



For President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. For Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

While Bryan was in New York a few days ago he luxuriated at a dinner that cost \$12 per plate. There were fifty present, including Corruptionist Croker and Ice Trust Van Wyck, the total cost of the dinner having been \$600.

A Washington dispatch states that Ex-Senator David B. Hill, who is now stumping the country for Bryan, says there is no possibility of Bryan carrying New York, and that the 16-to-1 declaration in the democratic platform is responsible for the failure of eastern democrats to support the democratic ticket.

Betting on election generally tells a pretty reliable story as to how an election will go. Soon after Bryan and McKinley were nominated, the chances between the two were considered by many about even, and a few weeks later, there were some democrats who felt so confident of Bryan's election that they offered to bet 2 to 1 on him. Then the tide turned, and Bryan's stock commenced to fall and McKinley's to rise. Bets were offered 2 to 1 that McKinley would win. Then the odds were increased to 3 to 1. A week ago it was 4 to 1, and now since Bryan's electioneering trip to New York and his disastrous failure to capture and entice New York voters in his behalf, the betting rates have been put up to 5 to 1, or \$5 on McKinley to \$1 on Bryan.

WILL BE SNOWED UNDER.

A Washington correspondent of last Sunday's San Francisco Bulletin has the following to say in relation to the coming election:

Everybody agrees—Democrats and Republicans—that as New York goes this year so goes the election, and there have been received here some interesting figures about New York's probable vote.

These figures show that Bryan will carry New York city by less than 50,000 votes, though Croker claims the democrats will have nearly 100,000 in the city. Then, in the state, it is shown by these figures that McKinley will have rising 100,000, which gives the republicans New York by an entirely safe margin.

These figures do not come from partisan sources, but are the result of a canvass made by people who are really interested in knowing which way the election is going to turn out. In Indiana a similar canvass has been made. Bryan and Jones claim that they have that state sure on account of disaffection over McKinley's Porto Rican policy, but the figures referred to show that the republicans will carry Indiana by 25,000 votes. In Illinois the same thing is true. The republicans have the majority where the democrats are claiming it by all sorts of majorities for Bryan.

The people who have been investigating election matters have reached the conclusion heretofore set forth by your correspondent—that the Eastern democrats are going to knife Bryan for the sake of getting him permanently out of the way. The opinion here now is that he is going to be the worst beat man who has ever run for the presidency, with the possible exception of poor Horace Greeley.

YOUR EAR, MR. BRYAN!

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

Mr. Bryan, you prate glibly of militarism, and declare that the United States is already enthralled in its clutches. Are you aware that the militarism of the middle ages, with which you compare your country, dissolved with the decay of the feudal system, and that of serfdom, which you feign to fear for your fellow countrymen, became practically extinct at the close of the fourteenth century?

Are you not equally cognizant of the fact that there is less militarism in the United States than exists in even the smallest republic of the Old World?

Do you not know that all our battles, from the Revolution of 1776 down to the thrashing of Spain, were fought by patriotic men drawn from the grain fields, factories, work shops and foundries, and that to-day, while our trained strength is less than 230,000, small nations with less population than many of our individual States have infinitely larger standing armies? Mexico's war footing is 200,000, Venezuela, 257,764, Switzerland

493,175, Sweden and Norway 255,449, Servia 271,170, Netherlands 234,194, Greece 297,004, Austria-Hungary 1,767,067, Italy 2,181,799, and Germany 5,166,592.

In the face of these figures, Mr. Bryan, is it not the apex of assinninity for you and your henchmen to travel through the country flinging the slogan of militarism in the face of an electorate that laughs when your back is turned? Why, sir, the little Dominion of Canada, with a population of five or six million people, has almost as much militarism as we have. With a population bordering on 75,000,000, our standing army numbers less than a quarter of a million. If it was increased within five years to a million, which it will not be, you would even then Mr. Bryan, have as little reason to prate of militarism as you have now.

You are a "little American," sir, whose dwarfed conceptions of a great nation's needs, were they put into operation, would turn back the page of a glorious record and reduce us to the level of the little republics of the Old World struggling and craning for world recognition. You would flood the country with 50-cent dollars, exchange the full for the empty dinner pail, give the nation who stole your coat your cloak also, and turn the right to the violence of your left cheek. In short, you would have your country cringe under Spanish arrogance and look passively upon Chinese barbarism. These are your self-expressed notions of government, and if after the 6th day of November, 1900, you find yourself standing out in the cold, cold world, begrimed with the dust of your ill-spent exertions, you will at least have a better knowledge of the sterling qualities of your fellow countrymen.

LETTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The following letter, which was received this week by Mrs. E. W. Huse from her nephew in the Philippine military service, contains matter of such general interest that we deem it well worth publishing:

FLORIDA BLANCO, LUZON, P. I. September 10th, 1900.

MY DEAR AUNT: Yours of July 22d, was received last evening and I was very glad to hear from you.

The boys in this country are always glad to hear from the States as it keeps them from worrying. You should see the boys whenever a detail comes in with mail. They all gather around the door of the orderly room and wait for the company clerk to call it off. The ones who do not get mail gather around the lucky ones to hear the news.

The natives are right in rice planting now. That would be something interesting for you folks as I hardly think you ever saw anything like it. They plant the rice in small beds like cabbage. The young rice looks like wheat. Then they begin to work the ground. They plow it about six inches deep and then if it does not rain hard they dam up a stream and run the water on the land. Then they run carriages on it and harrow it until they get mud worked up about knee deep. After 'he ground becomes as muddy as you can get it, they have a crowd of native women wade in it and set out the rice plants. They generally have a man on the banks playing a violin, guitar or harp for them to work by. That is the only way to get a crowd of natives to hurry.

You find some pretty good musicians among the natives and they all like music. Of course none of them whom I have seen, are educated in music. They have a native band here that is pretty fair. They have picked up "Just One Girl" from the fellows whistling it around quarters, and play it every Sunday at church. They play "Aguinaldo's March," but have no music for it. The next time I go to Manila I am going to try and get a few piano copies of it and will send them home.

I have not had a chance to go to Manila since the time I was down in March but I think I can get a few days' pass after pay day, which comes sometime this month. If I get to see Judge Norris I will give him your regards.

I was to another native wedding about a week ago. One of the natives we had working in the kitchen was married and every one of us were invited. We had a feast, (I don't know what we were eating but it was pretty good,) and then had a dance. Our fellows weren't in the dance as none of us understood their dances. They are something between an Indian dance and a waltz. They had all kinds of drinks, cigars and cigarettes. I never drink, but the cigars in this country are pretty good. The native we have in the canteen is going to be married in a few weeks and wants me to be best man, but I came over here to fight "niggers" and not to love them.

We have seen a little fighting since we have been here, but not to amount to much. I have seen only one man hurt at all. That was a corporal, hit in the leg in a little fight we had in the mountains. Thirty of us ran into about three hundred and were completely surrounded. After about half

an hour's steady firing we made the "niggers" retreat. I don't know what their loss was as they always have enough to carry off their dead and wounded. But from the blood we found they must have lost quite a few. Any time we want a fight all we have to do is to go into the mountains a few miles and we can nearly always find it. Just now they are pretty quiet all over the island, but they claim they have got new guns and ammunition hid and are just waiting for election. They claim if Bryan is elected they will come in and lay down their arms, but if McKinley is re-elected they are going to rise up again. I think it will be cheaper for them to surrender as I hardly think Uncle Sam will be as easy on them again as he was this time.

Most all the people are insurgents at heart, at least they help them all they can. The trouble is that these insurgents all carry twosuits. When they are chased too hard they slip on a white suit and are "Mucho Amigo." As soon as the soldiers are out of sight they put their gun or bolo out of the weeds and run around to join their company. It is hard work to put down such people. They can't shoot to amount to anything, especially after we have fired a volley into them. And they can't stand an American charge, as they can't stand the yell our boys give when they start. Our captain has often said that the yell was half the charge.

You spoke of the trouble in China. From all we can hear over here the trouble is about over. When war first started there I thought I would like to go and wished the 32d would get called out, but since I have heard how the troops who went from here are dying from disease I am not a bit sorry that I did not get to go. I hardly think any of the troops who are here will be moved unless it is to go home.

I see by the Army and Navy Journal that they are going to begin sending the volunteers in the Philippines home in November. I also saw that there were eleven thousand regulars on their way over here to relieve the volunteers.

I think we are about the seventh regiment to leave. That will get us out of here by the middle of December or the first of January. For my part I would rather stay here until March or April than land there in December, as the change in the climate would be so great that it might hurt a lot of us. I hear that the volunteers who went home in '99 lost lots of their men after reaching the States.

This company has been very lucky in losing men. We have had two men die of disease, one man discharged on account of disability and one discharged for being crazy, since we reached here. We have had four men sent to Bilibid, a military prison in Manila, and have only four or five men in the hospital here. We have a good hospital and a fine doctor, not one hundred yards from quarters and are getting fine medical attendance.

We are living fine now, getting good food, have canvas cots, straw ticks and pillow ticks. The duty is not very hard right now, the men are getting four nights in, or going on guard once in five days. We are not doing much hiking (marching) now as the rivers are too high to cross. Yes, this is the rainy season. We have a couple of hard showers every day, and when it is not raining it is too hot for comfort. The nights are cool, a blanket being very comfortable almost any night.

You spoke of the army canteens. I think we are better off with them than without, because the profits go to the company funds, which are used for the benefit of the companies in buying extra food and luxuries. The soldiers can get small articles they need most in the canteen, where otherwise they would have to send to the commissaries, or if they bought them from the natives or the firms in Manila they would have to pay just twice as much as they would in the commissary or canteen. As for selling beer, the men will not drink nearly so much in a canteen where they can get it any time they want it, as if they had to go to natives. The canteens are not allowed to sell any whiskey. This canteen has been running now for four months and in that time we have had less men tried for drunkenness than we had in one month before it started. Before the canteen started the men were drinking beno. Beno is a kind of native liquor distilled from the drippings of sugar after it has been boiled or from fermented rice. It is clear white and they claim it is worse than whiskey. A man who is drunk on beno gets crazy and is always looking for trouble. They claim beno is the cause of so many of the boys over here going crazy. It is a whole lot better for the men to drink beer than that stuff and they will manage to get it some way. Lately the captain issued an order to put all the natives in jail who sell beno. About a week ago they caught one native and stuck a sign on both sides of him, "If you want beno go to Antonio Pecarnio," but that did not stop them selling it. They are building a jail here for

natives and are going to have native police here. They are going to arm them with revolvers and have them patrol around town and the nearest other towns. The officers will have the privilege to work the prisoners any way they want to.

You spoke of election. No I can't vote this year as I will be only 20 years old tomorrow, but if I could I would vote for McKinley. I don't care for any free silver in mine. I think this country is under free silver law and one of their dollars are just as big as one of our dollars, but are only worth 47 cents. Five dollars American changed into Mexican and you have a pocket full.

Well I must close for this time. Give my best regards to the rest of the family.

Your Loving Nephew, CHAS. L. MCCOOL, Co. 1, 32d Inf., U. S. V. Manila, P. I.

STOVE FOR SALE.

A second-hand air tight heating stove, nearly new and as good as new, for sale for \$4 at this office.

The best method of cleansing the liver is the use of the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Easy to take. Never gripe. J. L. Padgett & Sons, Keno.

TIMBERLAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878, NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, LAKEVIEW, OREGON, August 29, 1900. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, J. C. Weiser, of Fort Klamath, County of Klamath, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 277, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of Section No. 27, in Township No. 32 S., Range No. 7 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Lakeview, Or., on Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1900. He names as witnesses: W. T. Coburn, of Ashland, Oregon; Chas. Johnson, of Klamath, California; F. H. Briggs, of Grants Pass, Oregon; Chas. Kappler, of Klamath, California. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of November, 1900. E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

Department of Interior, Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, September 29, 1900. 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 J. H. Driscoll, County Clerk, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on October 29, 1900 viz: Ebenezer N. Colson, H E No 1718 for the SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 31, Tp 40 S R 9 E, W 3, Oregon. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ed Beam, John Kowitz, Andrew Ryan, J. W. Manning, all of Klamath Falls, Oregon. E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.

Winter underwear at Duffy's.

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Mackintoshes at Duffy's.

It is well known that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will heal a burn and stop the pain at once. It will cure eczema and skin diseases and ugly wounds and sores. It is a certain cure for piles. Counterfeits may be offered you. See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. J. L. Padgett & Sons, Keno.

Trimmed Hats at Chastain & Floyde's.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Klamath. T. T. Geer, Governor of Oregon, F. I. Dunbar, Secretary of State of Oregon, Chas. S. Moore, Treasurer of the State of Oregon, vs. Suit in Equity to foreclose a Mortgage.

George A. Whitmore and J. W. Stout, Defendants. To George A. Whitmore, a defendant above named, and to J. W. Stout, of Oregon; you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Thursday the 8th day of November 1900, being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, the first publication thereof being on the 27th day of September 1900; and if you fail so to answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to wit: For a judgment against defendant Geo. A. Whitmore for the sum of \$350.00 with interest thereon from the 26th day of June 1896, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and for the sum of \$29.50, paid out on account of delinquent taxes and costs, and for the sum of \$50.00, as attorney's fees in this suit, together with the plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

That the usual decree be made for the sale of the lands and premises described in the plaintiff's mortgage, that is to say, the NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 and lots one, two and three of Section fourteen, Township Thirty-nine, South of Range Ten East, Willamette Meridian, Klamath County Oregon, and containing 127.25 acres.

That the sale be made by the sheriff of said Klamath County, Oregon. That the proceeds of said sale may be applied in the payment of said judgment, interest, costs, attorneys fees and all accruing costs.

That plaintiff have execution against defendant George A. Whitmore, for any balance that may remain due the plaintiff after applying all the proceeds of said sale as above provided.

That the interests of defendant J. W. Stout in the said mortgaged lands and premises be decreed to be subsequent and subordinate to the lien of plaintiff herein.

That the defendants herein and each of them do hereby severally and jointly waive their right to be heard under the execution of plaintiff's said mortgage on said lands and premises, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise may be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim or equity of redemption, in and to the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

That plaintiff have such other and further relief in the premises as to this court may seem just and equitable.

This summons is served by publication thereof in the Klamath Republican, by order of Hon. L. F. Willis, County Judge of Klamath County Oregon, made, dated and filed in said suit at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 27th day of September 1900, which said order requires that summons be published once a week for a period of six consecutive and successive weeks from the 27th day of September 1900, the date of the first publication so prescribed.

J. O. Orr, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sept 27 Nov 9

NOTICE. Whereas my wife, Elsie Vinson, did on or about the 28th of August last leave my house, bed and board without just cause or provocation, and fails to return, notice is hereby given to all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account as I shall pay no debts, accounts or other claims made or contracted by her on and after this date. Dated at Bonanza, Oregon, September 29, 1900. DAVID VINSON.

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George A. Whitmore and J. W. Stout, Defendants. To George A. Whitmore, a defendant above named, and to J. W. Stout, of Oregon; you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Thursday the 8th day of November 1900, being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, the first publication thereof being on the 27th day of September 1900; and if you fail so to answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to wit: For a judgment against defendant Geo. A. Whitmore for the sum of \$350.00 with interest thereon from the 26th day of June 1896, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and for the sum of \$29.50, paid out on account of delinquent taxes and costs, and for the sum of \$50.00, as attorney's fees in this suit, together with the plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

That the usual decree be made for the sale of the lands and premises described in the plaintiff's mortgage, that is to say, the NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 and lots one, two and three of Section fourteen, Township Thirty-nine, South of Range Ten East, Willamette Meridian, Klamath County Oregon, and containing 127.25 acres.

That the sale be made by the sheriff of said Klamath County, Oregon. That the proceeds of said sale may be applied in the payment of said judgment, interest, costs, attorneys fees and all accruing costs.

That plaintiff have execution against defendant George A. Whitmore, for any balance that may remain due the plaintiff after applying all the proceeds of said sale as above provided.

That the interests of defendant J. W. Stout in the said mortgaged lands and premises be decreed to be subsequent and subordinate to the lien of plaintiff herein.

That the defendants herein and each of them do hereby severally and jointly waive their right to be heard under the execution of plaintiff's said mortgage on said lands and premises, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise may be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim or equity of redemption, in and to the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

That plaintiff have such other and further relief in the premises as to this court may seem just and equitable.

This summons is served by publication thereof in the Klamath Republican, by order of Hon. L. F. Willis, County Judge of Klamath County, Ore-

KLAMATH COUNTY... ALEX MARTIN & CO. PROPRIETORS

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Best work and material, and in the latest and most approved styles.

EXCHANGE STABLES AND OFFICE

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EAST END, KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON.

Livery. Horses boarded by day, week or month. Passengers conveyed to all parts of Southern Oregon and Northern California at the very lowest rates.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP, J. B. CAMPBELL, Prop., Successor to A. D. Carrick.

General Blacksmith and Repair Shop. Wagons built and repaired. Machine and other work done with neatness and dispatch.

All work guaranteed satisfactory. Try once and be convinced.

EAST END MAIN STREET, KLAMATH FALLS.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath. T. T. Geer, Governor of Oregon, F. I. Dunbar, Secretary of State of Oregon, and Chas. S. Moore, Treasurer of the State of Oregon, constituting the State Land Board, vs. Plaintiff, vs. Defendant.

Abraham Turner, as administrator of the estate of Crown Smith, deceased, David J. Ferree, Elizabeth K. Smith, Walter T. Smith, Frank A. Smith, and Edith Smith, his wife, Sabina Smith and Marguerite Smith, a minor, Defendants.

To Eliza K. Smith, Frank A. Smith, Edith Smith, Sabina Smith and Marguerite Smith, defendants above named: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Thursday, the 15th day of November, 1900, being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, the first publication thereof being on the 4th day of October, 1900; and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint herein, to-wit: for a judgment against defendant, David J. Ferree, for the sum of \$900.00, with interest thereon from the first day of January, 1880, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and for the sum of \$100.00, as attorney's fees in this suit, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein. That the usual decree be made for the sale of the lands and premises described in plaintiff's said mortgage, to-wit: the W 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Sec. one, and the E 1/2 of SE 1/4 of Sec. two, and the SW 1/4 of Sec. twelve, Township Thirty-nine, South of Range Nine, East of Willamette Meridian, in Klamath County, Oregon, containing 220 acres.

That the proceeds of said sale may be applied in the payment of said judgment, interest, costs, attorney's fees and all accruing costs. That plaintiff have execution against defendant, David J. Ferree, for any balance that may remain due the plaintiff after applying all the proceeds of said sale as above provided.

That the interest of defendants, Abraham Turner, as administrator of the estate of Crown Smith, deceased, Elizabeth K. Smith, Walter T. Smith, Frank A. Smith, Edith Smith, Sabina Smith and Marguerite Smith, defendants above named, in the said mortgaged lands and premises be decreed to be subsequent and subordinate to the lien created by plaintiff's said mortgage. That the defendants herein and each of them and other of them, subsequent to the execution of plaintiff's said mortgage on said lands and premises, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim or equity of redemption in and to the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

That plaintiff have such other and further relief in the premises as to this court may seem just and equitable.

This summons is served by publication thereof in the KLAMATH REPUBLICAN, by order of Hon. L. F. Willis, County Judge of Klamath County, Ore-

gion, made, dated and filed in said suit at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 31 day of October, 1900, which said order requires that summons in said suit be published once a week for a period of six consecutive and successive weeks from the 4th day of October, 1900, the date of the first publication of summons prescribed in said order. J. O. Orr, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DRS. HARGUS AND STRAW, Physicians and Surgeons.

OFFICE: Chitwood & Co's Drug Store. Special attention to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses fitted.

F. D. REAMES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon.

Office rooms: 7 and 8, Linkville Hotel. All calls answered promptly day or night.

J. M. MOORE, GENERAL FREIGHTER.

Prompt and careful attention to all orders.

J. B. MOORE, Proprietor of Freight Wagons.

Everything done with neatness and dispatch.