred Sharpe, C. B., her majesty's commissioner and consul general; part, weighing 29 ounces, of a third stone by Mr. J. F. Cunningham, secretary to the protectorate, and part, weighing 19 ounces, of a fourth stone by Mr. J. McClounie, acting collector of revenues.

It was about eight o'clock on the morning of the 25th of January that there was heard at Zomba a crash like thunder, the reverberations lasting for a few minutes afterward. The detonation was heard at Chiromo, situated about 90 miles south of Zomba, and at Fort Johnston and beyond, a distance of about 70 miles in the opposite direction. Zomba was thus roughly the center of the district over which the actual explosion of the meteorite took place. About nine a. m. news reached the residency that several stones had fallen in native villages on the eastern slopes of Zomba mountain, which is situated immediately behind the Zomba settlement, and rises to a height of 6,000 feet above the sea, the settlement being at 2,000 feet.

Ten fragments in all were found, the largest weighing five pounds 12½ ounces. At one of the villages the people were found squatting round the stone in a circle discussing the "miracle," as they called it. No one had touched or approached the stone, and it was still lying where it fell, when the officials sent to investigate the matter arrived. The story of its fall was given as follows:

"A woman was pounding corn under a tree within about ten yards of her hut when the stone fell. The whole village heard the detonation immediately afterward, and gathered to where the woman was standing to view the stone. They were afraid of it, thinking it enchanted, and they sat at a distance round it, each giving a version of its probable origin and meaning."

It fell on hard ground, but, as there were no rocks about, no difficulty was experienced in digging it up complete.

At Blantyre a little before eight on the same morning a star of exceptional brilliancy was seen to pass across the sky in the direction of Lake Shirwa (roughly, west to east), leaving a trail or tail behind it, immediately followed by an explosion like a crash of thunder. Mr. McClounie states that the report was heard with the precision of a cannon boom, while Mr. Sharpe, who, at the time of the explosion, was on top of Zomba mountain, heard one very loud report; then for some two minutes a long rumbling or buzzing noise, gradually getting fainter and fainter.

Explosions of meteorites are generally followed by sounds which have been variously likened to the flapping of the wings of wild geese, the bellowing of oxen, Turkish music, the roaring of a fire in a chimney, the noise of a carriage on the pavement, and the tearing of calico. Mr. Fletcher, the keeper of the department of minerals, in his "Introduction to the Study of Meteorites," states that these sounds are probably due to the whirling of the fragments through the air in the neighborhood of the observers.

As far as at present known, the area over which the Zomba stones fell represents about nine miles long by about three wide, but, inasmuch as the fragments collected are only those which were seen to fall close to people or houses, it appears probable that a large number of stones may have reached the earth.—London Times.

Strangely Cured of Stuttering.

The curious freaks the mauser bullet has performed in its coursings through the systems of fighting Americans in the late wars have resulted in some queer tales. The latest is the experience of Private H. E. Redmond, company C, First Colorado volunteer infantry, who, when he enlisted, stuttered so badly that the recruiting officer came near leaving him off the rolls. Private Redmond was wounded in the battle of Mariquina on March 31. Now, his wound is healed and he stutters no more. A mauser bullet struck him in the face, passed diagonally downward through his mouth, and made its exit near the back of the neck. It was considered a frightful wound by the surgeons, but Redmond proceeded to recover even faster than patients with less painful injuries. Now, all that can be seen of the wound is a small, livid spot to the left of the nose and above the upper lip. Redmond chews hard-tack with the greatest zest and tells stories he has not been able to finish in years on account of his halting speech. He insists that the mauser bullet carried away his vocal impediment.—N. Y. Sun.

Died from Famine.

In 1891 the death rate in Russia rose from 32.7 to 38.2 per 1,000, or, expressing the same facts in absolute figures, the number of deaths attributed directly to the famine was 656,000. If the famine of 1899 is to leave these figures far behind, says a London exchange, there can be no question of its terrible intensity. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

Come and See Us.

There are a number of small amounts from 15c to $1.00 yet due us on the "Daily Bulletin," published by us last year. We wish to have these accounts settled as quickly as possible.

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.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 31st, 1899.

Secretary Root arrived in Washington today, and will tomorrow be sworn in as secretary of war. Everybody is trying to find out how much, if any, foundation there is for the story about his intending to inaugurate a general shake-up of the much criticised bureaucratic methods of the war department and to introduce a more modern system. Mr. Root has the art of saying nothing down to perfection, and he is practicing it. Most of these stories doubtless have their origin in the well-known need for changes in the business methods of this department. Secretary Root has the reputation, in his profession, of being able to get at the bottom of things as quick as the next man, and it will not be surprising if he recognizes many weak spots in his experiences with the departmental business in the next two weeks, and has some change to recommend by the time the president returns from his vacation. Gen. Miles can give him several pointers, and he is credited with the intention to do so.

Nobody in Washington believes that Admiral Dewey used the language attributed to him in an interview cabled to this country and widely published. Even if he thought our next war would be with Germany, he has too much sense to publicly say so.

A matter which has given the administration a great deal of trouble and which threatened to cause more or less scandal before being disposed of, appears to have been settled by an opinion of the attorney-general, given at the request of the secretary of war, that neither the secretary of war nor the president has any authority to grant perpetual concessions of a public nature in Porto Rico. The attorney-general takes the ground that previous to the treaty of peace with Spain, the privilege of granting such concessions was exclusively that of the Spanish crown, and that by that treaty it was passed to the United States, and can now only be disposed of by congress. There is some disappointment among those who expected to get profitable concessions, because of their opinion, but it is very safe to say that it is not shared either by the president or the new secretary of war, both of whom are, doubtless, very glad to escape the task of deciding who should have the concessions sought for. It would have been a thankless task at best, and one full of political dangers.

That the Dewey home will be purchased is now a certainty, unless Dewey forbids it, but the sum contributed is not as large as the committee in charge would like to see it. In an appeal to the public, giving notice that the subscriptions will be closed before the admiral returns, the committee says: "We will purchase the home if not another dollar is received.; so that the question now is whether the patriotic and generous people of the country will permit the purchase of a home at the nation's capital, for the hero of Manila with $20,000 or $30,000.

The man who made a success of the most gigantic job of vaccination ever attempted, that of all the inhabitants of Porto Rico,—Dr. Azel Ames—is in Washington. He talks very interestingly of that island. He said: "Porto Rico is getting in fair shape, but there are several handicaps on the country that need immediate correction. The government is still top heavy and needs simplifying. The mistake has been made of trying to galvanize a defunct Spanish system of laws and yoke it abreast with our progressive American policy. The natives are by no means fit for self government, as yet, and while it is always advisible to supersede a military government as quickly as prudent by civil authority, the time isn't ripe yet to do away with military rule on the island. Two things, however, should be done at once. The Spanish money, now in circulation there, should be withdrawn, and replaced with American currency, even if some loss resulted to our government. The next most pressing need is the abolishment of the tariff. The idea of keeping up import duties between this country and any of its possessions, is an absurdity, and it is working grievous hardship on the people of Porto Rico. A system of internal revenue fairly adjusted and honestly collected, will give to Porto Rico all the revenue it needs for the expense of administering the government."

A well-known Washingtonian, who has returned from a trip to Cuba, thus sums up his opinion of it: "Not until Cuba is Americanized will it be worth while to settle in, and it isn't going to be Americanized fast until some definite policy is declared regarding our intentions as to annexation." The policy of the administration is to carry out the expression of congress and give Cuba an independent government. The plans for taking a census of the island are now being pushed and as soon as they are completed, orders will be issued for municipal elections all over the island. That is as far as present plans go, but it is expected, of course, that a general election will soon follow the municipal election.

PLAYING MARBLES.

Prospective Sea Gunners Who Wish to Become Proficient Should Indulge in the Game.

If foreign nations would become proficient with the formidable guns of modern warfare Lieut. Wilson recommends to their ministers the introduction of the American and English game of playing marbles. The great projectile throwers and shell distributors are no longer sighted as of old, when the gunners of hostile ships frequently pushed their ramrods into the portholes of the enemy. Hours probably before the eager captains come within range distance the junior officers of the American vessels have figured out the problem which is to direct the men who handle the breech-loaders. The density or rarity of the atmosphere, the prevalence of the wind, the height of the sea, are all taken into consideration.

Lieut. Wilson contends that playing marbles steadies the nerves of the prospective naval cadet while he is plodding through the primary grades at school. The sport promotes a spirit of calculation of distances which is of incalculable value when hostile fleets are maneuvering for battle.

Snuffed Out a Tiger.

An officer of the Bengal lancers, who was seized by a tigress, owed his escape to a curious accident. The tigress seized him by the breast of his coat and shook him till he become unconscious. On recovering he heard a strange noise at a little distance, as if somebody was sneezing violently. It was the tigress herself. He slowly turned around and gave a furtive glance in that direction. He could hardly believe his eyes. There was the tigress slinking off with her tail very much between her legs and sneezing most violently and making the most piteous grimaces. The truth dawned upon him like a flash of lightning—in the operation of shaking him his snuff-box had flown open from his waistcoat pocket and the tigress had received the contents thereof full in her face.

YOUR LIVER

Is out of order if you have the symptoms enumerated on this chart. You can be cured without the aid of Calomel, Blue Mass or Quinine. They are minerals and are apt to poison the blood. Why not add your name to the already large list of people cured by **HUDYAN? HUDYAN** has cured 10,000 others and it will cure you. **HUDYAN** is the greatest vegetable remedy of the century and will relieve all the following symptoms:

HUDYAN can be had of all druggists for 50 cents per package.

POINTS OF WEAKNESS:

1. BILIOUS HEADACHE—Relieved by **HUDYAN.**

2-3. JAUNDICE OF THE EYES. **HUDYAN** will cause the yellowness to disappear and the normal, healthy color to return.

4. COATED TONGUE. FOETID BREATH. **HUDYAN** will clear the tongue and make the breath pure and sweet.

5. TENDERNESS AND PAIN IN THE STOMACH, DUE TO INDIGESTION. **HUDYAN** will clear the stomach of the excess of bile, relieve the pain and cause the food to be perfectly digested.

6. ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER. **HUDYAN** will lessen the congestion and reduce the liver to its normal size.

HUDYAN will cure all the above symptoms and make you well. Do not delay longer. Go to your druggist at once and procure a package of **HUDYAN** for 50 cents or 6 packages for $2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the **HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY**, San Francisco, California. If you are not satisfied with the effects, return the empty **HUDYAN** box and we will return your money. 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,

Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,

San Francisco, Cal.

How is Your Wife?

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

Spokane Industrial Exposition.

Spokane is making preparations for a grand industrial exposition to be held from October 3rd to October 17th.

Instead of the fruit fair, as formerly given, the managers have enlarged the scope and the exposition will include stock, dairy and mining exhibits, and it is the intention of the managers to make it the greatest annual fair yet held east of the Mississippi.

A SMALL SPOT MAY BE CANCER.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE APPEARED AT FIRST AS MERE PIMPLES.

The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply because they do not know just what the disease is; they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and is even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.

Mr. Wm. Walpole, of Walshtown, S. D., says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye, gradually growing larger, from which shooting pains at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer, and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm. The Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging very freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scab which soon dropped off, and now only a healthy little scar remains where what threatened to destroy my life once held full sway."

Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because *the blood can not be cut away.* Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

S. S. S. cures also any case of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, or any other form of blood disease. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Listen to This Woman's Story

Sarah E. Bowen, of Peru, Ind. said:

"For eighteen years I suffered with weakness peculiar to my sex. I could neither sleep nor eat well, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. My skin was muddy, my eyes heavy, and I was dizzy much of the time. Doctors prescribed for me without avail; medicine seemed to do me no good. I was at the brink of despair when a friend told me what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had accomplished in a case similar to mine. I bought a box and took them. I bought more and took them until I was well and strong. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People brought me new life and I recommend them to every suffering woman."—*From the Republican, Peru, 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 never 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.

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.

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 her 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 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. HOVEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Grants Pass, Oregon

VISIT DR. JORDAN'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

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 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.

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. HOVEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

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South.			North
7:00 P. M.	LV. Portland	AT.	8:00 A. M
6:30 A. M.	LV. Grants Pass	LV.	5:20 P. M
7:45 A. M.	AT. San Fran'co	LV.	7:00 P. M.

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8:30 A. M.	LV. Portland	AT.	4:30 P. M.
12:40 P. M.	LV. Albany	LV.	12:25 P. M.
5:20 P. M.	AT. Roseburg	LV.	7:30 A. M.

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SUMMONS.

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

Dora A. Kelly,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Charles Alfred Kelly,
Defendant.

To Charles Alfred Kelly, Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause within six weeks from Thursday, the 20th day of July, A. D., 1899, the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer the complaint, then for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint on file in said Court and cause, to-wit: For a decree to forever dissolve the marriage contract heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and the awarding the custody of the child of the plaintiff and defendant, to the plaintiff.

This summons is published by order of Hon. H. K. Hanna, Judge, in the above entitled court, made in chambers at Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899.

ABE AXTELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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 20th 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 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 summons shall be published in the ROGUE RIVER COURIER once a week for six consecutive weeks.

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, July 5, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before R. L. Bartlett, county clerk of Josephine county, Oregon, at Grants Pass, Oregon, on August 25, 1899, viz: Benjamin F. Myrick, on his H.E. No. 9755, for the S ½ of NW¼, NE ¼ of NW ¼ and of NE¼ Sec. 24, Tp. 34 S., R. 5 W.

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

J. H. Croxton, of Grants Pass, Oregon.
G. M. Savage, of Grants Pass, Oregon.
J. Savage, of Grants Pass, Oregon.
Frever, of Grants Pass, Ore.

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