HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT

Entered in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Oregon as second-class matter.

Subscription, in advance, per year $ 2 00

HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors

D. M. C. GAULT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1898.

If Spain is not satisfied with the terms of the protocal let hostilities at once be resumed. We are not the ones that, just now, are on our knees. We can disband half our army and then have men for an active campaign.

Of taking and holding the Philippines, General Woodford our late minister to Spain says: "I do not say that wherever the flag has gone there the flag must stay, but this I do say, in the name of the nation, that wherever the flag has gone there the liberty, the justice and the humanity which the flag represents must stay and abide forever."

Now that peace is practically assured we can return to exploiting the industries. There is but one thing to hinder. Much of the idle capital that was before the war seeking investment has been placed in government bonds. The industries will revive but not with the bound that would have been witnessed had not that $200,000,000 been planted in government securities.

Spain or rather Sagasta need not be uneasy about individual Spanish interests in Cuba or Porto Rico. If there are Spanish property owners there, they can sell their holdings and go to Spain or they can keep them and have them protected. That is what the Mexicans of California did when that slice came to us. Those Mexicans remained and became citizens of the United States. That is what the Spaniards of Porto Rico and Philippines can do.

Will the Oregon volunteers be returned to their homes this fall? There is some uncertainty on this point, for the regiment is across the ocean where a military force will have to be maintained till the Philippines are disposed of by the Peace Commission which meets in Paris in October. Then if the islands or any part of them are retained, and there is little doubt but they will be, soldiers will still be required to maintain order. Ultimately the volunteers will be replaced by regiments from the standing army. But the army is too small to garrison all the places that must be guarded. Without doubt congress will author new regiments this winter, but before the bill can be passed and the new brigades recruited summer will again be here. Manila is so far away, the department will without doubt let the troops now there, remain till they can be replaced from the larger army. Therefore it need surprise no one if the 2nd Oregon Infantry remains in the Philippines for a year yet.

An Oregon soldier writing home to friends in Polk county thus describes their present quarters: "Our quarters (Co. M.) here are at the Cavite arsenal, in a room 50x300; Co E. and Co. H. are also in the same room. The building is of brick, with a tile roof; nine pillars, three feet square, are stationed down the center of the room. The building is one story high, no window glass, but wood lattice with a drop window, made of pearl shells, on the outside. The arsenal is built square, with a court yard in the center. All is the Spanish ideal, and represents the preparations made by them to further the ends of gloom, torture and crime. In front of us is the bay, and to get to the wharf we pass through two big iron gates. At the first gate is a brick wall 20 feet high and 6 feet thick. To the left is a two-story stone building, which you have to pass through to get into the fort proper. The main fort is full of old muzzle-loading cannon. On the walls are two very good guns, and they are loaded and spiked.

Perhaps the free silver hooters can rest now that the Oregon delegation with Congressman Tongue as party deeply interested, have obtained an order to advertise letting the contract for the Yaquinna Bay improvement. The following letter to Mr. Tongue from the war department explains the delay: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter signed by Senator McBride, Hon. W. R. Ellis and yourself asking for reasons of delay in letting contract for the improvement of Yaquina bay, Oregon, as authorized by the river and harbor act of June, 1896, and urging that the improvement be begun at the earliest possible date. Replying thereto, I beg leave to inform you that about the time the plans for this work were approved, May 9, 1898, the officer in charge of the district was ordered to report to San Francisco to accompany the first troops to the Philippines. He transferred his duties to Major Fisk, who took them additional to his own, but who was obliged at that time to proceed to the mouth of the Columbia river, where he has been for the past two months superintending the construction of batteries and arranging the submarine mine defenses. As Major Fisk has no military assistant he has been obliged personally to do the practical work, and has not had time to attend to the Yaquina bay improvement. I have, however, this day directed that the work be advertised without further delay."

A SPECIAL SESSION.

There never ought to have been an occasion for an extra session of the Oregon legislature. But men elected and charged with a certain duty of citizenship balked. All now recognize that there was work neglected in January, 1897, that ought to have been done but just how to do it is puzzling. An extra session has been suggested for the month of October. The same objection that was waged in 1897 does apply now. Then it was questioned "What is the use of calling the same men back who at the regular session refused to organize?" Article IV, Sec. 4, of the state constitution provides "The senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and representatives for the term of two years from the day next after their general election . . ." Hence the old legislature is out of office. If a special session is called, the members elected last June will be the law makers.

But just here is another bother: Who will be governor?

The constitution provides, Article V, Sec. 4: "* * * the returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the legislative assembly," Sec. 7 of the same article provides "The official term of the governor * * * shall commence at such times as may be provided by this constitution or prescribed by law." Sec. 2194 Hill's Code, provides that the governor shall take office on the second Monday of September, but that was when the regular session of the legislature convened on the second Monday in September. When the time of the meeting of the legislature was changed to the second Monday in January, the beginning of the term of office of the governor was changed to that date of necessity for section 4 of the constitution above quoted could not be complied with till the legislature convenes. But suppose the legislature convenes earlier, special session though it be, would not the vote for governor have to be canvassed? And if canvassed, would he not at once take office? True Sec. 5 of the constitution provides that in case of a tie the legislature at the next regular session shall proceed to elect a new governor but this is the only place where "regular session" is mentioned, and this change of office is not by a tie though interested officials might quote it to interpret the meaning of "legislative assembly" in Sec. 4. If Gov. Lord should call an extra session, such session might count the votes for governor and Gov. elect Geer might at once take office, thus cutting short the term of Gov. Lord.

Or there might be an "agreement" that the returns should be with-held till January.

It is urged that a special session should be held for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator so that he can vote upon the ratification of a treaty of peace with Spain. Really it seems that there is not so great a necessity for a vote on that question as there was in the passage of the late tariff law and fixing somewhat our financial policy. The question of peace or war will not be decided by one vote. If there is more work than the regular session can dispose of would it not be better to call a special session to convene next day after the close of the regular session?

WHAT THE SPANISH WAR HAS DONE.

Hon. H. V. Gates of this county, was one of the speakers at the Multnomah County veterans reunion camped at Pleasant Home last week. His speech which is reported in part in the Oregonian of the 20th is one of the best of the many that have been made this year at such gatherings. Mr. Gates last April regretted to see war but his opposition was not allowed to blind him so that he cannot see the good results that follow. He further notes the burdens yet to be born, and bravely assumes them. On the occasion referred to he said:

"This war is, in a measure solving the social problem of the South. The liberated of '62 are now among the liberators of '98. The acquisition of new domains carries with it the establishment of standing armies in each. Who among us so adapted to this duty as these climatic immunes? They are disciplinable, loyal, brave and true. Who so competent to reach and teach the lessons of liberty and equality to the lowly, their brothers of these new lands?

"The heaviest annual expenditures of this nation were those of the civil war period the period in which we operated. The year of '65, the heaviest of any expenditures amounted to $1,900,000,000, $1,700,000,000 of which were directly and indirectly caused by the war. The value of these promises to pay measured in the values of our present currency, amounted to an actual value of $700,000,000 and their purchasing power in the markets of that period would not equal that of $400,000,000 today. During the year of '65 we were maintaining in the field an army of over 1,000,000. In our present war we have 175,000 men in the army and navy, and at the rate of our daily expenditures now, the first year of this war will cost nearly double that of '65 with an army only one sixth of that of the same year. Any war is costly in sacrifice of life and that more dear, health. This war will, besides these, be a very costly one in the destruction of wealth.

"While we in spirit and sympathy are marching with the boys in blue, let us not forget that other patriot of America, the taxpayer, he whose pledged honor procures for this nation the munitions of war, the pay for its defenders. Wealth is selfish. Patriotism is its brightest virtue. It is the only key that unlocks the misers chest, some more freely than others, but all wealth has patriotically enlisted for this war. A railway just opening with its first train is only half finished. A dwelling ready for occupancy is only half a home. The coming of peace is only a half-finished war. There are to be fought battles of reorganization and reconstruction, diplomacy and financiering. It will be in that period of this war that the taxpayer must fight his hardest battle against an enemy who lures him into the ambush of sophistry with its masked batteries of repudiation. The ambush which the taxpayers of 1869 turned into a victory that completed the civil war, brought them honor then and strengthens their credit now.

"War is a school for nations. The lessons of this war have taught all nations to look upon America with more respect. The world has learned that the American navy neither waterlogs, capsizes, blows up nor runs away; that every ship and man is equal to those of any navy in the world. After all these many years we are learning why and how to control that trade naturally ours where the Pacific laves the other shore. The East has learned that the nation, more than this coast, needs a short route for its navy to reach one ocean from the other; that the extra energy required to drive the Oregon around the cape would have found and sunk Cervera's fleet long before the day at Santiago. The agitator has learned that the rich-born can fight as well as the Texas cowboy. Our state has learned that appropriations for support of the National Guard are good investments. We of the Grand Army have learned that the gray, who fought us hard in '61, fights harder alongside of the blue in '98.

"The army of 1812 numbered 75,000; that of the war with Mexico, 79,000; that of the civil war over 1,000,000, with a grand total of 2,800,000 at one time and another in its ranks. This war has 175,000 afield.

"Comrades, we are, and are likely to remain, the Grand Army.

"Never since the first organization of armies by the father of armies, Sesostris, of Egypt, has there been in point of numbers, service and patriotism, a grander army than that which we represent. Its formation was an exhibition of patriotism such as the world never witnessed before. It required one-seventh of the population of the north to create and maintain its members. If all the males aged 15 to 45 years had been drawn up in line for volunteers, three out of every five must have stepped out of that rank to have made up the number at one time and another in the Grand Army ranks. Draw up in line all the males in this nation this year of '98, and only one out of every 102 will be required to create our present army. Your laurels are not yet in danger. The Grand army is not yet eclipsed in numbers, service or patriotism, but the same spirit that actuated you is now moving the boys in blue of '98, and they will excel you if they can. They are fighting for the same tree of liberty that you fought for, this tree planted on the rocky shores of New England, nourished by our fathers, watered with their blood, rebaptized and consecrated in the blood of our comrades. Its seeds are being wafted by heaven's breezes to far-off shores, there to root and grow into full fruitage. Soon in all the land there will be no government of the people, except 'by the people and for the people.'

"The lives and deeds of our fathers; the lives and deeds of our comrades; our deeds today, stir the hearts and souls of America's patriotic youth. Our white tips can yet chant the song of liberty, our withered hands yet point the way to those paths of patriotism, which in our youth we trod, where in our old age we are yet marching, and where death will find us traveling on."

THE TERMS MERRITT EXACTED.

At the surrender of Manila on the 13th Merritt appointed commissioners who drew up these terms which were agreed to by the Spanish commander:

"The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and suburbs, and the Spanish forces stationed there in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, United States army, American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his excellency, Don Fermin Jaudines, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

"First—The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty; the officers remaining in their respective homes which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

"Second—Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to the staff officers designated by the United States.

"Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within 10 days from this date.

"Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish army and of their families and of the expenses the said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city, or when the American army evacuates.

"Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States according to their rank with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

"Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship' places, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

(Signed.)

"V. F. W. Greene, brigadier-general of volunteers, U. S. A; B. L. Lamberton, captain, U. S. A; Chas. A. Whittier, lieutenant-colonel and inspecter-general; E. H. Crowder, lieutenant-colonel and judge advocate; Nicholas de la Pena, auditer-general; Carlos Reyes, coloneel de ingeneros; Jose Maria Olinquen, fella de estado, major.

"MERRITT."

FINAL TERMS OF PEACE.

The Washinton, D. C., Star discussing the peace protocal says:

"Two propositions seem thoroughly well established.

"(1) The question is to be decided without intervention from any foreign quarter. The parties first in interest are the United States and Spain. The same reasons which have prevailed to forbid European counsel or dictation in the matter of the war will prevail to keep Europe silent during the negotiations for peace. Her aid has not been sought nor will it be, and the proffer of it would be offensive. No misunderstanding on this score seems to be possible.

"(2) As the United States is the victor it will dictate the terms of peace and do so in its own interests. It will be justified in putting its interest above all other interests. The occasion calls for the exercise of 'an enlightened selfishness.'" The first duty of the United States is to itself.

What is best for the United States, as that question may be decided by the United States, will be the fate of the Philippine Islands. The country has its thinking cap off, and in good time no doubt a decision will be reached and rendered.

"Meantime Europe, although uninvited, may be expected to discuss the subject quite freely. Her views are already fairly well known. She would be glad to have a finger in the pie, but seems to understand that that is impossible. Her speculation on the subject therefore need not be disturbing on this side of the water, nor need we guide by it at all in what we may do. Adherence to the simple proposition that the business in hand is of the greatest concern to the United States and must be settled to the advantage of this country is all that is necessary."

Spain suspects a secret agreement between England and the U. S. concerning the far east.

SURRENDERED TO OREGON TROOPS.

According to the account of the surrender of Manila sent by the correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Oregon volunteers had unusual honor in that affair. They received the arms of the Spanish troops and were subsequently detailed to police the city. Following are extracts from the report having reference to the matter:

"As soon as the surrender was announced two battalions of the Second Oregon, on board a transport, started for shore. They were landed at the break water. General Merritt had gone ashore already. Flag Lieutenant Brumby, with the Olympia's biggest flag, went ashore in a small boat to haul down the Spanish flag and raise the stars and stripes. Many of the great crowd of Spaniards who had gathered around wept as the Spanish flag came down.

"When the Oregon troops reached the captain-general's palace, where Gen. Merritt has made his headquarters, they found the plaza packed with Spaniards. Between 6000 and 7000 soldiers gave up their arms, which consisted mostly of Mauser rifles. 12,000 stands of arms were taken, and millions of rounds of ammunition. Enough new Mauser rifles were taken to arm most of the American regiments. Three magazines were found full of powder.

"The American forces occupy Manila completely. Perfect order is maintained, and no attempt at looting or other excesses has been made. The city is policed by the Oregon regiment, and it was the Oregon men who received the surrender of the Spanish arms."

Congressman Tongue's Americanism differs most essentially from that of Governor Lord's, and his type of of Americanism also is more in accordance with that of the nation than his excellency's. Mr. Tongue is opposed to surrendering our acquired Oriental territory to our enemy, in the event of the immediate restoration of peace. He expresses himself as recently did the Telegram, that our evacuation of the Philippines, or, at least, the island of Luzon, would be misconstrued as American cowardice. The broadness of our national generosity is not comprehensible to the European mind. In view of this fact, Mr. Tongue advocates the full assertion of our rights resultant from this war, though such step may involve us in further trouble. He has faith that an American-English alliance will caution other European nations from engaging in open hostilities with us because of the Philippine question. He does not believe that in the as yet unknown full text of the American note there is an unequivocal proffer of the surrender of the Philippines. But Mr. Tongue is opposed, under all circumstances, to the flaunting of the "milk white flag" by the United States. Had we heretofore been a trifle more aggressive, France, Germany, and Russia now would not attempt to bully-rag us. But ever since the Mexican war we have allowed other governments to trample upon our corns and then accept their diplomatic apologies for their intentional indignities. However, henceforth we should demand a fight for ever grievous insult, until Europe doffs her cap to us.—Portland Telegram.

Capt. Moren lies like the Spaniard he is when he criticizes the discipline of American ships. Capt. Sigsby will be credited many times over before the statements of Moren who shows by his words that he is seeking revenge for the shot and shell of the Brooklyn and Oregon.

Democratic conventions of several states have indorsed the Chicago free silver platform while the middle-of-the-road populists are putting up tickets of their own. Fusion does not "fuse" much better than it did two years ago.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand)**, the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and Pansies.

—

Pansies and Marguerites.

Wild American Poppies.

—

Lilacs and Iris.

These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the originals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.

One of these pictures will be given away with each package of purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture.

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$1.00 a Year.

Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

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Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year The politics of the paper will not be changed and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles be continued successfully in the future as in the past In spite of the extra expense involved in the improvement noted, the Twice-a-Week Courier-

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Land Office at Oregon City Or. Aug. 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Oregon City Oregon on September 30, 1898.

James A. McLean

H E 10356 for the N W ¼ of Sec 36, Tp 2 N R 7 W.

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

John S Gard of Tillamook Oregon
Frank H McGaffin " "
Lawrence V Hickey " "
Baldus Gildner Portland "

CHAS B. MOORES, Register

13-18

Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that all County Warrants endorsed prior to Nov 10, 1897, are now redeemable at the office of the County treasurer, in the city of Hillsboro County of Washington, and interest will cease on the same after August. 27, 1898.

Dated at Hillsboro Or., this 23rd day of Aug., 1898.

A. B. CADY, County Treasurer

14-16

Sale of Real and Personal Property.

The executors of the estate of Thos. D. Humphreys offer for sale all the personal property belonging to said estate. The personal property consists of household goods, library, farming implements stock &c Also 2 good farms improved land, city acreage, improved and unimproved, also city lots. For terms inquire at the office of S. H. HUMPHREYS, opp. Court House, Hillsboro, Oregon.

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James A. McLean of Tillamook Oregon
Frank H McGaffin " "
Lawrence V Hickey " "
Baldus Gildner Portland "

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

13-18

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

Executors Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that I the undersigned, have been by the County Court of Washington county Oregon duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Fritz Harmes deceased, and have duly qualified as such executor All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same with proper vouchers at the law office of W. N. Garrett in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from this date.

Dated July 27, 1898

H. W. HARMES, Executor of the state of Fritz Harmes, deceased. 10 14

OREGON

Industrial Exposition

Opens in Portland, September 22d

Closes October 22d, 1898.

The finest and Greatest Exposition ever held in the Northwest.

HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL

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Marvelously rich Specimens from our gold, silver, and other mines.

Bennett's Renowned Military Band

Has been engaged for the season

Astounding Aerial Feats and Acrobatic Performances.

Very low Rates on all Railroads.

ADMISSION

Adults 25 cents,

Children 10 cents.

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W. A. WANN, Secretary of Faculty.

P. L. CAMPBELL, President.

THE MARKETS.

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Wheat—Valley, Walla, 60 Valley and Bluestem 63 per bushel.

Flour—Low grades, $4 00 per bbl.

Oats—White, 35@36; grey 29@ per bushel.

Hay—Timothy, $12 50 to $13; Clover $10@11.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY.

Eggs, 14c per dozen.

Chickens—Mixed, $4 00 per dozen; mixed, $4 00 per dozen; Turkeys, live, 13c per lb; Ducks—6@7 per dozen; Geese, 6@7.

Butter—Fancy Creamery, 32@35 and Dairy 25@30 per roll.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Burbanks 25@35 cents per sack;

Onions—$1 25 per central for white; $1 50 or red.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

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We issue a special Catalogue of this Lamp and, if you ever prowl around after night-fall, it will interest you. 'Tis mailed free.

R. E. DIETZ CO., 60 Laight St., New York.

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