THE SCOTTISH BRIGAND. A Bit of Border History of the Time of

James V. Of all the minor border castles few are more renowned in song and story than the Tower of Johnnie Armstrong, the laird of Gilnockie, who, Piscottie tells us, "was the most redoubted chieftain that has been for a long time on the borders, either of Scotland or England," says Cassell's Picturesque Europe. "He ever rode with four-andtwenty able gentlemen, well horsed, yet he never molested any Scottish nan;" and it is said that from the borders of Newcastle "every Englishman, of whatever state, paid him tribute" (blackmail), which seems barely pos-

His tower, called the Hole house, is oblong, sixty feet in length, forty-six wide and seventy high, furnished with a capehouse and turrets. It occupies a steep rock, on the small promontory of Gilnockie, washed on three sides by the Esk in Dumfrieshire and protected on the fourth by a deep ditch. During the reign of James V. he committed such ravages and excited such terror by his forays into Westmoreland that his band of mosstroopers became so great as to hazard a defiance of the crown. Hence the king marched against him, with numerous forces, in person, and halted at Eucsdale, a pastoral district of Dumfrieshire, whence he sent a herald to summon the attendance of the laird of Gilnockie and his chief followers under a promise, it is said, of security.

The laird is known to have yielded s ready attendance, and in token of his peaceful intentions toward his sovereign he and thirty-six gentlemen, his adherents, ran their horses at a gallop and broke all their lances on Langholm Holm, while, as the ballad has it, their ladies looked from the lofty windows, saying: "God send our men well back again." But they were all hanged by order of the king, to whom, on finding his loyal promises derided, Armstrong said proudly:

"It is folly to seek grace at a graceless face; had I known this I should have lived on the borders, despite you and King Harry, too, though I know that he would weigh down my best horse with gold to learn that I am to die this day."

### WILLIAM'S LATEST CRAZE.

The German Emperor Wants a Diamond Worth \$5,000,000 for His New Crown. Emperor William is trying to obtain the biggest diamond in the world for his new crown which is being made in Berlin. This diamond is called the Excelsior. It was found last June in the mines of South Africa and is said to be worth \$5,000,000. It is three inches high, nearly three inches broad, weighs 971 karats and is of matchless luster. For it the British government has offered \$2,500,000. The excitement of diamond hunting is something new to the young man who rules over Germany and is contributing vastly to the sement of an interested public by the multiplicity of the roles in which he chooses to appear, Every six months. crisis in his career—that is to say, a crisis of the continental sort. It is either the sensation of getting beaten in an English yacht race, or the incit increasing the army time, or the mor-

en of an affecthe recurring anxor Russia, or the cialism, or a military which he strives to carry e glory, or a pheasant shootatch—whatever it be it is very himself in the public eye. Now it is a chase for a diamond. That the jewel is of such immense value simply increases his desire to get it, just as the ardor of a young man's suit is intensifled by the unwillingness of his sweetheart to commit herself. This restlessness, this recurring desire to say or do or obtain some thing which will not permit his personality to be even momentarily forgotten makes a lively contribution to the literature concerning the ways of modern kings.

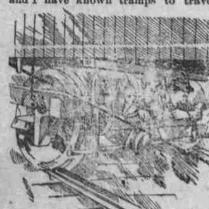
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HOW TRAMPS TRAVEL.

Truck-Riding Necessary in the Country West of the Misslesippi.

The November Century contains a unique article entitled: "Tramping with Tramps," being a record of the actual adventures of a young American who disguised himself as a tramp and took to the road. The following is an extract from the article: Of the states in the western district,

I think that Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Washington and a part of California are the best for tramps. Illinois is thought especially well of by vagabonds because of its "good" railroads. The Illinois Central, for instance, is known the country over as the best for a journey south, and I have known tramps to travel



RIDING ON A TRUCK. from New York city to Chicago, and go south by this line rather than start from New York direct for New Orleans. The "C. B. & Q." is also a great "snap;" in fact, so much so that, when I was on the road, it was called "the bums' line." In Nebraska, where the "Q." becomes the "B. & M. R.," the lines are more tightly drawn, and it behooves a roadster to take to the trucks if he is anxious to make good

Truck-riding is necessary almost everywhere west of the Mississippi. Of course one can "fool around" freight trains, but he is liable to be knocked off when the train is at full speed, and unless this occurs on the desert, or where the ground is rather soft, it may prove dangerous. I once attempted to cream-colored guipure.

ride a "freight" on the Southern Pacific road, and it was the hardest experience I ever encountered. I hung on to the side of a cattle-car in order to keep out of the brakeman's way, but he eventually found me, and ordered me to get up on top. There I was made to turn my pockets inside out to convince him that I had no money. Being angered that I could not give him a dime, he said: "Well, hit the gravel! I can't carry you on this train." I told him that I would never hit the gravel unless he stopped the train. "You won't, eh!" he said; "well, now, we'll see," So he chased me over his train for about fifteen minutes. I dodged him here and there, and found that I was quite able to elude him as long as he alone followed me; but soon the "Con" appeared, and then the chase began in earnest. They finally pressed so near that I was com-

pelled to climb down the side of a cattlecar. They then tantalized me by spitting and swearing. Finally the Con" climbed down also, and stepped on my fingers, so I had to let go. Fortunately, the train was slackening its speed just then-I really think the engineer had a hand in the matter, for he s usually a good fellow-and I got off safely enough. But I had to "drill" twenty miles that afternoon without a bite to eat or a drink of water. In the far west after that experience I always made use of the trucks.

\* \* The usual time for eastern and western tramps to start south is in October. During this month large squads of vagabonds will be bund traveling toward "Orleans." I once was on an Illinois Central freight train when seventy-three tramps were fellow passengers, and nearly every one was bound for either Florida or Louisiana.

HYBRID COINAGE. Gov. Walte, of Colorado, Has a New Plan for Silver.

D. H. Waite, the sensational governor of the Centennial state, has in hand, it is stated, a convention of miners, which is to pass resolutions urging a special session of the legislature to protect the silver mining industries. Gov. Waite has been in correspondence with President Diaz, of the republic of Mexico, and has, so the state cabinet avers, arranged for the coinage of a hybrid silver coin, upon which will appear the Mexican mark, as well as the Colorado coat of arms. This coin is to be made in the Mexican mints, of Colorado silver, the Mexican government having the seigniorage as the profit. Gov. Waite declares that the state can purchase the bullion, issue certificates, which may be used as a medium of exchange until the return of hybrids, with which these certificates may be redeemed.

The same wire which flashed the



and told how S. J. Toy, recently appointed warden, took possession of the Colorado penitentiary at Canyon City. Toy had come from Denver by train. He was met by ex-Deputy Bence, sonin-law of the governor, who had been removed by Warden McLester, and a prison employe who had permission to be absent until a late hour. Stealthily approaching the prison, the employe gave the proper signal and the outer door was opened for his admission. All three sprang in, covering the guards and disarming them. The inner gate was passed in the same way. Bence was then recognized and ordered out, but he exhibited a new appointment as deputy signed by Toy, who in turn presented his own credentials. Guards, who had become alarmed by the display of firearms, began blowing the alarm whistle and McLester was awakened. As he stepped out of his bedroom he was ordered to leave the penitentiary grounds at once. He asked for permission to go to the office and arrange his papers, but that was refused. With a man on each side of him, the deposed warden was conducted to the outer gate and ordered to depart.

THE MOVING WORLD.

A TELEGRAPH messenger boy in Boston rides around town on a bicycle, delivering his telegrams. A MAN in California has invented a device that will prevent gas from escaping when it is blown out.

A PROCESS of eliminating smoke from the combustion of coal has been discovered by an ingenious German.

A MAN in Florida named Bell is planning to build a big hotel among the branches of a grove of live oaks in that state, which are of great size and

THE largest cantalever bridge in the country is to be built over the Mississippi river at New Orleans. It will cost five million dollars and is to be built by Chicago men.

Toboggan expresses have been a feature in the Boulder district of Montana the past season, and have been very useful in conveying freight to points off the main road.

FRENCH ingenuity has contrived an improved stone-cutting saw of remarkable efficiency-a circular saw having its edge set with black diamonds in the same way as the straight blades; but as the strain on the diamond is all in one direction the setting can be made much firmer.

PARIS FASHION BITS.

TABLIERS, tunics and overskirts are a foregone conclusion. BRAIDING is again in high favor on skirts, redingotes, capes, sleeves, coats

and bodices. New velvet Spanish and zonave jackets are finished with ruchings of GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The Career of the Confederate Veteran Who Died Recently. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard was born near New Orleans, May 28, 1818. He graduated second in his class rank at West Point in 1838. He was assigned first to the artillery and then to the engineers, and in 1888-39 to assistant in the construction of Fort Adams, Newport, and at Fort MacHenry, Maryland,



war with Mexico he was engaged in the construction of defenses at Tampico, in 1846-47; siege operations at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultapec and City of Mexico, where he was twice wounded Shortly after he was brevetted major. He attained full rank of captain of engineers in 1853 for fourteen years of continuous service as lieutenant. On returning to the United States he was assigned to engineering in the construction and repairs of fortifications on the Mississippi river and in the construction of the custom house at New Orleans. His supervisory duties extended over the gulf coast from Florida to the Rio Grande. He offered his services to the southern confederacy in 1861.

On the refusal of Maj. Robert Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter he opened fire soon after daylight on April 13, 1861. He was practically in command at the battle of Bull Run, where he was again victorious. He nearly succeeded in routing the northern army at the battle of Shiloh, and held Petersburg against the federal advance and defeated Butler at Drury's Bluff. He surrendered his army to Sherman in April. 1865. After the war he became president of a railroad, adjutant general of the state and manager of the Louisiana state lottery. Gen. Beauregard has, until recently, been engaged in many important enterprises in the south.

LAND OF BIG-NOSED MEN.

Arizona So Named Because of a Facial Peculiarity. Who would for a moment suppose, says the St. Louis Republic, that the word "Arizona," which we associate with balmy breezes, music, moonlight nights and amazons, could mean nothing more or less than "a great big nose!" The southwestern portion of what is now the United States was originally inhabited by a tribe of natives noted far and wide for their prominent, beak-like noses, and, although nature had been extremely lavish in her gifts when she conferred nasal appendages upon these queer aborigines, they sought to enlarge those organs by piercing the vertical septum or gristle between the nostrils and wearing enormous ornaments therein. One division of this big-nosed tribe would wear a ring hammered from native gold or silver; another an ornamented shell, while a third were content with a sharp stick driven through the cartilage in such a manner as to permit of the ends projecting several inches to the side of each nostril. To the early Spanish invaders these queer but harmless creatures were known as "the Big Noses." In the Spanish language "nose" is nariz. My authority says in that language you can also express a diminutive or an augumentative by a termination to the name word. Thus, narizito would mean "a little nose," and narizon "a great big nose." The feminine of narizou would be narizona. The "n"

having been climinated by usage and time, we have the name as it stands to-day-Arizona. In much the same manner the state of Oregon receives its name from a tribe of Indians noted for their enormous ears. They pierced the auricle and enlarged the obe much in the same manner that the Narizons enlarged their noses. In the Spanish, "ear" is oreja. Now attach on, the augmentative to the word oreja, leaving off the final a from the word meaning ear, and we have Or jon. Time, which, like care, will kill a cat, has changed the "j" to "g"

Marriage in England. Some curious marriage statistics of England and Wales have recently been made public. Taking all persons above 15 years of age, there are 8,710,-363 unmarried males, 4,851,548 married males, and 484,990 widowers, against 8,908,065 unmarried females, 4,916,649 married females, and 1,124,310 widows. English scientists have these rather puzzling questions to answer: Why does the number of widows so greatly exceed that of the widowers? And again, how can there be 4,916,649 married females and only 4,851,548 married males, unless some 100,000 or so persons have been guilty of bigamy?

and given us the word "Oregon."

CAST OFF FROM A WRECK. Tailless Cats Which Founded a Community

on the New Jersey Coast. Long Beach, the narrow strip of sand seven miles from the mainland on which the village of Beach Haven, N. J., stands, contains the only tribe of tailless cats in the United States. These cats were not detailed, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They were born without tails. Early in this century a large English brig was wrecked on that part of the Jersey coast. She became a total wreck, but the sailors' lives were saved, and so were the lives of a lot of cats. These felines came from the Isle of Man and belonged to a curious breed found only on that island known as Manx cats. At first the animals were quite tame, and frequented the vicinity of the lighthouse, where they nightly held open air con- lady, "I want to give it to you because certs that were not barmonious enough to merit the appreciation of the lightkeepers, and ultimately resulted in their being driven away. The felines took to the woods and managed to subsist during the first winter on birds, thousands of which lived in the the candy now, because when thee swamps. The cats increased rap-

Television of the second of th

few years small packs of them could be found almost anywhere in Barnegat's woods. Their outdoor life them savage, and the breed seems to have increased in both size and courage, for eventually they be came so fierce that they would stand and show fight toward anyone who invaded their homes. They are curious looking creatures. The front legs be ing shorter than their hind legs causes them to make big jumps as they go about, yet it is said they can easily outrun an ordinary dog. The cats make good fishers, and when fish are plenti-ful they go along the beach, and, as the breakers run up on the shore, car-rying with them small butterfish, mul-lets and silver bait, they jump into the shallow water and with their sharp claws pin a fish to the sand and the outgoing wave leaves their prey ex-posed. Then, before another breaker can roll in, they catch the fish and take it up on the dry beach and de your it. At times dozens of these strangelooking cats can be seen on the beach making meals off the surf clams that are cast up by the tide. For the past twenty or thirty years Long Beach has been a famous summer resort. Many of the cats have been killed by tourists or frightened back into the swamps. Occasionally some humane visitor endeavors to tame one of the animals. It is hard work, but when the effort is successful there is no more domestic

or affectionate pet than a Manx cat. CARRIED HIS LUNCH. A Snake That Made a Meal of His Own

Caudal Appendage. "Talking about snakes," said the man who had worked as a telegraph lineman in South America, "you ought to see the sarpints they have down there. Me and my partner ran across a snake one day; we was working on the line and we thought at first that it was a log. It had just eaten some big critter, for there was a lump in its body, and it didn't show any more interest in us than if we were sticks. We got a big crate that had come to the village near us, full of dishes, and took it and a bottle of chloroform down to his snakelets.

"We knocked him out with the chloroform, and after a good deal of work got him coiled up in the crate. Then we carried the crate on a wagon to the station with us and took him into camp on the train. He waked up next day, but the cuss wouldn't eat. He just laid there and sorrowed, and nary a bite would he even take out of a lamb we gave him. In about two weeks he began to look thin, but he still kicked on eating, so we put him and his crate in an outhouse and left him for two weeks more. When we went to look at him again she had changed position and was now coiled around in such a way that he could get his tail in his mouth, and he had about a foot of it swallowed, just to keep his stomach braced, I suppose.

"We moved just after this, and we took Nero, as we called him, with us, carrying the crate with us in a freight car. The car was an old one, so we were allowed to run it off on a siding at the station that we made our headquarters, and here we left him while we traveled inland to run a line. It was a month before we got back, and we both made a break for the car, but gosh darn me, would you believe me there wasn't more than a foot of that snake left. He had swallowed and digested about pine feet of himself, and he took off six inches more before he

A French Cook's Treatise Upon His Choses Art and Professi

"Man has created the culinary art; he does not eat like an animal, he breakfasts, dines and sups." With this quotation the author of a very serious French treatise upon cooking begins his book. He is particularly eloquent on the subject of sauces. "Cooks re-cognize four great sauces," he says. These are the foundations of all others. They are Spanish, Veloute, Bechamel and German. The Spanish and Veloute were known in the seven teenth century, and were modified in the eighteenth by the great masters (cooks) and by Careme, the Raphael of

the kitchen. "The Spanish is composed of juices extracted from a mixture of ham, veal, chicken and pheasant. Veloute is similar, but is not colored. Beehamel is Veloute to which cream has been added, and the German sauce is Veloute to which yolks of eggs have been

After telling how to prepare these the author discusses the "Theory of Sauces." Certain writers, it seems, have condemned the use of thickening of browned butter and flour in meat sauces. He contradicts them emphatically, and quotes Careme, who says, severely: "Now, I ask the writers of these ridiculous books in what respect butter mixed with flour is corrosive and incendiary? But of what consequence are these ignorant men? Let them blunder on; let them continue to disgrace their profession.

Sooner or later an enlightened practitioner will arrive, one who will unveil the evil of charlatanism. He will avenge science, and will cause them to disappear from the face of the earth."

Near the city of Philadelphia there are a few quaint old villages where Quakers and Quaker customs are to be found just as they were in the days of good old William Pean. You have no United States. To all new sub-A few days ago a New York lady was traveling through one of these little villages, and, being tired, she stopped at an old brick farm-house to rest. Im mediately there came out a little girl, dressed all in gray, who invited her to come in the house and have a cup of this great Northwest journal free tea and some cakes. When the lady had partaken of her refreshment and turned to go, she offered the old-fashioned maid in gray some candy out of a sweetmeat box which she carried at her

"No, I thank thee," said the little one bashfully. "I thank thee-but "Please take the candy," urged the

you have been so kind to me. For a minute the little one hesitated. She put out her hand, as if yielding to temptation, and then drew it back resolutely, as she said:

"I thank thee, no. I may not take in number, and in a told thee no, and now I may not take any until thee comes some other day."

A TALL FEE.

One Hundred and Fifty Pollars for Three Minutes' Job.

In the Bloomsbury county court, not long ago, Judge Bacon tried the case of Browne vs. Earl of Annesley, which was a claim for eighteen guineas, balance of an account, by Dr. Lennox Browne, for an operation performed by him on Lord Glerawley, the defendant's son. It appears that Lord Glerawley suffered from stammering. He was suffered from stammering. He was under the treatment of a Mrs. Baker, who recommended that Dr. Browne should be consulted. Lord Annesley took Lord Glerawley to the plaintiff, who put him under chloroform. For that two gumeas was asked and for the operation which followed a medium fee of thirty guineas was charged.

Plaintiff said he was a recognized authority on matters of this kind and had received as much as fifty guineas for similar operations. In cross-examination Dr. Lennox Browne said that he never promised that Lord Glerawley would be cured of stammering by the operation. Dr. Collier and other surgeons gave evidence as to the rea-sonableness of the charges.

The defense was that it was under-

stood that the operation would cure Lord Glerawley of stammering. It had not done so. Lord Annesley paid the two guineas for an assistant and ten guineas for the plaintiff, which brought the claim down to eighteen guineas. Sir Andrew Clarke said he would charge ten to fifteen guineas for such an operation.

His honor said the evidence was entirely against the defendant. Plaintiff had said the operation took him three minutes, but thirty guineas was his charge. He must have a verdict for eighteen guineas, with costs.-N. Y. Journal.

SOME WORLD'S WONDERS.

THE most ancient catacombs are those of Egypt, over 4,000 years old. THE finest collection of antiquities in the world is in the British museum. THE largest bell in the world is in the Kremlin at Moscow, 432,000 pounds. THE largest university is Oxford; it

has twenty-one colleges and five halls. THE largest American city park is Fairmount, at Philadelphia, 2,740 acres.



Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so, Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow, and I now have as fine a head of hair as

one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."-Mrs. Sidney Carr,

several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made." -C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

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### Saved Our Boy

A Clergyman's Statement

Constitutional Scrofula Entirely

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; "Gentlemen: Wishing to tell what Hood's Sar-saparilla has done for us, I will say that 3 years ago we had a beautiful boy born to us. When about six months old he took a sore mouth. Everything that was known as usual remedies in such cases was used. I had two doctors but all to no benefit. At the age of 11 months he breathed his last. Thus we laid

WM Richard Pate .

Our Darling Child

in the grave. On Aug. 4, 1891, another boy was born unto us. At the age of two months he became afflicted with the same disease. I believed the boy's trouble was constitutional, and not common sore mouth. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and commenced to give it regularly to both mother and baby, and occasionly washed his mouth with a syrup of buck brosh root. Improvement becam at once. We brush root. Improvement began at once. We have succeed in eradicating the scrotulous blood from the system and to-day we are blessed with a nice, fat baby boy, eighteen months old. He

is the very Picture of Health, all life and full of mischlef—thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a minister in the Methodist Protestant church. I am here to back what I say and I am in no way interested in any profit

Hood's Sarsafilla Cures
a safe, sure remedy. Even my wife, after
taking Hood's became healthy and fleshy and
has the bloom of girlhood again. We have used only three bottles, but I keep it in the house." REV. J. M. PATE, Brookline Station, Missouri. N. B. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restor-ing the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.



out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

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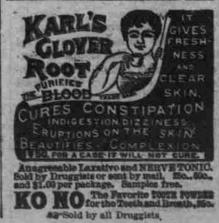
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get The undersigned having been appointed by the court Receiver for

NORTHWEST

Executrix's Notice.

Receiver.

C. A. BARRETT,

In the county court of the State of Oregon, for Umatilla county. In the matter of of the Estate of James F. Ely, deceased. James F. Ely, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Executrix of the estate of James F. Ely, deceased, has residered and presented for settlement and filed in the above entitled court, her final account of her administration of said estate, and that Monday, the 4th day of March, 1895, at 1 o'clock. p. m., of said day, being a lay of a term of said court subsequent to the filing of said final account, to-will of the March—1895—term thereof, has been duly appointed by the Hon. Wm. Martin, Judge of said court, for the hearing and settlement of the said final account and for the hearing of any objections thereto, Jated at Umatilia county, State of Oregon, this 11th day of January, 1895.

ELIEA J. ELY, E. DEPEATT, Attorney. Executrix.

Notice.

owing said firm are requested to

call and settle their accounts.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. In the matter of the Assignment of Alexander Moore, Insolvent Debtor. The undersigned having been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of the above named insolvent debtor, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislative assembly of the State of reagon, entitled "An act to secure to creditors just division of the estates of debtors who may one yet to Assignees for the benefit of creditors," approved the list, 1878, and all subsequent amendments thereto.

All nersons having claims against said estates. quent amendments thereto.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at my place of business in the city of Athena, Umatilia county, Oregon, duly verified as by law required, within three months from the chate of this notice. Alhena, Ore. Nov. 22

1894. C. W. HOLLIS, E. DEPEATT.

the C. A. Barrett Co., all parties and

PACIFIC FARMER

PRESS

WEEKLY **OREGONIAN** 

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE