



General Miles to the Front.

THE SAME WITH THE
BIG STORE!

We must have room for Fall Stock which is now arriving daily.

PRINTS.

- 10 yards Standard Prints..... 25c
 - Simpson's Greys and Blacks per yard..... 5c
 - Turkey Red Prints..... 5c
 - Shirting prints..... 5c
 - Our entire stock of Fancy Dress Prints, 6c 7c and 8c quality for... 5c
- These are all First Class Prints. GUARANTEED.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dimities, Organdie Suese, Lawns, Etc.,

- Regular 10c grade for 6c.
- Regular 12c grade for 8c.
- Regular 15c grade for 10c.
- Regular 20c grade for 12c.
- Regular 25c grade for 16c.

DRESS GOODS.

We have about thirty remnants left in one to 5 yard lengths in our dress goods department of all classes, goods ranging in value from 30c to \$1.10. We place these goods on sale this time at one half off.

THEY : TAKE : UP : ROOM : SO : MUST : GO.
Some pieces cannot be replaced for an advance of 30c per yard for original cost.

We have seven or eight seven-yard lengths dress patterns in wool and silk mixed light weights ranging in values from 65c to \$1.10. They go this sale for 45c to 85c.

LACE CURTAINS!

Full size Lace Curtains at
47c.

OTHER GRADES
75c to \$5.

EXCELLENT VALUES.



BED SPREADS.

A beauty for 90c, well worth \$1.00. Other grades \$1.40 to \$3.50.

GROCERIES.

- Any package coffee, per pk., 10c
- 9 bars Lenox soap..... 25c
- 9 bars White Russian soap..... 25c
- 10 bars Santa Claus soap..... 25c
- 12 bars Fern soap..... 25c
- 1 4-lb package Gold Dust..... 12c
- 1 can Fruit Jam..... 10c
- 10 lbs. oat meal..... 25c
- 3 cans peaches..... 25c
- 1 can pumpkin..... 8c
- Preserved Strawberries, can. 10c
- Lemo. Extract..... 4c
- Vanilla Extract..... 4c
- Corn or Glass starch, per pk. 4c
- Absolutely Pure Spices..... 40c
- Try a can of Clover Leaf Baking Powder, per 1 lb. can 25c. Guaranteed equal to Prices or Royal.
- Complete stock Fancy Groceries.
- Meats, smoked and salt.

DID YOU EVER SEE A

SEWING MACHINE!

LIKE THIS FOR \$35.00.



Guaranteed for five years.

Guaranteed for five years.

The points of excellency are simplicity, free from complications, strength of parts, passive movement, double feed.

We have unbounded confidence in the ability of this machine, so much so that none refunded if not satisfactory.

Agents traveling around would sell you this machine at \$35 and give you about \$5 for your old machine. This is a good deal (for the agent.)

We sell you this machine, like cut at \$25.00.

And you still have the old machine left. Sell that for \$5 and you are a good gainer by the transaction, and have one of the best machines on the market for a small amount of money invested.

MINER BROTHERS

PRESENT DAY THOUGHTS.

BY G. GROSVENOR DAWE.

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There is common sense in international arbitration. It brings into existence between nations the same sweet reasonableness that characterizes civilized individuals. Disputes between men in progressive countries are no longer legally settled either with crude attack by bowie-knife or shotgun or by orderly duel with sword or pistol. Why? Because late-dawning common-sense in this benighted old world realizes that in such conflicts the wrong man is likely to be victor; on the principle that the sneaking house-breaker is always better prepared for a successful struggle than the half-awake and honest, but thoroughly nervous, household. The theory, of course, "the righteous is as bold as a lion;" in practice, however, the rending and devouring strength of the king of beasts has been too often on the opposing side.

Thus with advancing enlightenment, we canvass numberless disputes before a properly constituted tribunal, and though the law's delays are tedious and though judges prove that they are men by making errors, yet we all concede that things are better managed than when "knights were bold, and barons held their sway." The glamour of fiction still lingers over that period when the point of a lance was a proof beyond all questioning; but the clear, real light of modernity shows us that in our day, there are rights to the weak and victories to the righteous. This is advance, and he is benighted who denies it.

Broaden the thought now, if you will and answer to yourself the question, "If my neighbor and I do well to avoid blows in a dispute, then why not let my numberless neighbors do the same when a dispute arises with those of another nation?" A very reasonable objection will be that perfection has not yet been reached in the conduct of individuals or nations. True. So we sometimes by force compel obedience to the rulings of a court; and we often by law use force to stay the hand of the quarrelsome or murderous. This is all granted, and the same will be nationally true even when the common sense of meditation permeates the conscience of the five great nations of the world. During the past three weeks we have seen proof of this in the fact that after President Cleveland had arbitrated in a dispute between Italy and the U.S. of Columbia. Italy was compelled to make a show of force in order to secure settlement. We too since April 21st, after all reasonable means had failed, have been compelled, at great expense in money and in men, to do police duty in staying the slaughtering hand of Spain, that unprogressive employer of Cortez and of Pizarro, of Torquemada and of Weyler. But as bloody disputes among men are reaching a minimum because of the sanity of modern thought, by the same sanity shall the same end be reached among nations. For thought murders still occur and thought wars still rage, yet they are, we believe, storms whose force is expended, as at sea, on the surface, while the great currents go on their stately way to moderate fierce climates and make them the happy homes of men.

Starting once more with the initial statement about common sense, let us look around for a while in order to prove the point. In Europe are four of the five great nations that lead the world, Russia, Germany, France, England. Notwithstanding their progressiveness in other directions they seem to be afflicted with national dementia by reason of a rivalry of force. For nearly twenty years, not one of them has been involved in a serious European war; yet throughout all those years, and long before, each of those great powers has been piling up armaments, increasing army and navy budgets, multiplying destructive forces,

and exhausting to the point of protest the pockets of the great common people upon whom the burden of all this falls. What result has accrued? Nothing. They are all relatively where they were at the outset and as disinclined as ever to come to a real test of strength. The vauntings and boastings of the idiot have a grim humor and one can afford to smile at them; but smiling is forbidden when we realize that all this increase of apparent strength among European nations is really an increase of weakness. Taking as an example the case of Germany with its lordly chancery who prates of "divine rights," and we shall realize how long a wasting consumption, is this reliance on force.

The function of the army abroad, is to starve out all originality in the rank and file, so as to transform the men into so many unfeeling, unthinking machines. The perfection of discipline is to make them do, heedless of consequence, just exactly as they have commanded. This destruction of initiative takes place, too, just when the young men are best fitted to throw into productive lines their super-abundant energy. Yet this is only a part of the injustice; for the army relentlessly takes from home the young and capable and turns them into receivers of alms, like the paupers and the demented. The army produces nothing but demands everything. It places upon those who are less vigorous the burden of supporting those who are most vigorous. Then having ground away the individuality of the soldier by years of Draconian severity, he is thrown back into the world with wrong ideas of labor; and he needs must go through a second attempt to adjust himself to life as it really is, and not life as the few military years have led him to think it to be. The whole tendency of the system is to put brakes on the wheels of progress, and to create discontent. Common sense among the common people is making them feel that they are in the position of the fabled cat whose paw was used to drag out hot chestnuts for military monkeys. The parade and the show do not help the people up, but hold them down so that a military few may swagger over them and trample upon them.

The cure of this insanity of force may come from without; it will never come from within except by bloody revolutions. Possibly our next great national duty shall be to open the eyes of these who think they see. We shall pursue the subject of arbitration further next week.

STATE CREEK.

Grain cutting has been the order of the day here since my last writing, though it is now all in shock and some has been threshed.

Mrs. Geo. Mountford has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, but at present is better.

Some of the binder men of this part must have thought that last Sunday was Saturday because they were behind with their cutting.

R. C. Wilson will build a nice residence in the near future. J. A. Reid made out his lumber bill and will probably do the work.

Several residences and big barns will be built in this part the coming fall and winter.

Wm. H. Rosencrans sold two loads of hogs at Lebanon last week for \$3.70 per hundred. There were eight head and weighed 2800.

Some of our farmer boys have gone up north to work in the grain fields. They write back that they got \$1.50 per day.

Charley Steffens has already threshed several jobs in this vicinity.

The wheat, rye, oats and potatoes of this place are all safe and make a good yield.

OCCASIONAL.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to thank my kind friends for their kindness to me in time of sickness and death of my husband.
MRS. MARY A. SEARL.

WAR NOTES IN BRIEF.

Duties in Santiago, Cuba, will be collected in gold or its equivalent.

At Santiago many of the Spanish soldiers are applying for American naturalization.

The mosquito fleet has quit business, perhaps for the reason that Uncle Sam is after larger game.

It is authoritatively announced that the United States will hold Porto Rico as the price of the war.

Senator Sagasta is just as stubborn and tomorrow about resigning as Toral was about capitulating.

It took 3,000,000 bullets to kill a few hundred Spaniards at Santiago but it was ammunition well spent.

The government is reported to have chartered three Alaska steamers to transport troops to Honolulu.

At Manila the American forces are awaiting the arrival of Gen. Merritt before making an attack on the city.

Twenty lepers who were released from the hospital by the Spaniards at Santiago during the bombardment are still at large.

Emperor William of Germany is reported to have said recently that Spain deserves to lose because she cannot shoot straight.

The Spanish army officers at Santiago accuse Gen. Linares of having purposely shifted the responsibility of surrender to the shoulders of Gen. Toral.

Postmaster General Smith has announced that the United States postal service will be extended to Hawaii as soon as the American flag is raised there.

Secretary Long ridicules as absurd all reports that some of the European powers may cause trouble if Commodore Watson goes with his fleet to Spain.

The European concert will not undertake to settle the troubles of Spain. It is still a little stunned by the Turkish army of 600,000 it scared the sultan into raising.

The crimes of Spain against her colonies forbid that any colony should ever be returned to her. A peace founded on Spanish colonial form would be delusive.

The gunboat Iroquois is about to undertake the longest tow on record. She will take the ship Tacoma from San Francisco to Manila with mules for the army.

Members of the Porto Rican Junta are very much disturbed over the proposed annexation of the island to the United States. They want an independent republic.

A communication from Brazil has been received at Washington, asking that prompt payment be made for the cruiser Nietheroy, which has already been paid for.

Blanco must be patient. His turn will come when the frost begins to fall. Just now Uncle Sam is engaged in rounding up Spaniards a thousand miles east of Havana.

Santiago's public market is open once more and the city will soon witness the greatest business revival in its history. The American flag overhead inspires confidence.

The Cuban insurgents must not expect that the United States expects to back up minority rule in the island. That is something unknown in our own form of government.

Cordial relations exist between the officers and soldiers of both armies at Santiago. Many Spanish and American officers have changed swords as a remembrance of the campaign.

The harbor of Nipe, like all other Cuban ports captured by the navy, was found thickly planted with mines. Weyler and Blanco conducted their torpedo department on a large scale.

The health reports from the army at Santiago are improving. Full rations are at hand, with good camp equipment and, stationed on high ground, the troops will soon be in fine condition.

The government has contracted for the transportation of the Santiago

Spanish troops to Spain. The price to be paid is \$60 for each officer and \$30 for each enlisted man, a total of about \$780,000.

Complaints regarding the quality of the food served to the army indicate that the soldiers of the present war were recruited from the homes of the people, and not from boarding houses and lunch routes.

Divers who have been examining the sunken Spanish ships in Manila bay find them a terrible scene of death and destruction. It is probable that not less than 1,300 Spanish sailors were killed at Manila and Santiago.

The Merritt Wrecking Company of New York is working on Admiral Cervera's ships at Santiago, and Admiral Sampson reports to the navy department that three of the vessels will be saved and added to the United States navy.

The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet created consternation among the Spaniards at Manila. They had been told that Cervera had escaped and formed a junction with Camara, and that the two fleets were coming to their relief.

The captain of one of the late Spanish cruisers, the Maria Teresa, speaks of the "amazing rapidity and accuracy with which Americans fire their guns." Spain has had lessons enough on this point without taking another course from Commodore Watson.

A military banquet, attended by the officers of both armies, followed the surrender at Santiago. If the Spaniards think they can beat us at after-dinner speaking they are again laboring under a misapprehension.

It is reported that Gen. Weyler will be made premier of Spain after Sagasta steps down, and that Gen. Palavicino, who is one of the particular favorites of the queen regent, will be minister of war. This combination will continue the war to the utmost limit.

Holland submarine torpedo boat was tested last week in deep water off New York harbor for the benefit of Lieut. Glemmyden, of the Norwegian navy, who may buy the vessel. Chief Engineer Lowe, of the United States army, was on board and sent a report to Secretary Long. The trial was entirely successful.

The Cuban Junta has sent a dispatch to Gen. Garcia and other Cuban officers telling them that their course at Santiago is not approved by the Junta, and if persisted in will result in serious injury to the Cubans. It is believed that their representations will bring about a better understanding between the Cuban officers and the Americans.

It is reported that Gens. Garcia and Castillo will hereafter act independently of the Americans, and that they propose to show that their men know how to fight as well as draw rations. They have planned a joint attack on Holguin and are marching in that direction. They propose to clear the greater part of the island of Spanish troops before our movement on Havana begins.

This war is making many new precedents and the most remarkable one is the tribute spontaneously paid to their conquerors by the Spanish prisoners who embarked from New York for Spain the other day, taking their freedom as a free gift from Uncle Sam. As they stood on the wharf a craft bore in sight bearing the stars and stripes. The Spaniards remembering the kind treatment accorded them under that flag gave it three hearty cheers. No similar happening is recorded in military history.

Liver Complaints and Nervousness Cured.

A torpid liver always produces dullness, irritability, etc. You are all clogged up and feel despondent. Perhaps you have treated with physicians or tried some other recommended medicine without benefit. All that is no argument against "Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic," which we insist will cure nervousness and liver complaints. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by C. L. Cotting.