THE MANILA VICTORY

Why Admiral Dewey Is Honored the World Over.

Facts About the Great Battle Gleaned from More Recent Reports—Cavite and Santiago Compared.

In order to appreciate the naval victory at Cavite it is needful to recall the state of things which existed at the time of the achievement. If the files of European newspapers and periodicals for the months of March and April, 1898, be consulted, it will be observed that a large majority of reputed experts were then of the opinion that the Spaniards would be found decidedly superior to our countrymen at sea. Even in England, Admiral Colomb and other naval officers showed themselves disposed to take a gloomy view of our prospects of success upon the ocean, owing partly to the fact that Spain was known to possess a number of armored cruisers built in the best European shipyards, but mainly to the vast extent of the seacoast we should have to defend on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. On the Pacific, from the moment that the battleship Oregon was ordered to join the vessels operating in home waters, our means of defense were almost exclusively confined to the squadron under Dewey, which had been stationed in the China seas.

On April 26 a dispatch arrived from Washington ordering Dewey to proceed at once to the Philippine islands, to begin operations against the Spanish fleet, and to capture or destroy it. At two o'clock on the very next day the sailing pennant went up, and Dewey's fleet steered southward across 620 miles of one of the roughest seas in the world, which lay between it and the Philippines. On April 30 it reached Subig bay, between which and Manila lay a distance of 30 miles. It was learned that the Spanish squadron lay inside the Bay of Cavite, the sides of which and the entrances to which were known to be fortified and mined. There is now no doubt that so far as land defenses were concerned, Cavite was far better equipped than was Santiago, into which the fleet under Admiral Sampson never ventured to enter.

Commodore Dewey did not stop to investigate the strength of the fortifications threatening the entrances to the Bay of Cavite, nor the reality of the submarine mines alleged to exist, but, on the very evening of his arrival, that of April 30, swept into the Bay of Cavite, receiving the fire of the fortifications and defying the mines, two of which exploded, one immediately ahead of the flagship. In front of the American vessels lay the Spanish squadron, defended at the rear and on both flanks by land batteries. Leaving out the tremendous advantage given to the Spaniards by these batteries, let us consider the relative strength of the naval forces engaged. Dewey had six fighting ships and the revenue cutter McCulloch, which took no part in the action. The Spaniards had ten fighting ships and two torpedo boats, the latter, however, being practically out of action. The Americans had 57 classified big guns and 74 rapid-fire and machine guns; the Spaniards had 52 classified big guns and 72 rapid-fire and machine guns. The Americans had ten 8-inch guns, while the largest Spanish guns were 6.2 inches. It follows that, if the land batteries be disregarded, Dewey had slightly the advantage in weight of metal and in heavy guns. As regards the number of men engaged, the Spaniards had 1,796 and the Americans 1,678. The result of the battle was the annihilation or capture of every Spanish vessel and the surrender of the shore batteries. The Spaniards admitted a loss of 634 killed and wounded, while the Americans had not one killed and only eight wounded.

It is the completeness of the immediate result which gives Manila a great place in the history of naval battles; but what adds immensely to its importance is the fact that it involved the cession by Spain to the United States of an island empire containing upward of 8,000,000 inhabitants and possessed of immeasurable natural resources. No naval victory in the annals of the world has brought about the transfer from one power to another of so large a population.—Collier's Weekly.

Greatest Arsenal and Armory.

Rock Island, Ill., claims distinction as the site of the largest United States arsenal and armory. It was first occupied by the government as a frontier fort in 1815 and has ever since grown steadily in importance. In 1840 it was made an ordnance depot and in 1852 Rock Island arsenal was instituted. During the civil war it was used as a military prison. A large proportion of the supplies and ammunition used during the recent war with Spain were turned out by the 3,000 men employed in the government shops connected with the arsenal. In less than five months, while the war was in progress, the expenditures for supplies and wages aggregated $2,600,000, and the articles manufactured ranged from breechloading field guns to tin cups. The last congress, pleased with the work done during the war, has ordered the establishment at the armory of a plant for the making of small arms.—Chicago Tribune.

Wave Clouds.

The atmospheric ocean surrounding the earth is frequently disturbed by gigantic waves, which are invisible except when they carry parts of the air, charged with moisture, up into a colder atmospheric stratum where sudden condensation occurs. In this manner, long, parallel lines of clouds sometimes make their appearance at a great height, marking the crests of a ripple of air waves, running miles above our heads.—Youth's Companion.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Philadelphia will add 400 officers to its police force.

Hartford, Conn., is building a million-dollar bridge.

Philadelphia has decided to allow motocycles in the parks.

There are 1,135 miles of railway in Cuba, 551 miles of which are controlled by British companies.

The Ancient Mechanical Society of Baltimore celebrated its one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary recently.

An attack of melancholia caused Mrs. Samuel Miller, of Portchester, N. Y., to cut off her tongue with a pair of scissors.

The best maple sirup comes from the north side of the tree, but the flow is not so large as when the tree is tapped on the south side.

On the big steamer Oceanic there is no seat at the table marked 13, nor no cabin bearing that number. This is a concession to superstition.

Thunder storms are more frequent in Iowa than in any other part of the world. The average is only about every fourth day. Sumatra has 86 in a year, and Rio Janeiro 51.

First-class passengers in England have increased only ten per cent. in ten years, while the number of the third-class passengers has increased 41 per cent. Out of 1,063,000,000 passengers traveling with regular tickets excluding commutation tickets, 963,673,996 went in third-class compartments; 66,199,930 in second-class and 33,037,190 in first-class compartments, so that out of 100 travelers, only three went first-class, six second-class and 91 third-class.

GIRLS, KEEP YOUNG.

Though Hard to Realize at the Time Youth Is the Best Time of Life.

"Mother wants to keep me a baby until I am 20," pouted a girl of 14, whose wise mother wanted to have her retain the loosely-flowing locks and the youthful simple garments suitable to her years for a couple of seasons longer. This complaint is very frequently heard coming from the lips of maidens who are to be envied owing to their adorable youth, the very thing they despise. The rosy flush, the slight figure, the clear eyes will never belong to them but once. Once only can a woman be young. Do not forget this, girls, so anxious to put behind you the one period of your existence when the sun shines as it never will again, and when the birds sing with a sweeter meaning than will be heard when the morning has passed and high noon with the greater heat and pressure of the burdens of life has rushed upon you. Isn't every young thing sweeter and purer than the world-hardened, older ones of the same specie? Look at the lambs at play, note the tender green leaves that shoot out in their innocent verdure from the old winter seasoned branches. Kittens and chicks and young birds are the most appealing creatures, and when one comes to babies there never can be in all this lovely world anything so sweet and loveable as a dear little dimpled baby.

Therefore, girls, stay young. You may have to bear some inconveniences of restraint owing to your extreme youth, but the time will come when you will long for these incidentals of the youthfulness that will have passed away from you forever.—Detroit Free Press.

Baby's Hair.

Sometimes a few hints are worth untold millions to a poor, perplexed young mother, with no fond and experienced grandmother within call to cut the gordian knot of an unexpected nursery problem. In consequence baby may often suffer inconvenience and pain while the doting mamma is doctoring the soft, silky down with which his little head is covered. As everyone of experience knows, baby's scalp is very sensitive, and the bones of the skull are not completely closed up until baby is almost two years old, and when any wise woman advocates the use of alcohol for the purpose of promoting the growth of the hair or keeping the scalp free from all baby ailments, alent scurvy should appear on the head, despite the care and daily washings, do not rub it with alcohol or use a fine-tooth comb for loosening it, but apply frequent and homoeopathic doses of vaseline until the trouble has all disappeared and the little head is free from all disfigurements. Vaseline will also promote the growth of the hair and make it come in thicker and more silky.—N. Y. Herald.

Liberty of Guests.

The ideal hostess is she who permits her guests some measure of local option or of individual liberty. She does not insist on their accompanying her on excursions to which they do not want to go; neither does she remain at home with them if she discovers they are only accepting out of politeness. If she is unsuccessful in ascertaining what the visitors prefer in the way of being entertained, she has the grace to leave them to their own devices. The schedule of the day is laid out at breakfast, if not the evening before. Those who do not care to drive or sail are allowed "the liberty of the subject," as they say in England. A too strenuous hospitality is a terror to its victim. There is a happy medium between being a "whipper-in" and a neglectful hostess.—Baltimore News.

Getting Even.

Friend—How did you fellows come to decide against Lawyer Roorback's client? All the testimony was in his favor and Roorback's address was a masterly effort.

Juryman — Huh! He began his speech by sayin' that a word to the wise was sufficient and then talked two solid hours.—Judge.

A DEADLY COMPOUND.

Nitroglycerin and the Dangers of Its Manufacture.

Largely Used in the Oil Regions for Shooting Wells—The First Man Who Used the Explosive for That Purpose.

Nitroglycerin and its peculiarities are little known even in localities where it is made. Probably in no other place in the United States is there such a great amount of the explosive used as in the Indiana oil field. Indiana has four nitroglycerin factories; two near Montpelier, Blackford county, one at Bluffton and one at Knightstown.

The explosive is made from a composition of acids and glycerin. It is generally pale yellow in color. It is odorless and has a sweet, pungent, aromatic flavor. If touched by one's tongue or even brought into contact with the skin it will produce a severe headache. A large tank, called an agitator, is where the fluid is mixed, and the mixture is composed of equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acid. Inside the tank are several paddles, like those of a churn, and it is here that the real danger in the manufacture exists. The paddles are put in operation and a steady stream of sweet glycerin is turned into the vat until 250 pounds are thoroughly mixed with the 1,500 pounds of acid. The chemicals coming in contact produce an intense heat and in order to obviate the danger cold water is run through pipes encircling and running through the vat. At 85 degrees Fahrenheit a red vapor, almost like fire, arises. If cutting off the supply of glycerin in the agitator does not lower the temperature it is time to say farewell. Before 90 degrees are reached nothing but atoms of the structure and its contents are left.

In its manufacture water is used to flood the workroom, since a drop falling on the floor might lead to an explosion. Not a nail is to be found in the floor of the factory, and the visitor is cautioned not to drag his feet. Those who make the dangerous fluid say that one may pour a barrel of nitroglycerin from a high building to a cement walk below, and it will not explode, but a small quantity of it dropped from the same height in a can will blow the building down. A sharp concussion instantly touches it off. Factories become useless after a few years' operation and have to be destroyed. The timber becomes saturated with nitroglycerin and an explosion is imminent at any time.

The average production of glycerin from 1,500 pounds of acid and 250 pounds of glycerin is about 140 quarts. About 160 quarts constitute an average shot for an Indiana oil well. While magazine explosions are not rare, the real cause of the blowing up never becomes known. Those who are close enough to see the cause always go up with the building. The average time for a shooter or nitroglycerin maker to remain in the business does not exceed five years. Death is instant, and no one has ever recovered from a nitroglycerin accident. Bodies are torn to atoms. Two years ago a magazine in the northern part of Blackford county went up and George Hickock, Harry Woods and two horses were practically annihilated. The wages of employes of the factories range from $125 to $150 a month.

Strange as it may seem, the man who made and exploded the first pound of nitroglycerin in an oil well is hale and hearty at 72 years of age. He is Col. William A. Myers, and his home is at Bolivar, N. Y. He built the first factory in the United States, near Titusville, Pa., in 1868. Up to that time powder had been used to torpedo oil wells. It was then that an explosive that could be discharged under water was found in nitroglycerin. Col. Meyers' father was a Philadelphia chemist and taught his son how to make it. The first well torpedoed was on Col. Mills' lease, near Titusville, and the charge consisted of only two pounds. Oil was worth nine dollars a barrel then, and a torpedo that would double the production of a well was worth almost what the maker chose to ask for it. Col. Myers built 12 different factories in different parts of the oil regions from 1868 to 1885, when he retired from the business. Only one of the original factories stands intact to-day. Myers made several fortunes and spent his money like a prince, but, fortunately for him, he still has a snug sum laid by.

Ever since the big explosion two miles east of Montpelier people give the nitroglycerin wagons and the magazines a wide berth. A big hole in the ground, probably 30 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep in the center, marks the place where the most disastrous nitroglycerin explosion of Indiana ever occurred. George Hickock, who lost his life there, was the oldest shooter in Indiana and is said to have held the record for the best time in executing the dangerous task. There is no doubt that he dropped the "go-devil" in more of Indiana's famous oil wells than any shooter ever in the field.

Considering the danger he encounters, the shooter is poorly paid. The glycerin companies pay him ten cents a quart for doing the work, which means he gets from nine to sixteen dollars for every charge he handles.—Indianapolis Journal.

No Room for Doubt.

Mamma—What are you trying to draw?

Little Ethel—An elephant.

"Rather a difficult subject."

"I'd rather draw elephants than anything else, because people can always tell what it is. They know an elephant is the only animal wif two tails."—Stray Stories.

Where do you get your hair cut? Try Will Mallory.

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.

Crescent City and Grants Pass Stage Line Passenger Rates

From Grants Pass

To Wilderville	$ .75
To Love's	$1.00
To Anderson	$1.25
To Selma	$1.50
To Kerby	$2.00
To Waldo	$3.00
Shelley creek	$4.50
Gasquet	$8.00
Crescent City	$9.00

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

A MEAN ADVANTAGE.

He Was a Lightning Counter and Thereby Got the Drop on His Man.

"Mister," said Broncho Bob, "you're a stranger in this country."

"Yes," was the gentle, unassuming answer.

"I want to make you welcome, but before takin' you into the bosom of the family I want to ask you a question or two. Have you got any good advice concealed on you?"

"I—I must confess I don't quite understand."

"Have you any of these little sayings like 'Think before you speak' an' 'Let dogs delight,' an' so forth? Because if you have, you might as well take warnin' as how they don't go here. Keep 'em to yourself. I've took a likin' to your style, an' I don't want to see you makin' any false moves—'cause if you do you'll git jumped. There was a feller come here about five weeks ago. He left four weeks ago, an' ain't been seen since. We're all fair an' square here. If we make a bargain, we stick to it, but it did hurt to let that feller git away. He used to play poker an' quote piety harder'n anybody I ever seen. Finally, one night, he says: 'Boys, they'se altogether too much quick-temperedness in this place. Now, we're all square people. What we say we'll do, we'll do, an' it 'ud ameliorate general conditions (words like them come easy for him) if we was to take time to let our tempers cool, instead o' jumpin' in an' actin' rash. Now what I propose,' he said, 'is that when any of us gits riled, instead o' draggin' a gun into the game, or talkin' back, he must count a hundred. That's an old-fashioned idea, but it saves lots of unpleasantness.' 'Good scheme,' said Rattlesnake Pete. 'It gives both parties a chance to take steadier aim.' An' follerin' Rattlesnake Pete's lead, we all jined in an' made the agreement. The very nex' night there was a big poker game an' the stranger was gittin' blisters on his fingers rubbin' 'em over the cloth while he took in chips. All of a sudden Apache Joe jumped up an' says: 'You jes' dropped a card you've been holdin' out. I seen yer!' Says the stranger: 'Joe,' says he, 'you'se a liar!' Joe reached fur his gun an' the stranger says: 'Don't furgit the bargain. You've got to count a hundred.' 'That's right,' says all the fellers. Joe started in countin' out loud. It rattled the fellers who was playin' keno in the nex' room so that they had to come an' look on. The stranger kep' his eye on Joe, an' moved his lips, but didn't make a sound. When Joe got to '49' the stranger says '100,' lifted his gun an' blazed away. The crowd made a rush fur him, but he lifted his hand an' says: 'It's all square, boys. I couldn't help gittin' through fust. I'm a lightning calculator.' "—Washington Star.

ONE MILLION LETTERS DAILY.

Employes of the Great Chicago Post Office Do an Immense Amount of Work.

The letters and postal cards that are mailed at the Chicago post office each day would, if laid end to end, make a continuous trail from the Chicago river to the city of Milwaukee. The recent weighing of the mails shows that 1,000,000 letters and postal cards are deposited at the local office and its branches each 24 hours. The weighing of the mails has only to do with the matter originating at the office and disregards that coming from other points to Chicago. The daily total of mail of all kinds going out of this city amounts to 110 tons.

The figures give the following results by classification:

	Pounds.
First class	332,159
Second class	2,573,180
Third and fourth classes	1,617,249
Free matter	263,477

Given in pounds and tons the mail does not make much more impression on the mind than so much sugar or flour, but when reduced to pieces the enormous inflow of letters and papers becomes apparent. Besides the 1,000,000 postal cards and letters gathered up by the collectors each day there are 1,500,000 papers dumped into the sacks in the same time. If spread out in sheets they would make a path two feet wide and 166 miles long. About 150,000 packages of third and fourth-class mail are delivered to the local office each day—nearly 3,000,000 separate pieces of postal matter being sent from this city every 24 hours. It puts the Chicago post office up to the billion mark for the year—1,000,000,000 pieces of mail matter taken in at its doors and over 1,000,000,000 pieces sent out—for the outgoing mail is 15 tons a day heavier than the incoming.

Each letter, paper or other article is handled six times before it leaves the post office. This makes a handling of the equivalent of 14,000,000 pieces a day of outgoing and 14,000,000 more of incoming mail — an average of 14,000 pieces for each employe engaged in the work.

The weighing is being done at the direction of the post office authorities in Washington in order to determine the actual amount of mail matter handled in the country. It is the first weighing of all the mail matter in the Chicago office. The only previous measurement of mails by pounds was that every four years of the mail handled by railroads, upon which is based the compensation of the lines.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Slim Chance of Recovery.

Mose Cohenstein (rapturously)—Oh! Ikey, vot if Moses vould gome on eardth vonce more? Vouldn't it pe a clorious sight to see him make der votter in de East rifer standt on von side, undt den lead der Jews agross!

Ikey Hockstein (with a gleam of hope)—I vish he vould do it, Mose. I mighdt find dot halluf dollar I dropped off der ferry boad last spring!—Puck.

A Bargain.

A whole block in Grants Pass, with a good house and out buildings, with city water, also a good well. Over 150 8-year old fruit trees in good bearing on the place. Five minutes walk to school or church. Would sell three lots, making a corner lot 150x100, a beautiful building site, for $400. The whole place can be bought for $1500.—See Price & Voorhies.

Gun for Sale.

A 44-calibre, '73 model Winchester rifle for sale at a bargain. Call at this office.

Best Winter Route.

For sunshine, flowers and oranges take the Sunset Route via Los Angeles to all points East. Tourist excursion cars and chair cars to El Paso, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Chicago, Cincinnati, Houston, New Orleans and Washington, D. C.

For rates, guides and information address. C. H. MARKHAM, G. P. A., Portland, Or.

PLEDGED TO MARRY WIDOWS.

But the Bachelor Members of the Club All Seem to Prefer Young Girls.

There is a Bachelors' club in the west whose only rule to which members swear allegiance when they join the club is: "Marry a widow." Young girls and old maids alike are barred, says the New York Herald.

One explanation of this rule, given by a member, is: "We consider it the part of wisdom to marry some one who has already discovered that men are not angels."

Another member gives this philanthropic reason: "Young girls always have the best chance with their fresh, blooming faces, and we think the widows ought to be given a show, as their lives have been in a measure blighted, as it were. Anyway, they seem to understand a man better."

Another view of the case is the fact that anything forbidden suddenly acquires wonderful interest. A lot of bachelors who pledge themselves to marry widows are sure to discover the hitherto unappreciated charms of all the maidens in town. No marriages to widows have yet been announced, but several engagements of members to young girls have been confessed. The rules of the club provide for this contingency by demanding a fine of five dollars and loss of membership.

ANYHOW IT RAINED.

The Two Wrangled So Long About It They Got Caught in the Downpour.

Tit-Bits tells the story this way:

"It looks like rain."

"I beg your pardon?"

"I say it looks like rain."

"What does?"

"The—the weather."

"The weather, my dear sir, is a condition. Rain is water in the act of falling from the clouds. It is impossible that they should look alike."

"What I meant was that the sky looked like rain."

"Equally impossible. The sky is the blue vault above us—the seeming arch or dome that we mistakingly call the heavens. It does not resemble falling water in the least."

"Well, then, if you are so thunderingly particular, it looks as if it would rain."

"As if what would rain?"

"The weather, of course."

"The weather, as before stated, being a condition, cannot rain."

"The clouds, then! And here it comes! And I have taken so much time in talking to you that I shall get wet to the skin before I can get to the tram car. Good day."

Cherokee in the Philippines.

A curious bond of sympathy between some of the people of these United States and one of the Philippine tribes has been discovered by a California soldier, who tells his Luzon experiences in the pages of the Overland Monthly. When the Ygreto chief, badly wounded in the February fight, was recovering from his hurts in our hospital in Manila, one of our soldiers who knew the Cherokee language, though he recognized in the Ygreto's talk words that bore a striking resemblance to Cherokee. He tried the chief with a few sentences in Cherokee, with the result that the two soon readily understood one another and became very good friends. As the California "thinking bayonet" who records the incident says: "Here is a curious item for ethnologists."

Tobacco in South America.

A writer in the German scientific periodical Prometheus declares that over-indulgence in tobacco will prove the ruin of South American peoples. Not only do children of two and three years smoke all day long, but mothers have been seen trying to quiet their babies by putting cigars in their mouths.

Resume Sunset Limited.

"The Sunset Limited, the Southern Pacific's famous train of the Sunset route will commence its service for the winter season on Friday, December 15th.

The schedule for this season is considered rather superior to any previous season, affording as it will, opportunity for favorable view of points of interest along the line, and making agreeable connections at New Orleans with limited trains of other lines to and from the important centers of the east.

The train will leave San Francisco at 5 p. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, passing Los Angeles about 7 o'clock the following morning, thus giving a daylight view of the orange belt of Southern California.

Its connections at El Paso with through cars of the Texas & Pacific for St. Louis will place California passengers in that city from 10 to 12 hours ahead of all other lines. The trip from Houston to New Orleans, through the interesting plantations and bayous of Southern Louisiana, will also be by daylight, and the arrival in the Gulf city just in time to connect with the fast trains for Washington, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and other points.

The Sunset Limited equipment and service is up to its well-known high standard. It is worthy of remark that the distance of 3900 miles from San Francisco to New York is traversed by the Sunset Limited in 114 hours, only 12 hours longer than by the fastest trains through Chicago, a distance of 3300 miles. The Sunset is an ideal winter route, the traveler not being subjected to any of the discomforts incident to inclement weather conditions of the more Northern routes.

HELD WITH JEWELED NAILS.

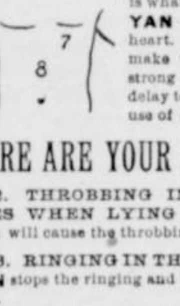
A Woman's Ingenious Way of Preventing People from Stealing Bric-a-brac.

A prominent jeweler in Washington was rather surprised the other day when one of his best customers gave him an order to make half a dozen gold nails and place a jewel in the head of each. Besides giving this unique order, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, the lady requested him to get her about a dozen very small and finely made gold chains. She wanted them so delicate and tiny as to be almost invisible. Naturally, the jeweler was anxious to know the use these articles were to be put to, especially the jeweled nails, and knowing his customer well enough he ventured to inquire for what they were to be used. The lady did not hesitate in the least in explaining and seemed rather glad to do so. "You see, I have a number of very valuable objects of art, which, although they are very expensive, are very small and easily handled. As the wife of an official of the government, I am obliged to open my house during the season to the constituents of my husband and the curiosity seeking public in general. On my reception days, therefore, my house is crowded with all sorts of people, and last winter I suffered the loss of several of my most valuable treasures. I have long been trying to devise some plan by which I can keep my objects d'art outside of my cabinets, and yet not have them stolen, for that is the only word I can use in regard to the loss of my treasures. I have concluded that I must either nail down some of the bric-a-brac or chain it securely to the table, and hence I am going to try this remedy. That is why I want these nails and chains."

The predicament of this lady is not an unusual one for wives of senators and government officials, and, strange as it may seem, it is not the general public whom they dread so much as some of the well-known people.

Heart Weakness

The heart is the most vital organ of the body. It is the engine that propels the muscles and sends sustenance to the nerves and brain and to all the organs of the body. A flaw in its mechanism is certain to give rise to serious results. Weakness denotes the presence of a flaw. It is a forerunner of something more serious that is to occur. You are the engineer. Look to your engine. See that no accident occurs. HUDYAN is what you need. HUDYAN will strengthen the heart. HUDYAN will make the heart muscles strong and hard. Do not delay too long. Begin the use of HUDYAN now.



HERE ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS:

1-2. THROBBING IN THE TEMPLES WHEN LYING DOWN. HUDYAN will cause the throbbing to disappear.

3-6. RINGING IN THE EARS—HUDYAN stops the ringing and buzzing in a short time.

4-5. ALTERNATE PALENESS AND FLUSHING OF THE CHEEKS. HUDYAN will restore the circulation of the blood to its normal condition and keep a constant healthy color in the cheeks.

7. PALPITATION OF THE HEART AND IRREGULAR BEATING. HUDYAN, by strengthening the heart muscles and the nerves that supply it, will stop the palpitation and fluttering and cause the heart to beat regularly.

8. THROBBING IN THE STOMACH REGION. This throbbing and pulsating disappear shortly after the use of HUDYAN.

Thousands have been cured of Heart Weakness by HUDYAN. You should be cured too. HUDYAN will cure you. Procure HUDYAN from your druggist. It is sold in all drugstores for 50c. 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. Consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. You may call and see them and have a free consultation. If you cannot call on the doctors write to them for advice. It will be given free for the asking. Address

HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY,

Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Does your friend have a camera? A flexible, leather covered album would make a splendid present—$1 and less. A. E. Voorhies has a stock of albums.

Grants Pass & Crescent City Stage Line.

Carries U. S. Mails, Passengers and Stage Express.

Stages run both ways daily between Grants Pass, Oregon, and Crescent City, Cal., passing through the following interior points: Wilderville, Love's, Anderson, Kerby, Waldo, Shelly Creek, Patrick's Creek, Gasquets.

TIME TABLE.

WESTBOUND		EASTBOUND	
Leave Grants Pass	8 a. m.	Leave Crescent City	6 a. m.
Arrive at Waldo	6 p. m.	Arrive at Waldo	8 p. m.
Leave Waldo	4 a. m.	Leave Waldo	6:30 a. m.
Arrive at Crescent City	6 p. m.	Arrive at Grants Pass	4:30 p. m.

The scenery through which this line passes is beautiful. A delightful mountain road from Gasquet to Crescent City. Excursion rates during summer season.

J. C. HARPER, Grants Pass, Or., Manager.

Courier and Oregonian 1 year for $2

ORDER THROUGH THE COURIER.

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.

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JOEL SHOEMAKER,
Editor *Farmer and Dairyman*,
North Yakima, Wash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of January, 1899.

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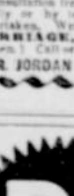

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