

A HOT NUMBER
Is the Heppner Gazette. Without it the Heppner hills would appear dry and barren. People read it; business men advertise in it.

OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER
Heppner Gazette.

A LARGE NUMBER....
Of Morrow County's citizens read the Heppner Gazette. Not much of an authority on agriculture or politics, but true to the interests of its neighbors.

FOURTEENTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1896.

SEMIWEEKLY GAZETTE.

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O. R. & N.—LOCAL CARD.

Train leaves Heppner 10:45 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives 5:00 a. m. daily, except Monday. West bound passenger leaves Heppner Junction 11:15 a. m.; east bound 1:35 a. m. Freight trains leave Heppner Junction going east at 7:45 p. m. and 9:10 a. m.; going west, 4:30 p. m. and 11:5 a. m.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Vice-President..... Adlai Stevenson
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Secretary of War..... Daniel S. Lamont
Secretary of Navy..... Hilary A. Herbert
Postmaster-General..... William L. Wilson
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Governor..... W. P. Lord
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Commissioner..... J. H. Howard
J. W. Beckert
Sheriff..... E. L. Matlock
Treasurer..... Frank Gilliam
Clerk..... J. F. Williams
Surveyor..... J. W. Horner
School Supt..... J. W. Flaherty
Coroner..... R. E. Vaughan

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Mayor..... Thos. Morgan
C. Melrose
S. H. Hornet
S. J. Shornum, Frank Rogers, Geo. Conser, Frank Gilliam, Arthur Minor.
Recorder..... F. J. Hallock
Treasurer..... E. L. Froeland
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Constable..... N. S. Whitstone

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THE DALLIES, OR.
J. F. Moore, Register
A. B. Higgs, Receiver

H. F. Wilson, Register
J. H. Robbins, Receiver

SECRET SOCIETIES.
HAWKINS POST, NO. 11.
G. A. B.
Meets at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday of each month. All veterans are invited to join.
C. C. Boon, Com. W. W. Harris, Adjutant.

D. J. McFaul, M. D.

OFFICE:
AT MRS. H. WELCH'S RESIDENCE.
Night telephone connection with the Palace Hotel.

E. L. FREELAND,
MAKES COLLECTIONS,
WRITES INSURANCE,
MAKES ABSTRACTS.

U. S. LAND COMMISSIONER.
Land Filings and Final Papers Taken.

STENOGRAPHER. NOTARY PUBLIC.
HEPPNER, OREGON.

National Bank of Heppner.

W. H. PENLAND, ED. E. BISHOP,
President, Cashier.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

COLLECTIONS
Made on Favorable Terms.

EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD
HEPPNER, OREGON.

Ontario-Burns Stage Line
AND
BURNS-CANYON STAGELINE

H. A. WILLIAMS, Prop.

ONTARIO-BURNS
Leaves Heppner Daily at 6 p. m. and arrives at Ontario in 42 hours.

Single Fare \$7.50.
Round Trip \$13.00

Through freight 25 cents per pound.

BURNS-CANYON
Leave Heppner daily, except Sunday. Connects at Heppner City with Heppner-Morrow stage. Best route to Heppner from Portland. Connects with the Ontario, Prineville and Lakeview stages at Burn.

Good Accommodations for Passengers.

Wanted—An Idea
Who can think of a new article of the market, or a new article to produce? We will pay \$1000 for the right to produce it. Write to J. H. Williams, Prop., Heppner, Oregon.

Just Received!

We have just received a Large Line of Ladies' and Misses Jackets and Capes

In The Latest Styles!



Ladies desiring anything in this line will do well to call early and make their selections before the assortment is broken.

We Have in These Goods All Qualities Ranging in Price From
...\$2 to \$18...

WILLS & SLOCUM.

First National Bank

—OF HEPPNER—
C. A. RHEA, President
T. A. RHEA, Vice President
GEO. W. CONSER, Cashier
S. W. SPENCER, Asst. Cashier

Transacts a General Banking Business.

EXCHANGE

Bought and Sold.

Collections made on all points on reasonable terms.
Surplus and undivided Profits, \$35,000.00.

STOCK BLINDS.

While you swap your subscription paid up you can keep your hand in free of charge.

Chapin, H. Hardman, Or.—Horse branded T on right hip, cattle branded the same. Also brand U on horse side, black, cattle same brand on right shoulder, and out of end of right side, saw-tooth fork in each ear; horse, B D on left hip.

Ely, Mrs. Douglas, Or.—Horse branded ELY on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear.

Fleming, L. A., Heppner, Or.—Cattle, LF on right hip, horse with ear under on right shoulder, also under bit in left ear. Range in Morrow county.

Johnson, Felix, Leno, Or.—Horse, circle T on left side, saddle on right hip, under half top in right ear and left ear.

Kramer, Mike, Heppner, Or.—Horse branded K on right hip, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Leahy, J. W., Heppner, Or.—Horse branded L on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Minor, Oscar, Heppner, Or.—Cattle, H D on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Morgan, N. N., Heppner, Or.—Horse, M on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Parker, J. H., Heppner, Or.—Horse IP on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Piper, J. H., Lexington, Or.—Horse, JH on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Reeder, J. W., Heppner, Or.—Horse, JO on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Sherry, E. G., Heppner, Or.—Cattle, W C on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Sherry, W. J., Heppner, Or.—Horse, S on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Taylor, H. W., Heppner, Or.—Horse, T on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Thornhill, N. H., Heppner, Or.—Horse, TH on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

Wentworth, W. J., Heppner, Or.—Horse, W on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear, under bit in left ear.

KING COTTON AT HOME.

Brilliant Appearance of a Field of Cotton in June.

A field of cotton in June is like a great, brilliant flower bed. According to the Blue and Gray, its bloom resembles the hollyhock, and has the remarkable peculiarity of changing its color from hour to hour. When it first opens it is a pale straw color; in a few hours it is a pure white; later it is faintly pink, and next morning rose color. The flower is succeeded by a triangular pod, containing in three cells the seeds in three locks of white down which burst forth when the pod opens. The length and the fineness of this fiber, or "staple," as it is called, determines the grade of the cotton. The "sea island" or long stapled cotton is grown on the upland. The best cotton in the world is grown on Edisto island, south of Charleston; the staple of this is nearly two inches long.

Seen under a microscope, the cotton fibers are ribbon shaped, and not straight like flax, but twisted something like a corkscrew. The best sea island cotton is in beautiful spiral springs that lend themselves readily to spinning. This cotton is used only in the manufacture of the most delicate fabrics; in England, a single pound of it has been wrought into one thousand and twenty-six miles of thread.

TREES THAT GIVE MILK.

Dr. Spruce, the renowned South American traveler, mentions a tree, a member of the dogbane family, the juice of which is used as milk, says Chambers' Journal. On the bark being wounded the milk flows abundantly, and is of the consistency of cow's milk, of the purest white, and sweet to the taste. The Indian mode of taking it is to apply the mouth directly to the wound, and thus receive the milk as it flows. Dr. Spruce says he has often partaken of it without experiencing ill effects.

In Guiana, the natives employ the milk from a tree belonging to the same family as the hollyhock, in the vegetable it is known as hyalica, and to botanists as Tabernaemontana utilis (so named after Jacobus Theodorus Tabernaemontanus, a German physician and botanist). The milk has the same flavor as sweet cow's milk, but is rather sticky on account of its containing some starch.

In Para, a lofty tree, belonging to the star apple family, attaining a height of one hundred feet, is used in a similar manner to the others mentioned. Incisions are made in the bark, and the milky juice flows out copiously, about the consistency of thick cream, and if it were not for its taste, which is somewhat peculiar, could be easily distinguished from it.

Catarrh cured.
Health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50c.

A Jury on a Strike.

The most remarkable case in Texas legal history was tried recently at Oakland before Justice English—Mrs. Ella Holloway vs. J. H. Van Alstyne, says a Houston correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The case consumed the day and was given to the jury at night. Before retiring the jury demanded that each man be paid his fifty-cent fee. The justice demurred and ordered them to bring a verdict or they would get no fee. The jury retired and in fifteen minutes entered their verdict. They had a sealed verdict. Before turning it over to the justice the jury struck for their hard-earned fees. Under protest the justice gave each juror fifty cents. He opened the verdict, which read: "The jury cannot agree." This enraged the court. He demanded the fifty cents each juror had been paid. The jury looked up until a verdict was given pro or con. After being out another hour the jury reported that they were still unable to agree. Judge English then demanded the return of the fees. The jurors refused to surrender and a fine of two dollars and fifty cents each was assessed and their incarceration ordered. A compromise was finally reached by four of the jury returning the fees and the other two paying the fine of two dollars and fifty cents. The higher courts will be inflected with the case.

Good Thing for Wasps.

Mr. Lawson Tait, the well-known English surgeon, says that the sugar in certain fruits becomes changed into alcohol during the process of decay and that wasps sometimes get very drunk thereon. On grapes and certain plums, he says, "I will see them get very drunk, crawl away in a semi-somnolent condition, and repose in the grass for some time till they get over the 'bout,' and then they will go at it again." Moreover, Mr. Tait declares "that they do their worst in stinging, both in the vilest nature of the stroke and the utterly unprovoked results of which they are guilty. I was stung last year by a drunken wasp and suffered severely from symptoms of nerve poison for several days. In such drunken peculiarities they resemble human contemporaries."

Newspaper naturalists report a change of habit among snipe in that they no longer follow the Atlantic coast indentations in their southern flights, but departing from the British provinces, fly out at sea, largely skirt the extreme end of Cape Cod or Nantucket, unless driven shoreward by streams of weather. From Nantucket they pass out of sight of land until they reach their feeding grounds on the North Carolina sounds, where snipe shooting is still enjoyed in its pristine vigor.

ANTS IN FLORIDA.

More of Them There Than in Any Other Part of the World.

There are more ants to the square mile in Florida than in any other country in the world, says a writer in the Savannah News. There are ants which will measure more than half an inch in length, and then there are ants so small that they can scarcely be seen to move with the unaided eye. There are red ants and black ants, and troublesome ants. But as bad as they are, I have never heard of them eating out the seat of a man's trousers, as a missionary, Rev. Mr. Wilson, once told the writer he saw the army ants do in India while the man was sitting on the earth for a few minutes beside him.

But the Florida ants will take out the lettuce and other minute seeds from the soil in which they are planted and actually destroy the seed. They will suck the life out of acres of young cucumbers and melon plants, upon strawberry plants or cover the buds with earth to such an extent as to kill them. They will get into pie, pickle, sauce, sirup, sugar, on meat, in hash, will riddle a cake or all a loaf of baker's bread till it is worthless. All remedies failing, I took to baiting them near their nests with slices of meat, bones, apple and pear parings, and when I had from fifty to one hundred thousand out turned a kettle of boiling water on them. I have killed in one week over one million in the space of a quarter acre lot, and I have almost wiped them out. I had to do this to secure any lettuce plants, and many observant farmers complain of seedmen when they should attribute their troubles to insects.

It is very curious and instructive to see how promptly the ants which escape the scalding will go to work taking out the dead, and after piling them outside first, then go to excavating again and rebuilding their cells and runways. This being done very quickly the next work on hand is the laying in of a supply of food, by hauling the dead bodies of the hot-water victims into their storerooms. You may see a small black ant hauling and tugging at the carcass of a red ant twenty times its own weight, and he always succeeds, in the end, in landing it in the warehouse of the colony. Next you may see a sort of ambulance corps searching for the disabled. These are taken carefully to the underground house, where the surgeons and nurses are in waiting. Then, too, you may see the timekeepers and bosses directing this one, or turning another back on some errand or to some other duty. There is not a moment's delay, no halting feet, no idle hands, but all move as if it was their last day on earth, and this was the only hour left in which to redeem a misspent life. For lessons in industry and perfect government go to the ants.

EUROPEAN MONASTICISM.

Said to Have Begun on the Little Island of St. Honorat.

To the student of ecclesiastical history the little island of St. Honorat is one of the most impressive spots in Europe, says the Thinker. Almost invisible on the map, it at one time occupied a most conspicuous position in the eyes of the world, and the other in the historical sight. As a center of intellectual and moral influence it had, as Montalembert truly says, a greater effect upon the progress of humanity than any famous Isle of the Grecian archipelago. It may well be called the lona of the south. It is a remarkable circumstance that two little insignificant islands, one in the far north, amid the dark clouds and mists of the wild Atlantic, and the other in the far south, under the brilliant blue sky, and laved by the blue waters of the Mediterranean, should have formed the centers which drew to them, and from whence were dispersed, all the spiritual and intellectual forces of Christendom during its darkest ages.

Meeting one day one of those wretched lepers, who were so common in Europe in the early Christian centuries as they are now in Asia. Honorat took his hand, and his eyes began to anoint his terrible sores. Suddenly the dreadful mark of deformity fell off, and the scrofulous face burst into overflowing radiance; and in the transfused luster he beheld with inexpressible awe no other than the Lord Jesus Himself.

When St. Honorat left his northern home he was accompanied by his sister, who was devotedly attached to him. The strict rules of the order would not allow the presence of a woman within the precincts. The gentle and beautiful girl, who at her baptism as a Christian received the name of Margaret, was consequently sent to reside in the neighboring Isle of Leno, where she was completely separated from her brother. By her entreaties she to last prevailed upon him to promise to come and see her once a year. "Let me know," said she, "at what time I may look for your coming, for that season will be to me the only season of the year." The saint replied that he would come when the almond trees were in blossom. Whereupon the legend says the forsaken Margaret assailed all the saints with her prayers and tears until she got her wish, that the almond trees in her island should miraculously blossom once a month, and sending each month a branch with the significant flowers on it to her brother's retreat, he dutifully came to her at once, and her heart was thus made glad by the sight of her brother no less than twice times every year.

Notice to the Hawks.

Different ideas exist in England from those prevalent in Germany with regard to the attitude to be adopted by soldiers toward escaping prisoners. Whereas Emperor William some time ago issued much unpleasant comment by promoting a corporal who had shot at and killed in a crowded street a sleeping prisoner, at Woolrich a sergeant and a corporal have just been reduced to the ranks and sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having discharged their carbines, without injury to anybody, in a public thoroughfare at a deserter who had broken away from them.

Corks as Fuel.

With every indication that coal is going up it is timely to suggest that a couple of girls in Paris used to keep themselves warm by burning orange peel and empty spoons. Corks are also recommended. There is a story told of a well-known English curate who pocketed every cork he came across at a dinner table. When questioned as to this singular habit he blushed and said he gave them to the poor. A sufficient number of corks would keep a coalman warm with a good fire all day. Fire men are also advised, and make a fine, cherry blaze; likewise corks.

It is immaterial, in my judgment whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the larva or not.

Whether he does or does not, I am for free wool.—Extract from speech of William J. Bryan in the House of Representatives when the Wilson bill was under consideration.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

CUNNING OF CROCODILES.

They Escape the Net Spread for Them by Burrowing in the Mud.

The following is a fair sample of how cunningly crocodiles, in common with all other wild animals, can conceal themselves in moments of danger, says the Westminster Gazette. After a happy week spent in the jungle with a friend of mine we halted for breakfast, before making the last stage for headquarters and home, at a place called Poonarhy—Anglic, garden of flowers—and while at breakfast were amused by watching a number of crocodiles, about eight or ten, sunning themselves on the surface of a small lake, or tank, as it is there called, about an acre in extent. A sudden thought struck me.

"I say, Murray, what fun it would be to try and catch some of these beggars in a net." "Bravo!" said he. "Let's try it presently. Appu, send the horsekeeper to the village and tell him to bring up all the men he can find and some long fishing nets. We will give a good santosum" (present).

The villagers seemed so fun, and with the further stimulus of a santosum very soon turned up to the number of thirty. It was now eleven o'clock and scorching hot, the air quivering over the bare, sandy plain in which the pond was situated. It was breast deep, as we knew, including about one foot or eighteen inches of heavy mud. We tied two nets together so as to make one long enough to reach across the tank, about thirty yards, and this was heavily weighted along the bottom and arranged to be drawn with long ropes from each shore.

Immediately behind the net came a line, and men about a yard apart, with long, pointed poles with which to prod the mud along the bottom of the net, and so drive the malingering gentlemen into proper position in front of the net. My friend and his servant (for all entered into the sport) followed close up to the second line.

At it we all now went, splashing, shouting, stamping and hauling, but a big but—not a sign did we find of a single one of the brutes that we had seen before us when we came to the edge of the water. We dragged that water backward and forward more than once, but our only reward was a deadly thirst that lasted us till late that night.

Great Britain is stretching her wings over India.

In 1843 she laid claim to 625,339 square miles of that country. She made additions to this every year except 1845, 1848, and 1852, down to 1853, when her possessions aggregated 3,191,991 square miles. Advances were made in 1853, 1882 and 1888, and now the area of India under British rule is 9,578,867 square miles. British India is larger than all that part of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river and its population five times as great as the present population of this whole country. Great Britain may not be able to acquire much more of India. Indeed there is likely to be difficulty in retaining what she has, with native dissatisfaction and the watchfulness of her aggravating enemy on the north, who in the last forty years has moved his boundaries over many degrees of latitude.

A Fortune Easily Made.

How a Viceroy of India Made Quarter of a Million Dollars on Exchange.
The story which I gave last week of the viceroy who remitted home the whole of his salary at the privilege rate of 25 6d per rupee, reveals only a portion of the possibilities thus opened up, says Labouchere in London Truth. I have since heard it narrated of one recent viceroy that he first remitted home his salary at the above rate, making out of his £25,000 £2,083. He then had the total of £27,083 remitted back again, making on this transaction £17 per £100, or £4,598. The total profit on the two transactions was thus £6,681 per annum, and on this sum, I am told, his lordship, being a nobleman of economical habits, pretty well lived. He was thus enabled to save an enormous sum, estimated from £50,000 to £75,000, during his tenure of office, and it is asserted that at the end of his time he remitted the whole of this to England at the privileged rate, making some more on that transaction.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

Time will not be allowed anyone after July 1st, All persons failing to pay by the 15th of each month hereafter will be cut off.
HEPNER LIGHT & WATER CO.

CATARRH

is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant, reliable, and effective remedy. Ely's Cream Balm.

ISSUING NEW BONDS.

The Work is a Complicated One and Involves a Great Deal of Labor.

The business of issuing a new set of bonds is a matter of some moment to the officials of the treasury department, because it involves a great deal of labor in the bureau of engraving and printing, in the registrar's office and in the treasurer's office. It takes some time for the bureau of engraving and printing to get out an issue of bonds. The engraving is a slow process, says the Washington Star. Then the paper must be prepared. The issue of renewal bonds in 1891 was printed on paper ten years old, which was lying in the vaults of the bureau. It had to be taken out and wet down, and it was not ready for use for ten days. Bonds go through the presses three times. First the tint is printed on the face of them. Then the form on the front is printed in black, and then the form on the back is printed, also in black. These bonds were printed from plates which were made in 1876. The bond issue of 1891 was a reissue of the bonds of 1876; so the bonds were printed alike. It is a satisfying how little wear there is on the tempered steel plates from which bonds are printed. But this is not more remarkable than the process of freshening the plate which has been worn a little. If a bond plate looks at all dull under the microscope it is put in the transfer press and the cylinders with which the design was cut into it are rolled over it again.

Anyone who has seen the fine hair lines in the engraving of a bank note or a greenback will appreciate the marvelous accuracy of a machine which can be adjusted so that the original cylinder, passing over the engraved plate seven or eight years after the original engraving, will cut again into the same lines and simply deepen the impression. The variation of a thousandth part of an inch in the adjustment of the cylinder would blur the plate and ruin it. The cost of transferring from the cylinders alone is about fifty dollars a plate, and that feature of the preparation of the bond issue would cost the government fully three thousand dollars. The cost of engraving and printing would bring the expense of issuing a new series of bonds up to about fifteen thousand dollars. The registered bond is about fourteen inches long by six inches wide. The old coupon bond was eighteen by twenty-four inches. This was the size of the four per cent bond which was to run thirty years with interest payable every three months, and which bore one hundred and twenty coupons. In the issue of coupon bonds the signature of the registrar of the treasury is engraved on the coupons. It would be impossible for the registrar to sign one hundred and twenty coupons on each bond. In some of the heavy issues of bonds the signature in the body of the bond has been engraved. But all of the registered bonds are signed by the registrar or his deputy. When these bonds are issued the initials of the clerk who entered and the initials of the auditor who received each bond are written in the corner of it, so that if there is any mistake it can be traced very quickly.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Wells & Warren.

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