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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 15, 1899.

If Plummer has any [illegible] pertaining to the Geer receipt, this is a forgery. Since Plummer has never had facsimilee copies of the receipt made it is certain that he has no original for such receipt. Plummer is not a briber. That is plain because he could not find a briber to bribe but he is a squeezer.

Wm. Prince of Lane county became violently insane last week while thinking over his condition and the absence of his children who had been sent to the orphans' home at Portland. It required two men to arrest, and convey him to the Salem asylum.

The British General Gatacre in South Africa wanted to find a Boer force and employed guides to lead him to the enemy. They seem to have done well the work for which they were employed. They quickly found Boers and a lot of them, for Gatacre was savagely attacked and driven back. Next time he goes Boer hunting he should not take guides and then he will not find his game before he is ready.

Gov. Geer writes a letter to the Oregon Scout published in Union, Union county, where Geer grew from boyhood to manhood, in which he denies in most emphatic language that Plummer of Polk county was ever promised the appointment of superintendent of the penitentiary, that he ever paid $1,000 for such appointment or any other sum or that he has or ever had a receipt for that sum of money signed by T. T. Geer or any other man signing in Geer's interest.

State Senator Patterson who last week made a business visit into Southern Oregon is much pleased with the industrial prospects in Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties. There have been heavy rains all through that section and the placer miners are all at work with a great abundance of water. Mr. Patterson talked politics but little though he did pay attention to what others said. He finds that Congressman Tongue is held in very high respect, and will receive hearty support for re-election. The republican party in general seems in good working order, and the prospects for majorities were never better.

The opposition of the democrats and populists in Congress to the currency reform bills is particularly directed to the section requiring U. S. bonds to be paid in gold. When the obligation was incurred the evidence stipulated that they should be paid in coin. That was the time when coin was gold or a metalic currency as good as gold. The republicans now only propose to make good the pledge as every one understood it. But this opposition is consistent with the entire lodgic of free silver advocates. They desire to pay their debts with a depreciated currency which by some legerdemain their claims are to be paid in 100 cent dollars.

The Argus again charges the INDEPENDENT with being inconsistent on the financial questions that have claimed the attention of electors within the past seven or eight years. Now then again. The INDEPENDENT has never in word or line favored the free coinage of silver. The INDEPENDENT has never in word or line advocated an idea that would debase any of our currency be it silver or paper, below the standard that has always been recognized as the unit of value. Any assertion to the contrary is untrue and demagogical. By the way it is not out of the memory of man when Mr. Long himself was an advocate of the financial system which he now finds so objectionable. Why would you believe it, he commended President Cleveland when he sold bonds to replenish the gold reserve.

Consul Macrum at Pretoria wanted to come home when war broke out between the English and the Boers, but it was a time when his services were most needed by this government. It is humanity to do what is possible to mitigate the rigors of war for those unlucky English who cannot get away, and especially are the services of an American consul required to protect the large American interests or interests of Americans. The department therefore refused to allow him the vacation. The fellow's feet were evidently very cold. He was frightened. He turned his consulate over to one Atterbury and started home. The State Department at Washington does not know who he is or even his initials but it is feared that he is the same Atterbury who absconded from Chicago a short time ago owing $90,000. The department will not let him remain long, for already has young A. S. Hay, son of Sec. Hay been appointed to the place. It is a great piece of cowardice on the part of Macrum unless there are circumstances of which we are ignorant.

A TRIMMER.

A visitor of a few days ago, discussing the president's message, admitted that it is a good document and the measures advocated are admirable and the ones that should be indorsed by the government, but, as for McKinley, he deserved but little credit for them since he is a vacillating man—a trimmer and would not write such a message only for the strong men of the party and the nation who sway him that way, and dominate his policy. This may not be very complimentary to the president, but if true, it is to the republican party. More, it admits that the administration is the most stable that can be exercised for it rests on the mature judgment of the best and strongest men of the nation. Some think Mr. Cleveland's term was one of strength. It was as far as maintaining the gold standard went. Cleveland was a strong man, his friends boasted of his strength. He was stubborn even, could not be turned, but his policy was not endorsed by his party or by the nation only in one item that of maintaining the gold standard of value. The quality possessed by McKinley correctly called "trimming" was possessed by Lincoln in some degree at least only euphemism was used when they said he "Kept his finger on the public pulse." It is fortunate that we have a man as chief magistrate who will seek the counsel of the best men of the nation, has wit enough to sift the good from the indifferent and sufficient judgment to know that the good will make a maintainable policy.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The following admirable summary of the President's message is what was used by the New York Tribune and is taken from the tri-weekly edition of that paper:

The first paragraph of President McKinley's message, delivered to the LVIth congress, refers briefly to the death of Vice-President Hobart. The President then plunges into a review of the prosperous conditions which have prevailed throout the country since his last message was delivered.

He finds that the exports of agricultural products were $784,776,142 and of manufactured products $339,592,146 larger than any previous year. Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, aggregated nearly $611,000,000, custom receipts were over $206,000,000, and those from internal revenue about $274,000,000. For the same period the expenditures were $700,093,564, leaving a deficit of a little over $89,000,000.

Mr. McKinley then turns his attention to the condition of the Treasury, which he says is most gratifying. The recent action of the Secretary of the Treasury in offering to purchase $25,000,000 of bonds is referred to in the following terms:

The position of the Treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the Secretary of Treasury to take action under the provisions of Section 3594, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues.

The amout offered and purchased during November was $18,408,600.

Mr. McKinley says the net saving in interest on the amount purchased was over $2,000,000.

The President finds that under the rapid development in the industries of the country the National Banking act is not a sufficient avenue thru which needful addition to the circulation can from time to time be made. He therefore asks congress to take up this matter with the view of ascertaning whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made as will render the act's service in the particulars referred to more responsive to the people's needs. He urges that National banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

Gold the Standard.

The President then proceeds to discuss the standard of money, and says:

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to those ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require and shall provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issed or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have so be done in the futnre. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

Trusts Demand Attention.

After an urgent appeal to congress to pass some legislation which shall lift the American merchant marine from its present state of decadence President McKinley turns to the subject of trusts, and devotes a great deal of attention to it. He says:

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of Congress.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious, not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organization. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trsts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this important subject, should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

Foreign Relations

Following the Trust question, the President takes up foreign relations, reviewing the status of several disputes which the government has on hand, and finding them moving toward a successful settlement. He finds that the Isthmian Canal Commission is making good progress in surveying on examinations in Nicaragua and Darien with a view to establishing a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and asks Congress to help in the work.

Referring to China, Mr. McKinley says that the interests of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected, and adequate protection has been secured for American missionaries there. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been and will be maintained.

Next the Paris exposition is touched on, and concerning Germany the President finds that our relations continue to be most cordial.

The Boer War.

Touching on the war between the Boers and Great Britain, the President says:

This Government has maintained an attitude of neuturality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of Africa. We have been faithful as to affairs not of direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kind of expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendired.

Japan, Samoa and Cuba

The president, after a complimentary reference to the friendly feeling the government of Japan has for the United States, hopes that that country will be brought into telegraphic relation with this country, and also calls attention to his special message of February 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila.

He reviews at some length the Samoan troubles, and says that he will submit to the Senate a convention entered into between the United States, Germany and England for its action, and then takes up the subject of the condition of Cuba and Porto Bico since the Treaty of Peace with Spain was signed. He says that the pledge proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by Congress on April 19, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or the intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba except for the pacification thereof, and the determination that when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people, is of the highest honorable obligation, and must be sacredly kept.

Reviewing the increase of trade brought about by the efforts of the State Department to keep in touch with the government of the Latin-American republics should be invited to hold at an early date another conference in the capital of one of the countries other than the United States, and refers to the Pan-American Exposition to be held on the Niagara frontier in New York in 1901.

The Army, Postoffices and Pensions.

In a brief reference to the number of men comprising the Army of the United States President McKinley says:

I cannot withhold from officers and men the highest commendation for their soldierly conduct in trying situation, their willing sacrifices for their country, and the integrity and ability with which they have performed unusual and difficult duties in our island possessions.

The Message then goes into an extended review of the postal service, not only in the United States, but in the recently acquired colonies. It also calls the attention of congress to the Secretary of the Navy concerning armor plates vessels now under contract and building, and asks that legislation be enacted to make contracts early in the year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the provision limiting the price of armor to $300 a ton be removed.

Concerning pensions the President finds that the pension roll on June 30 1899, numbered 991,519 and the number added during the year was 40,999, the number dropped being 43,196. The amount disbursed for Army and Navy pensions during the year was $138,355,052 95, which was $1,651,461 61 less than the sum of the appropriation. He recommends that in order to make the practice of the Department uniform, and to do justice to the dependent widows of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more in the war of the rebellion and were honorably discharged, the amount of income allowed, independent of the proceeds of their daily labor, should be not less than $250 per annum. The present ruling allows such widows only $96.

The Philippines.

President McKinley devotes ten typewritten pages to the war in the Philippines. He recites how the islands came to the United States by terms of treaty with Spain, and says that he has every reason to believe that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people. He says that no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the island of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests.

The president says:

The course indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the Army, ably and loyally assisted by the Navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our annals.

Other Island Possessions

Mr. McKinley then tells of the establishment of a government in the island of Negros, the first island to accept American sovereignty, and gives to Congress the principal features of the constitution under which its affairs are now being carried on provisionally.

He next tells of the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain over Sulu Islands, and concerning the article which provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right of purchasing freedon by paying his master the usual market value, says it is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in Sulu Archipelago.

The President does not deem it desirable to recommend at this time the specific and final form of government for the Philippines, leaving that to Congress when peace is fully restored. But he believes that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil goverment, with its seat at Manila, but rather first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, central governments being last to follow.

Concerning Hawaii the President says it is important that an act should be passed creating these islands into judicial district and providing for the appointment of a judge and other officers. He then calls attention to the necessity for an immediate legislative relief in the Territory of Alaska the population having increased so rapidly that more ample facilities for local self-government are needed. He also recommends that legislation to the same end be had with reference to Porto Rico.

He repeats in his Message the words he used in his inaugural address concerning lynching in the United States. He calls upon the people of the country to faithfully uphold the right of trial by jury.

The last subject discussed in the Message is civil service, and the President claims that the results obtained show that the public service has improved and that the civil service system is relieved of many of its objectionable features.

STATE PRESS.

There is talk of an alliance between England, Germany and America. It is admitted that such an alliance would preserve the peace of the world and have the support of Japan. Anglo saxon blood could get together easier than other lines. As to an open foreign alliance we do not believe either England or America would enter one with any nation. Their strength lies in the opposite policy.—Oregon City Enterprise.

Willamette valley farmers do not have to depend on wheat and hops for a living. No other section of the west can produce such a diversity of crops as can be grown on Willamette soil and as the years go by there will be a constant increase in the variety of products coming up to market from the valley. Neither wheat nor hops will be grown in less quantities than at the present time but the ever increasing acreage of tillable soil will blossom with other gifts from the bounteous hand of nature that will bring back to the producer from a profitable market the golden eagles as his reward of merit. Our generous soil calls for greater diversity of production and the future thrift of Willamette farmers will be in answer to the call.—Eugene Register.

The Kentucky election returns have been counted by the canvassing board. This tribunal finds that 193,714 votes were cast for Taylor the republican candidate for governor and 191,331 for Goebel his opponant, Taylor's majority 2,383. The certificate of election was given to Taylor.

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold on a positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn raising of blood, distress after eating or any form of dyspepsia. One little table gives immediate relief. 25 cts, and 50 cts The Delta Drug Store.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, November 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 1899 the pending proposed constitutional amendments approved February 16, 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 by the secretary of State, to be published for five consecutive weeks in the Hillsboro Independent, a newspaper published in the Fifth Judicial District, of the state of Oregon.

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

(SEAL) 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 the same is hereby proposed:

That section 10 of article XI of the Constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same is hereby brogated and in lieu the eof 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 indebtness in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of 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 Jan. 30, 1893.
C. W. Fulton,
President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House Feb. 2, 1893.
W. P. Keady,
Speaker of the House.
Adopted by the Senate Jan 31, 1895.
Joseph Simon,
President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House Feb. 4, 1895.
Chas. B. Moores,
Speaker of the House.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 13.

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 10.

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 same oath as the Supreme Judges.

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

Adopted by the Senate Feb. 15, 1893.
C. W. Fulton,
President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House, Feb. 15, 1893.
W. P. Keady,
Speaker of the House.
Adopted by the Senate, Jan 31, 1895.
Joseph Simon,
President of the Senate.
Concurred in by the House, Feb. 6, 1895.
Chas. B. Moores,
Speaker of the House.

House Joint Resolution No. 10.

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 19 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, dump 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 shall be subject to such provisions of law for the taking of private property for public or private use as provided in Section 18, Article 1 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, Feb. 15, 1893.
W. P. Keady,
(Signed Mar. 7, 1893.)
Speaker of the House.
Adopted by the Senate, Feb. 17, 1893.
C. W. Fulton,
(Signed Mar. 28, 1893.
President of the Senate.
Adopted by the House, Feb. 6, 1895.
Chas. B. Moores,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, Feb. 13, 1895.
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 1.

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, that Section 35 of Article 1 of the Constitution be and hereby is repealed.

Adopted by the House, Jan. 11, 1893.
W. P. Keady,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate Jan. 30, 1893.
C. W. Fulton,
President of the Senate.
Adopted by the House, Jan 30, 1895.
Chas. B. Moores,
Speaker of the House.
Concurred in by the Senate, Feb, 12, 1895.
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 1.

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

Adopted by the Senate Feb. 6, 1895.
Joseph Simon,
President of the Senate.
Adopted by the House, Feb. 6, 1895.
Chas. B. Moores,
Speaker of the House.
Adopted by the Senate Jan. 31, 1899.
G. C. Taylor,
President of the Senate.
Adopted by the House, Jan. 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 Oregon, and Custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding copy of Senate resolution No. 4, of the Legislative Assembly of 1893,—"Municipal Indebtedness Amendment,"—Senate Joint Resolution No. 13 of the Legislative Assembly of 1893,—"Judiciary Amendment,"—House Joint Resolution No. 10 of the Legislative Assembly of 1893,—"Irrigation Amendment,"—House Joint Resolution No. 2 of the Legislative assembly of 1893,—"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 hereunto the seal of (SEAL) the state of Oregon.

Done at the Capitol, at Salem, Oregon, this third day of November, A. D. 1899.

F. I. DUNBAR,
Secretary of State.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed her final account as executrix of the last will and testament of J. C. Buchanan, decd., in the county court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, and that said court has appointed Monday the 18th day of Dec. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day as the time for hearing objections to such final account, and for the settlement thereof.

ROSA A. BUCHANAN,
Executrix of the last will and testament of J. C. Buchanan, deceased, 26-30.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for the County of Washington.

Lucy Buchanan, Plaintiff
v
Walter S. Buchanan, Defendant

To Walter S. Buchanan, the above named defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear in the above entitled Court, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons against you, which first publication will be made on Friday, the first day of December, 1899. And if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for and demanded in her complaint, to-wit:

That the marriage and marriage contract now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant be annuled and dissolved and rendered void from the date of the decree of said Court. That the care, custody and control of Millard Buchanan, the minor child of plaintiff and defendant be awarded to the plaintiff. That the plaintiff be adjudged and decreed to be the owner of the one-third of the real property described in plaintiff' complaint to-wit: Being lots numbered twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25) in block numbered twenty-three (23) Tremont place, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, and that she have judgment for the sum of $600 alimony for the support of herself and minor child, together with the costs and disbursements of this suit, and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable.

This Summons is published against you by order of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, made and entered on the 27th day of November 1899, and duly signed by T. A. McBride, Judge of said Court.

THOS. H. & E. B. TONGUE,
Attoeneys for Plaintiff.
28 34

Your Face.

Shows the state of your feelings and the state of your health as well. Impure blood makes itself apparent in a pale and sallow complexion, Pimples and Skin Eruptions. If you are feeling weak and worn out and do not have a healthy appearance you should try Acker's Blood Elixir. It cures all blood diseases where cheap Sarsaparillas and so called purifiers fail; knowing this we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee. The Delta Drug Store.

Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all County Warrants endorsed prior to February 9, 1899, are now redeemable at the office of the County treasurer, in Hillsboro County of Washington, and interest will cease on the same after Dec, 1 1899.

28-3 A. B. CADY, County Treasurer.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, stone and bladder trouble and constipation. Delta Drug Store

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