The Weekly Chronicle.

Advertising Rates.

	Per Inch
One inch or less in Daily	$1 50
Over two inches and under four inches	1 00
Over four inches and under twelve inches	75
Over twelve inches	50

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

One inch or less, per inch	$2 50
Over one inch and under four inches	2 00
Over four inches and under twelve inches	1 50
Over twelve inches	1 00

THE BOER A WARY FIGHTER

Three centuries of contact with savage foes and man killing animals have bred in the Boer nature a weariness which is being used to advantage in the war with England, says the Spokesman-Review. Our continental soldiers possessed the same cautious characteristic in the struggle for American independence.

Enough has been observed of the Boer fighting to reveal his tactics. He permits the British to do all the attacking. Having discovered the route of the advancing British forces, the Boers seize strong positions in the path of the advancing armies, construct defenses, place their artillery to the best advantage, and patiently await the attacking army. A few hours of hard fighting enable them to determine whether it is best to hold the first position or retire under cover of darkness to another point of strong vantage. Thus the force arrayed against Lord Methuen has fought three engagements, and now holds its fourth position near Spytontein. It fought and fell back from Belmont, from Gras Pans and from Modder river.

Two hundred miles away to the southeast, as the eagle flies, in Cape Colony, near the southern border of the Orange Free State, the Boers have repulsed the British advance under General Gatacre. They found here that they could hold their first position, held it, and sent the British column reeling back in disaster.

Thus far it must be conceded that the Boers have proved the shrewder fighter. They have not underrated their enemy, something which can not be said for the English forces. They move with greater celerity, have closer knowledge of the country, and have not allowed themselves to be euchered out of any of their natural advantages.

These early British reverses, however, were foreseen in Europe and this country. When war was declared, it was freely predicted in the American papers that for a few weeks, and possibly a few months, the Boers would have the best of the fighting. But the tide will turn. The English officers will learn prudence in the dear school of experience. The British government will hurry forward the needed reinforcement. Its armies are terribly deficient now in cavalry, but this deficiency will be overcome. It will achieve the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, and can then turn its attention to Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

A JONES WHO HAS SENSE.

Arkansas has one conspicuous Jones who has placed himself in touch with the times, says the Salem Statesman. This is not James K., that state's senior senator, but is Dan W., its governor. Gov. Jones says he has been "investigating the expansion question," which means, of course, that he has become an expansionist. "I consider the acquisition of the Philippine islands," he remarks, "to be most unfortunate, for the reason that it furnishes us a permanent foothold near the Asiatic coast, which will protect our commerce with Asia."

This is the view which almost any sane person will take who has studied the question. Senator Jones would talk just like Gov. Jones if he knew as much about the expansion issue. The question does not require much study, either, to be mastered. A few hours' intelligent investigation of the matter would show almost anybody that the policy which the country, under the guidance of the McKinley administration and the Republican party, has started out upon will increase the nation's power and credit, expand its commerce, give employment to a larger number of people, and add to the wealth, prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants.

At the outset Gov. Jones was a contractionist. He took the same position on the question of territorial accession that the other Jones and Bryan hold. He doubtless believed, as they do, that the country already had enough territory, and that a further expansion would make it land poor. But he has recently, as he says, and as reported by an Eastern exchange, been "investigating the expansion question," and this has brought the change in his views.

Not far from half of the Southern Democrats of ability have in the past ten or twelve months come over to the expansion side. This does not mean that they will join the Republican party. Senators Morgan, Tillman, Caffery, Sullivan and the many other Southern statesmen who are on the Republican side on this big issue are not likely to vote the Republican ticket in 1900, but they represent an element of dissent from the bourbonism of Bryan, Senator Jones and the other ante-diluvians which will make trouble for the Democracy next year when that party, in its national convention, demands that the flag shall be pulled in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

A BILLION-DOLLAR COUNTRY.

A few years ago one of our lawmaking bodies was stigmatized as a "billion-dollar congress." The American people have now a billion-dollar country, says the Globe-Democrat. It is a billion-dollar country in a double sense. The money in circulation, which has been increasing rapidly and continuously for a long time, was so close to the $2,000,000,000 line at the beginning of December that it must have passed that mark by this time. This is, of course, far in advance of any point ever touched previously by the country's circulating medium.

It is a matter of profound gratification, too, that much the greater part of the increase in circulation is made by gold. Just twenty years have passed since the resumption of specie payments. On the first day of 1862 the treasury and the banks of the country ceased to pay out gold and silver on demand, and both of these metals at once went to a premium. A few weeks after the beginning of that year, or on February 25th, the first of the laws was passed which created the greenbacks, and as this currency grew in volume the gap between its face value and that of gold broadened. On July 11, 1864, $2.85 in greenbacks or any other American currency was required to buy $1 in gold. That date, which was near the darkest period of the war of secession, saw American currency drop to the lowest level it ever touched.

In financial credit and general political prestige the people who are living today see a widely different country from that which those alive in 1862-78 saw. The downward movement of currency and the upward movement of gold as quoted in terms of currency, which began in 1862, and which culminated in 1864, was reversed as soon as the war ended in 1865, and, with a few temporary reactions, the gulf between the paper and the metal narrowed. It disappeared altogether on January 1, 1879, when the gold resumption law of 1875 went into operation, and has been absent ever since. But the change for the better since the beginning of 1879 has, in one respect, been as marked as it was between 1862 and that time. The entire amount of money in circulation in 1879 was, in round figures, $810,000,000, while it is $2,000,000,000 now. The gold part of the money, however, has grown in a far higher ratio than has the rest of the circulation, for the gold total of $138,000,000 twenty years ago has increased to an aggregate of $778,000,000 at the present time. This is a cause for congratulation by the entire American people. No other country in the world has made advances in wealth and general financial power in the past score of years at all approaching the expansion scored by the United States.

The cause of the Carbonado explosion is the old, old story of colliery disasters—a man lighting his pipe, and opening the door of his safety lamp or drawing the flame through the screen for the purpose. It is doubtful if this example of Ben Zebler, the man who is said to have been so eager to smoke, will have a deterring effect upon miners who use tobacco. Or rather, judging from previous successive accounts of mine explosions from this cause, there are very few miners who will not smoke in the future because of this warning, since only those who perish under the instruction learn the lesson thoroughly.—W. W. Statesman.

Col. Bryan has a bouncing rubber temperament that is really beautiful. The New York Sun reports him in Texas, predicting that "with a continuation of such an increase on our side for the next twelve months, it will not be a question of whether or not the Democrats can win, but how large the majority will be." Thus hope springs eternal in the colonel. Two years from now he will be carrying the elections of 1904 with the same mental ease. The colonel's hopefulness must be a little discouraging to those Democrats who are looking to the elections of next year for a final discharge from Bryan and Bryanism.

Alas! The Samp[illegible] controversy is to be revived through a special message from the president, recommending rewards for the men in the Atlantic fleet who displayed conspicuous bravery during the Spanish war.

Portland Detectives Playing Even.

Monday a man by the name of J. W. Collins was arrested at Portland by detectives for passing a bogus check on a storekeeper at Rainier. He was then proven to be the same fellow who passed like checks in Salem and Portland.

It now appears that Wasco county officials were first to apprehend this fellow. On or about the 25th of November Collins passed a bogus check for $23.50 on August Buchler's bar-tender here. The matter was placed in Sheriff Kelly's hands, who immediately saw that the blank was taken from the check book of C. T. Bonney, of Hood River. Calling up Deputy Olinger, of that place, and giving him a full description of the man, he informed him that from the clue obtained he ought to locate the man at once. After careful investigation he informed the sheriff that on that certain date about nightfall a man entered the store of Mr. Bonney, while another man waited outside. He procured two blanks from the clerk. Further investigation resulted in the deputy sheriff informing Mr. Kelly that he felt positive he had located his man in a logging camp on the Washington side of the river and his name was J. W. Collins. As there was no certainty as to his identity, and not desiring to put the county to unnecessary expense in transporting him, the sheriff did not order his arrest, but charged Olinger to arrest him as soon as he put foot on Oregon soil and bring him to The Dalles.

It now appears that the Multnomah officials are evening up on the Brown and Wilson case and captured our prisoner there.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles uncalled for December 15, 1899. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:

Armstrong, Peter	Faulkner, Miss Nora
Atwood, C M	Gosh, Miss Mary 2
Benet, E S	Henderson, Mrs L
Batty, Jonk	Oldenburg, Mrs.
Beard, C E	Kiyer, Mrs L A
Bolton, W H	McDonald, Millie
Copper, R	McNeil, Christiana
Coster, L H	Martin, Mrs May
Connelly, Frank	Richards, Lily
Cody, Birt	O'Leary, Mrs James
Cambell & Walker	Marten, Miss
Douglas, C	Richmond, Emma
Doll, Edward	Skinner, Mary
Hilmeny, A	Taylor, Pearl
Owens, R N	Woolf, Ada
Kinny, Henry	Smith, Josel
Kelly, J W	Kelly, George
Loucks, N A	Lenol, Earnest
La Dua	McFulden, Donald
Miller, O F	Morrison, John
Monti, M G	Pell, John
McPherson,	Richardson, John
Mukeleon, Chr	Riggs, D R
Pendergist, J L	Sterns, Chas
Sager, M M	Smith, Alden M
Smith, G A	Smith, Burt
Smith, Ivan	Thensen, J P
Taylor, Harry	Wichmath, Frank
Welch, James	Warboys, H U
Walser, Robert	Wartin, Dell

H. H. RIDDELL, P. M.

Mrs. R. Churchill, Berlin, Vt., says, "Our baby was covered with running sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her." A specific for piles and skin diseases. Beware of worthless counterfeits.

Estray Notice.

Strayed from the range on Dutch flat, one dappled gray horse, four years old next spring; branded on left shoulder thus, C. Five dollars reward will be given to any person returning same to my place on 3-Mile.

nov29 1mo O. W. COOK.

KANGAROO COURT.

Rules and Regulations Adopted by Seven Prisoners.

Thinking it may prove valuable to some of our readers and at the request of Jailer Fitz Gerald, we published the following rules and regulations adopted by the Kangaroo court organized by the seven prisoners at the county jail.

The officers of this court shall consist of a judge, sheriff, janitor and prosecuting attorney, and the duty of each officer shall be such as may be prescribed hereafter.

Rule 1. All persons upon entering corridor are subject to a fine from $2 to $5 for the purpose of purchasing candles, tobacco, etc., to be equally divided among the inmates of the corridor, provided the inmates comply with these rules.

Rule 2. All persons, upon entering this corridor, will be required to take a bath and wash their clothes, and continue to do so at least once each week.

Rule 3. Any one using the sink or bath tub must thoroughly clean same before leaving it.

Rule 4. It shall be the duty of each inmate to shake his blankets and scrub his cell on Saturday of each week.

Rule 5. Each cell must be swept after each meal, and upon the cry of "all in" each inmate shall retire to his cell and remain there until the janitor has finished sweeping the corridor.

Rule 6. It must be strictly understood that no insinuation shall be cast upon the character of any inmate of the corridor. Fighting and quarreling are strictly prohibited.

Rule 7. No inmate shall hold any conversation, either written or oral, with any officer connected with this jail except in the presence of the judge of the court, and any one violating this rule shall be severely punished.

Rule 8. No one shall be allowed to enter an inmate's cell without the consent of the occupant. Stealing and pilfering are strictly prohibited.

Rule 9. Strict order must be maintained while the court is in session, during religious services and while visitors are in the corridor.

Rule 10. When the judge calls "10 o'clock p. m." all unnecessary noise and loud talking shall cease.

Rule 11. Spitting on the floor, defacing or obliterating either cell or corridor will not be tolerated.

Rule 12. When the friends or counsel of any inmate of the corridor call on him all, other inmates shall retire to the other end of the corridor, and during such time no cell shall be vacated or inmate permitted to pass the dead line.

Rule 13. Washing clothes or bathing on visiting days will not be tolerated.

Rule 14. The sheriff being in duty bound to enforce these rules, can for that purpose, summons to his aid any and all inmates of the corridor.

WHY DO THEY ATTEND?

Women Can Certainly Find More Becoming Pastime Than Attending the McDaniel Trial.

While all have been more or less interested in the result of the McDaniel murder trial in Portland, at the same time it is certainly revolting to see and hear the amount of morbid curiosity displayed by the throngs of women who frequent the court room listening to the harrowing details, when they would far better be at home endeavoring to make that place attractive for their boys and girls, and thus may prevent them from sharing a like fate. Referring to the subject, a gentleman said to a Telegram reporter:

"This case has dragged along for days, and I have been in the courtroom several times. What has struck me as most peculiar is the large number of women who are constantly in the courtroom. It is certainly no place for a lady to be, as evidence has been introduced which should be far from agreeable to their ears. Even when testimony verging on delicate subjects was reached the women in the court did not show the slightest desire to retire, but stayed in their seats with a fortitude equaled only by the boy who stood on the burning deck. The most revolting details of the crime do not faze them in the least, and when anything strikes their fancy they laugh until order has to be called.

"What brings the flock of women who are mere spectators is a conundrum which I have endeavored to solve satisfactorily, but without success, unless it be, as I said before, due to extreme morbid curiosity. I have seen Judge George's courtroom when more than half of those present were women, not in the least connected with the case. Strange, isn't it? A few of these women were acquainted either with the victim, Claire Fitch, or the accused, Frank McDaniel, but the majority knew neither and simply occupied space in the court when they should be home attending to their household duties, if they have any to attend to. There is another thing I noticed with respect to these women and it surprised me. Not one of them was handsome, pretty or even goodlooking, and many of them had very dull features, which occasionally lit up as some particular part of the evidence interested them.

"Now, what I want to know, is, why do these women attend? There is certainly nothing humorous in a murder trial, nor of an elevating character, but on the contrary, it is serious and frequently horrible and revolting, as the motive or details are gradually unfolded."

PEOPLE YOU ALL KNOW.

Wednesday's Daily.

Frank Fulton came down from Biggs yesterday.

C. P. U'Ren, of Ridgeway, is in the city on business.

M. M. Williams, of Prineville, is a visitor in the city.

Mrs. T. J. Jackson, of Salem, arrived in the city yesterday.

Henry Hahne, one of Portland's leading merchants, is a visitor in The Dalles.

Mrs. A. R. Byrkett came up from her home at White Salmon last night, returning on today's boat.

Vivian French, who has spent the past year at their ranch near Fossil, came down yesterday and will return this afternoon.

Thursday's Daily.

E. B. Wood is up from Mosier.

A. L. Richey, of Grass Valley, is in the city.

Otis Patterson returned yesterday from a week's visit in Heppner.

C. E. Loomis, superintendent of the Forest Reserve, is in the city on business.

Harry Smith came down from Spokane yesterday and is registered at the Umatilla.

Mrs. Louisa Huck arrived from Wasco on yesterday's afternoon train, and is in the city today.

Miss Hattie Ricks, telegrapher for the O. R. & N. at Bonneville, came up last night and will return on this afternoon's train.

Mrs. Edith Wetherred, who spent Tuesday and yesterday in the city, returned to her home at Portland on No. 1 yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Van Anda left today for Portland where Mr. Van Anda will receive treatment at St. Vincent's hospital. Mrs. Van Anda will return home in a few days.

R. B. Gilbreth, whom we mentioned a few days ago as having gone to the Willamette Valley about a week ago with a view to exchanging his place at 15-Mile for a farm in Linn county, returned yesterday. Mr. Gilbreth will remain in Wasco, which he says is the place for him.

Friday's Daily.

Tom Balfour is up from Lyle today.

N. C. Evans, of Hood River, is in the city.

A. J. Brigham is business visitor in town.

J. C. Yager is in from Grass Valley on business.

Louie Davenport came up from Mosier last night and spent today in town.

F. T. Eping, who has spent several days in The Dalles, returned to Antelope today.

Bert Barrett, who has spent the past week in the city, returned yesterday to Portland, where he is attending the dental college.

B. E. Snipes, who always looks so natural on the streets of The Dalles, is in town today meeting old friends and transacting business.

Tonight Mr. and Mrs. Truman Butler will leave for their old home in La Compton, Kansas, where they will visit Mrs. Butler's parents. Mr. Butler will return in a short time, while his wife will make an extended visit. During their absence Mr. and Mrs. F. Cram will occupy their residence on Fourth street.

BORN.

In this city, Tuesday morning, Dec. 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Bettingen, a daughter.

Dalles Public Schools.

Following is the report for the quarter (4 weeks) ending Dec. 8 '99.

TEACHERS.		Attending	Av. No. Be	Av. Dy. At.	Tardiness
East Hill Primary.					
Miss Nan Cooper	1 and 2	57	53	52	3
Miss Roberts	3B, 4B and 5B	56	52	48	10
Court Street.					
Miss Donthit	1st	57	52	48	10
Miss E Cooper	2d	49	45	45	2
Miss Martin	3d	52	50	49	6
Miss Wrenn	4th	56	54	51	3
Academy Park.					
Miss Fhirman	1st	58	52	51	7
Miss Flinn	2A-3B	51	51	49	1
Mrs. Roche	4B-5A	51	46	48	0
Miss Ball	5th	52	47	46	0
High School.					
Mrs. Baldwin	6th	53	48	45	1
Miss L. Rintoul	6A-7B	56	54	53	2
Miss T. Rintoul	7th	53	51	49	2
Miss Mitchell	8th	57	56	54	1
H. S. Department.					
Miss Hill	1st 8	97	92	88	9
Mr. Neff					
Totals		836	783	730	57

Number of days of school, 18.

Per cent of attendance on number belonging, 93.

School holidays, Thanksgiving and the Friday following.

The average daily attendance for this quarter is 46 more than the corresponding quarter of '98.

J. S. LANDERS, Superintendent.

HEPPNER, OR., Oct. 7, 1899.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DEAR SIRS:—Having used one of your Home Comfort Ranges for a period of ten years, I can cheerfully recommend them to any one desiring to purchase a range. They are perfect bakers, and I believe in the saving of fuel alone our range has paid for itself and is as good today as when purchased, and no money could buy it, if I could not get another.

Yours respectfully, MRS. EUGENE CAMPBELL.

Clarke & Falk have a full and complete line of house, carriage, wagon and barn paints manufactured by James E. Patton, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NOTICE.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SALEM, Nov. 21, 1899.

In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act submitting to the Electors of the State of Oregon at the general Election to be held on the first Monday in June, 1900, the pending Proposed Constitutional Amendments," approved February 18, 1899, I, T. T. Geer, Governor of the State of Oregon, do hereby cause the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Oregon, as certified to me by the Secretary of State, to be published for the consecutive weeks in THE DALLES CHRONICLE, a newspaper published in the seventh Judicial District of the State of Oregon.

Done at the Capitol, at Salem, Oregon, [SEAL] this 21st day of November, A. D. 1899.

T. T. GEER, Governor.

By the Governor: F. I. DUNBAR, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION, NO. 4.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring: That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon be and is hereby proposed:

That Section 10 of Article XI. of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof section 10 of Article XI. shall be as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

Section 10. No county, city, town, school district or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount including present existing indebtedness in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Adopted by the Senate January 30, 1899.
C. W. FULTON, President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House, February 2, 1899.
W. P. KEADY, Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the Senate January 31, 1899.
JOSEPH SIMON, President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House, February 4, 1899.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Speaker of the House.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION, NO. 11.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring: That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon, in lieu of Section Ten of Article Seven (7), be and the same is hereby proposed, to-wit:

SECTION TEN.

The Legislative Assembly may provide for the election of Supreme and Circuit Judges in distinct classes, one of which classes shall consist of five Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall not perform circuit duty; and the other class shall consist of as many Circuit Judges as may be deemed necessary, who shall hold full terms without allotment and who shall take the same oath as the Supreme Judges.

The Legislative Assembly may create as many circuits as may be necessary.

Adopted by the Senate, February 15, 1899.
C. W. FULTON, President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House, February 15, 1899.
W. P. KEADY, Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the Senate, January 31, 1899.
JOSEPH SIMON, President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House, February 6, 1899.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Speaker of the House.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION, NO. 18.

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring: That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon be and hereby is proposed:

That the Constitution be amended by adding Article XIX, as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE XIX.

Section 1. The necessary use of lands for the construction of reservoirs or storage basins for the purpose of irrigation or for rights of way for the construction of canals, ditches, flumes or pipes to convey water to the place of use for any useful, beneficial or necessary purpose, or for drainage, or for drainage of mines or the workings thereof, by means of roads, railroads, tramways, cuts, tunnels, shafts, hoisting works, dumps or other necessary means to their complete development or any other use necessary to the complete development of the natural resources of the State or preservation of the health of its inhabitants, is hereby declared to be a public use and subject to the regulation and control of the State.

Section 2. The right to appropriate the unappropriated waters of any natural stream to beneficial uses shall never be denied.

Section 3. The use of all waters now appropriated for sale, rental or distribution, also of all waters originally appropriated for private use but which, after such appropriation, has heretofore been or may hereafter be sold, rented or distributed, is hereby declared to be a public use and subject to the regulation and control of the State in the manner prescribed by law. But the right to use and appropriate such waters should be subject to such provisions of law for the taking of private property for public or private use as provided in Section 18, Article I of the Constitution of the State of Oregon.

Section 4. The right to collect taxes or compensation for the use of water supplied to any county, city, town or water district or inhabitants thereof, is a franchise, and cannot be exercised except by authority of and in a manner prescribed by law.

Adopted by the House, February 15, 1899.
W. P. KEADY, Speaker of the House.
(Signed March 7, 1899.)

Adopted by the Senate, February 17, 1899.
C. W. FULTON, President of the Senate.
(Signed March 9, 1899.)

Adopted by the House, February 6, 1899.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Speaker of the House.

Concurred in by the Senate, February 13, 1899.
JOSEPH SIMON, President of the Senate.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the state of Oregon, by repealing Section 35 of Article I.

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring: That Section 35 of Article I of the Constitution be and hereby is repealed.

Adopted by the House, January 11, 1899.
W. P. KEADY, Speaker of the House.

Concurred in by the Senate, January 30, 1899.
C. W. FULTON, President of the Senate.

Adopted by the House, January 30, 1899.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Speaker of the House.

Concurred in by the Senate, February 13, 1899.
JOSEPH SIMON, President of the Senate.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring: That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon be and is hereby proposed:

ARTICLE I.

The elective franchise in this State shall not hereafter be prohibited to any citizen on account of sex.

Adopted by the Senate, February 6, 1899.
JOSEPH SIMON, President of the Senate.

Adopted by the House, February 6, 1899.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the Senate, January 31, 1899.
T. C. TAYLOR, President of the Senate.

Adopted by the House, January 31, 1899.
E. V. CARTER, Speaker of the House.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OREGON, Office of Secretary of State.

I, F. I. DUNBAR, Secretary of State of the State of Oregon and Custodian of the Seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, of the Legislative Assembly of 1899, "Municipal Indebtedness amendment;" Senate Joint Resolution No. 11 of the Legislative Assembly of 1899,—"Judiciary Amendment;" House Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of 1899,—"Irrigation Amendment;" House Joint Resolution No. 2 of the Legislative Assembly of 1899,—"Repealing Amendment;" and Senate Joint Resolution No. 7 of the Legislative Assembly of 1899,—"Equal Suffrage Amendment," with the original copies now on file in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and the whole thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Oregon, done at the Capitol, at Salem, Oregon, this Third day of November, A. D. 1899. [SEAL]

F. I. DUNBAR, Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the county court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco county, administrator of the estate of Antone Jerome, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me at my office in The Dalles, Or., within six months from the date hereof.

Dated December 13, 1899.

F. F. GIBONS, Administrator.

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