

The Weekly Chronicle.

Entered at the postoffice at The Dalles, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor: S. Pomeroy. Secretary of State: H. R. Kincaid. Treasurer: Philip Metcher. Superintendent of Public Instruction: G. M. Traill. Attorney General: C. H. Johnson. Senators: J. N. Dolph, J. H. Mitchell, W. R. Ellis, W. H. Lewis. State Printer: W. H. Lewis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge: Geo. C. Blakely. Sheriff: T. J. Driver. Clerk: Wm. Michael. Treasurer: Frank Kincaid. Commissioners: J. S. Blowers, E. H. Wackerlin, J. E. Sherrill, T. W. Shelley, W. H. Butts.

THEY WILL NOT AGREE.

The tariff bills continue to excite the deepest interest. The general impression in the East seems to be that Gorman and his confederates will drive the house as they have driven the senate, as they hold the balance of power, and that it will either be the senate bill or nothing. We concede the plausibility of this theory, but there are some factors that those who make the argument, leave out of their calculations. First they start out on the theory that some tariff legislation must be had, and this we think is a serious mistake. It is not absolutely necessary that any legislation should be forced. The democrats of the house have as good artillery as the senate, for they can insist on the Wilson bill or the present law. Besides the temper of the members of the house should be taken into consideration. The senate led by Gorman who got up on his hind legs and howled, was indignant at the president's interference with the business of the senate and his attempt to coerce legislation. At the same time the senate has interfered with and usurped the prerogatives of the house, as no senate has ever done before. The bill for raising revenue must be originated in the house. The senate conceding this, take the house bill and so changed it that it is no longer the house bill but a bill originated in the senate, and clearly against the constitution. The lower house of congress will if there are men in it resist this encroachment at the sacrifice of everything else. It has its party behind it, it has the president behind it, and it has the constitution behind both. Looked upon as a party measure and from a democratic standpoint, the house cannot afford to pass the senate bill. The individual members of congress must face their constituents this fall, for re-election. They can go before them in pretty good shape by resisting the attempt of the senate to practically violate the constitution, and can justify claim that they passed a tariff bill on lines following the promises of the platform. If they cannot do this they have no ground to stand on. For these and many other reasons, we believe the bill will hang up, and that no tariff legislation will be perfected at this session.

SHE PLAYED GHOST.

A Columbus, Ind., dispatch of July 29th says: Dr. Beck was visiting his sweetheart, Miss Grace Cobee, at New Born last night, when she took it into her head to frighten him by playing ghost. She left him on the veranda, saying she was going for a drink. She threw a sheet over her head and came upon him suddenly from around the house. Dr. Beck drew his revolver and called on the figure to stop. He called three times, but the girl leered him not. Then the doctor shot twice. One ball entered Miss Cobee's abdomen and another lodged in her leg. She will probably die.

There are several morals to this story, each better than the other. The first is, never to play ghost. The second, never associate with girls who can think of no better amusement than playing at being a ghost. Third, never fool with a doctor anyhow, especially in the ghost line, because he has assisted so many in giving them up. Fourth, never carry a pistol, especially when you are visiting a lady. Fifth, never shoot at anything until you know what it is. Sixth, don't shoot at a ghost. If it is a ghost you can't hurt it, and if it ain't you will probably feel badly to think you have killed a blamed fool. Seventh, never trust yourself alone with a woman in the dark. Eighth, when you know a man carries a pistol drop the ghost business and kill him with a club. Ninth, don't own a pistol. Tenth, don't blow in your money for extra sheets. Having them too handy causes trouble. Eleventh, leave your abdomen and legs behind when you come the ghost act. Twelfth, avoid all rashly original jokes, like making a ghost of yourself, and when you are in love stick to the old chestnuts if you have to be kittenish. And thirteenth, don't be a blamed fool anyhow.

There are a number of others, but these will do for samples.

GET A PAY ROLL.

Wealth does not keep up a city, but labor does. If ten men with a million dollars a piece should locate in a community and simply lend their money, it would not build a city, unless the money loaned was used in some business. The employment of capital whereby labor is also employed, is what builds cities and

makes them thrive. The prosperity of a place is measured by the size of its pay rolls. Everything that increases the pay roll advances the growth and prosperity of the city.

The cannery proposed to be built here is an institution of this kind, and strenuous efforts should be made to get it here. The distillery is another of the same kind. Besides the direct benefits to be derived from the establishment of these industries, it is generally the case that one business of the kind run successfully leads to another.

The Dalles has the best location for a manufacturing town of any place on the river, and eventually will take her place as such. A little effort on our part will speed the day. Then let us be up and doing, each with his shoulder to the wheel, and in a year or two it will be down-hill work—and go itself.

NO COMPROMISE.

Whatever congress is to do, we believe will be done quickly, circumstances have culminated to force action. The people and the press are demanding the settlement of the tariff question, and congress with all its disregard of the people's interests can no longer hesitate. It may be a compromise measure, but we do not believe it. Our opinion is that it will be the Wilson bill, or remain the McKinley bill. The lower house is backed by its party and by the president. It cannot recede without "perfidy and dishonor." So says the president, so says the party. The lower house must stand firm. On the other hand Gorman, Brice and that little coterie have expressed their determination to stand by the senate bill. We do not see how either party can yield.

In the meanwhile this hope, faint though it is, has sent wool sharply upwards, and as the chances for disagreement appear more favorable the market continues to stiffen. This being the case the settling of the question will no doubt be the salvation of the wool industry.

REPUTATION DON'T GO.

We judge from an occasional editorial on the subject in the Goldendale Sentinel that Brother Gourlay is wrestling with some unregenerate souls that believe the repudiation of a few thousand dollars of county indebtedness that was incurred, perhaps illegally, will be a saving to the county, and the proper thing to do. It is quite probable that for every dollar's worth of county warrants issued the county, and therefore every taxpayer in it, got value received. If so, there can be no excuse for entertaining the idea of repudiation. There is not a county in the state of Oregon, unless it is Multnomah, that is not in the same fix as our neighbors across the river are. Right here in old Wasco a strict interpretation of the constitution would show that we owe \$80,000 or more for county scrip issued, technically speaking, illegally, yet we are going right on paying it, and expect to continue in that line, because we have had value received for it. Besides the courts would make us pay it anyway, and so will they our friends in Kluckitlat.

DO THEY OWN STOCK?

A Californian, in speaking of the strike, said that under the decision of Attorney General Olney and the United States courts it took "a postage stamp and a Pullman car to get a letter through the mails." There is considerable meat in that epigram. The strike question is not yet settled, and it might be well for our judges to do a little thinking before they render a decision. If a Pullman car is necessary to make up a mail train, let it be so understood and mentioned in the contract. It looks to us as though this big government was standing in to loom Pullman stock, and in view of the recent development in the sugar subject, we suggest that it might be well to find out if some of these wise judges are not also of the boasted 200,000 who own Pullman stock. It looks that way.

Congressman Lockwood of New York has introduced a bill to protect American labor. It provides that each adult immigrant must have \$75 and each minor \$50. Lockwood evidently wants votes, for unless he is on that lay-out he is the most assinine man in congress. A man having \$75, or \$750, is not going to change the fact that he competes with the laborer here. Seventy-five dollars will not prevent a foreigner going to work when he gets here. Besides it wouldn't stop any of them if they wanted to come. The only difference would be that when once possessed of \$75 the family would come one at a time, the money being sent back as soon as each one arrived. Congress need not waste its time fooling with the immigration question. It must either be stopped entirely, or let alone where it is. There is no half-way ground.

What the final result may be between Japan and China is setting their differences, is on the face of the situation not hard to guess. Japan is warlike and aggressive, but China is strong financially, and in numbers, is the most powerful nation on the earth. Japan has captured the Korean king but as he was only a dummy this cuts a small figure. England proposes to profit by the fight, but it may be possible that Russia will be drawn into it, and if so England will be apt to take a hand.

THIS ROUTE THE BEST.

Several of the valley papers in advocating the completion of the Oregon Pacific to a point fifty-two miles west of Prineville, use some queer arguments that would be much more effective if true. The principle argument is that freights can be delivered in Prineville from San Francisco for one cent a pound, and that to get freights from Portland costs four cents a pound now, sent by way of The Dalles. The freight from here to Prineville in the summer time is three-fourths of a cent a pound, and in the winter it sometimes, but seldom, rises to as high as a cent and a half per pound. The freight from Portland to The Dalles by the river is \$5 a ton, making the rate from Portland to Prineville, except a short time in the winter, one cent a pound, or exactly what our contemporaries are counting on by the new route. Besides, when the freight is costing over a cent a pound by this route, it couldn't be handled at all on the Oregon Pacific, because at that time it would be snowed under.

The American Railway Union leaders are being prosecuted and it was heralded broadcast at the time they were indicted that the grand jury would also inquire into the conspiracy formed by the railway managers. This latter part of the program was suddenly cut. Will Judge Grosscup kindly tell the country why? The feeling has been steadily growing that there is one law for the rich another for the poor, a law that the employe is sure to respect, but which is not quite large enough to reach an employer. This state of affairs is today the most dangerous threat to our government, and unless the remedy is applied and that soon, there is going to be an upheaval that will mark a new era.

Mr. J. A. Douthitt has sold the Ochoco Review to Mr. J. N. Williamson, the present owner of the Prineville News. The two papers will be consolidated under the name of the Prineville Review, and the new paper will be independent in politics. Mr. Douthitt has edited the Review for nine years, and made it one of the best and brightest papers of Eastern Oregon, always a welcome exchange and worthy of the scissors. We hope Mr. Douthitt will not drop out of the ranks, as he wields a graceful pen.

A Philadelphia paper thinks Senator Davis of Minnesota would make a good candidate for president on account of his opinion on the recent railroad strike. If this is all that is required to make good presidential timber, then about 98 per cent of the editors of the country are presidential possibilities, for at least that many expressed the opinion that was simply repeated by Senator Davis, long before that gentleman was heard from on the subject.

We are still of the opinion that no tariff legislation will be accomplished this session of congress. The house cannot recede; the senate will not, and so the McKinley bill will stand. However, the dispatches show that the culmination of the fight has been reached, and that a day or two at most will see the matter definitely settled.

Senator Hill defending President Cleveland was a surprise to the country, but it was no more astonishing than to see the Oregonian suddenly turn tail on its time-honored habits, and actually suggest that Portland and Oregon stand in to assist Tacoma in her coming fair.

The Senate Bill or Nothing.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Chairman Wilson arrived from West Virginia this morning, and soon after received a message from the executive mansion requesting his presence there. He was with the president for some time, until it was necessary to go to the capital for the opening of the conference. The president's desire to see Wilson before the conference opened, coupled with Crisp's call at the White House yesterday and the president's request for McMillin to call at the White House last night, were all accepted as evidence that the president was willing to let Chairman Wilson and McMillin know exactly what his opinion was before the conference resumed. When the call of Wilson at the White House became known, it was felt on all sides that a settled policy on the part of the administration had been agreed upon, and there was an eagerness to learn which course it would take. There was an almost unanimous expression of members that only two courses were open in view of the attitude of the senate and the tie vote of yesterday, viz.: to accept practically the senate bill or to leave the McKinley law stand. The expressions were quite general that as between the senate bill, with such modifications as could be obtained, and the McKinley law, the president and Wilson would reluctantly accept the former, and thus end the legislative panic and avert the probable failure of all tariff legislation. A member whose relations with the president are very close, said that while he could not speak with authority, he had no doubt that an agreement between the conferees, even though it be an acceptance of the senate bill with some moderation, would be acquiesced in by the president as the best thing obtainable. The president's letter to Wilson, said this member, had pointed

out clearly what the choice of the president had been, but it did not go to the extent of committing the president irrevocably against the senate bill if it was obtainable from a conference.

Wilson saw several members of the house during the early part of the day, and while avoiding a direct commitment on the fight between the house and the senate, the members obtained the impression, in a general way, that Wilson regarded the situation as extremely precarious and as presenting a choice between the senate bill, somewhat modified, and a continuance of the McKinley law, and that he regarded the former as the lesser evil. Members of the house in speaking of accepting the senate bill, use the words as meaning coal, iron and sugar. There is no doubt of compromises on many of the other schedules. On these three items the house members feel that there may be some slight change in the senate rates, although the substantial features will stand. It was significant in this particular that a leading democrat of the house, who expected to start tonight on a campaign tour, prepared his speeches on a basis of practically the senate schedules on sugar, iron and coal.

The house democratic conferees went to the ways and means commission after the general conference with the senators had ended. The stray members and visitors retired and the four house conferees held a secret session. It was the first time they had met in this way, and it was taken to indicate a purpose to decide on a line of action. It was stated positively by the house conferees that the meeting with the senators had been confined to a general going over of the subject, and that no agreement had been reached on iron, coal or sugar. It was also stated that the republican conferees would be called in at the next meeting on Monday.

At 1:30 the session of the house conferees had assumed important proportions, and it was regarded as the turning point of the tariff struggle. The four conferees had taken off their coats and had settled down for a long, and it was believed, a decisive movement. It was said by those in a position to know the drift of affairs behind closed doors, that the meeting would last until 5 o'clock, and that Chairman Wilson and his three associates were face to face with the plain proposition of whether or not they would accept practically the senate bill or nothing. The utmost secrecy was observed, but it is said that the final answer to this decisive question was not likely to be reached before the house conferees separated. The democrats of the conference will meet Monday again, and possibly in the afternoon the republican members will be called in.

Debs in Terre Haute.

THREE HOURS, July 29.—Packed like sardines were the people who listened to Debs in the opera house tonight. Debs said that he had always been in favor of arbitration and opposed to strikes until the gauntlet was thrown down and an effort made to crush organized labor; that there was a time when not to strike meant degradation and dishonor, and this was that time. He made quite a lengthy address and was vociferously applauded. His statement was:

"I want to say that I did everything in my power to prevent the Pullman strike."

He declared he had no voice in ordering the Pullman strike, and said he was unalterably opposed to strikes. He quoted from a Chicago paper of May 1893, which showed, he said, that the general managers of the roads had at that time so organized themselves that sympathetic strikes on every road in Chicago would be forced. Debs entered largely into the political features of the strike and declared himself a populist. Throughout Debs' speech was temperate in tone and clear in diction. His remarks were so stirring as to frequently cause outbursts of applause from the audience. The labor leader did not admit defeat, but on the contrary, declared that the war against Pullman would be carried to the bitter end. He said further that so far as he was concerned this would be the last strike in which he should engage, and that hereafter he would fight out the battle along political lines, appealing to the ballot for re-stitution of the laborers rights.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Money is still in unprecedented abundance.

LONDON, July 29.—Money is still in unprecedented abundance. There has been no change in rates. The plethora has encouraged many issues of capital. The public, however, is too wary to induce another indiscriminate company promotion boom. The settlements at the stock exchange proved small and easy. The Korean crisis caused a reaction in foreign securities which had been previously firm. The prospects of war caused little disturbance in the silver market or eastern exchange. Ecuadorian securities fell 9 points and Argentine also scored a heavy decline. American railway securities were more or less depressed during the whole week, and at the close were flat.

The House on Its Nettle.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The house, by a vote of 176 to 52, refused to agree to the senate million-dollar thistle appropriation.

No Program for the House. WASHINGTON, July 29.—No plan of procedure has been arranged for the house of representatives as Speaker Crisp wants to keep the way clear for the tariff bill, if an agreement can be reached. The only business set for the week is the Funston-Moore contested election case, Wednesday. The petition circulated by Springer for a democratic caucus Tuesday, is likely to cut an important figure in the week, unless Speaker Crisp and other leaders succeed in having the caucuses abandoned. Much feeling has arisen over the caucus, for it is construed as a reflection on the house conferees. The latter are up in arms and there is promise of a warm personal controversy if the caucuses is held.

Corn Burned up in Kansas.

TOPEKA, July 26.—Reports from Central and Western Kansas are very discouraging, in half of the Western part the crop is ruined, while in the central a fair crop will be raised only in sections where local rains have fallen. The corn in many of the fields is burned up, and during the past three days, hot winds have swept over the western half of Kansas, leaving destruction in their path. The temperature was over 100 degrees at many places.

Killed By an Explosion.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Three men were killed in an explosion today in the stone yards of Dale & Shepard at Hawthorne.

He Would "Stick" to the Fracas.

A gentleman who visited his best girl the other evening, and who arrived at her residence as he stated himself upon the piazza and began to be agreeable to his fair one's mother, who was busy watering her flowers by remarking: "Beautiful evening, Mrs. B.—How fresh the blossoms are this evening?" "Oh, yes," was the rather sharp reply: "they are pretty fresh, but they ain't as fresh as that paint yer settin' in; it was put on about ten minutes ago." An uncomfortable expression spread itself over the countenance of that young man, but the young lady just then put in an appearance and invited our hero to take a seat in the hammock, which invitation he refused by saying: "I thank you very much, Julia, but taking all things into consideration, I guess I'll stick to the piazza."

Varieties of Potatoes.

The potato, so long a staple food, has developed almost innumerable varieties. Forty are easily distinguishable, but there are many others with slight and almost imperceptible differences. There are nineteen varieties of the white potato in America, eighteen in Germany, twenty-six in Great Britain and thirty-two in France.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our souvenir portfolio of the world's Columbian exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address

H. E. BECKLES & Co., Chicago, Ill.

A JAPANESE host or hostess never trusts the making of tea to the servants on company occasions. Either he or she prepares the decoction in the presence of the guests.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

We have made arrangements with the San Francisco Examiner to furnish it in connection with THE CHRONICLE. Having a clubbing rate with the Oregonian and N. Y. Tribune for our republican patrons, we have made this arrangement for the accommodation of the democratic members of THE CHRONICLE family. Both papers, the Weekly Examiner and Semi-Weekly Chronicle will be furnished for one year for \$2.25, cash in advance.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at his office in The Dalles beginning Wednesday, August 8, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1894. TROY SHELLEY, County School Supt., Wasco Co.

Malaria in any of Its Forms.

Chills and fever, congestive chills, can be prevented or cured by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable medicine, superior to colomel and quinine.



SAILED THE SEAS 38 YEARS.

One of His Experiences.

For thirty-eight years Capt. Lord followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the secretary of the United States Treasury to superintend the seal fisheries in Alaska, which position he held five years. In relation to his experience in Alaskan waters, he says: "For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was sleeplessness; it was almost impossible at any time to obtain rest. I had heard of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and began using it. After taking a small quantity I immediately felt better. I was positively alarmed, thinking the remedy contained opiates which would finally be injurious to me; but on being assured by the druggist that it was perfectly harmless, I continued it together with the Heart Cure. Today I can conscientiously say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine cured me without my being treated by eminent physicians in New York and San Francisco without benefit. I owe my present good health to the judicious use of these most valuable remedies, and heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Heart Cure are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., and cost only 25 cents per bottle. Free trial bottles for \$5, express prepaid. They are free from all opiates and dangerous drugs."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County, on the 10th day of July, 1894, upon a judgment given and rendered in said Court and entered on the 23rd day of March, 1894, and docketed and docketed therein on the 5th day of March, 1894, in a cause wherein Joseph A. Johnson was plaintiff and O. D. Taylor was defendant, and in said docketed case the sum of \$250.00, with interest at 8 per cent, and the further sum of \$20.00 costs and disbursements, and the costs and expenses of this writ. The following is a description of the property above referred to: A certain lot or lots of land situated in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28 to township 1 north, range 9 east, W. 1/2 Meridian, in Wasco county, Oregon.

The 30th day of August, 1894.

At the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at the court house door in Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the said O. D. Taylor, in and to the said premises, which he had an undivided one-half interest in, and which he had acquired, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt of \$270.00, with interest at 8 per cent, and the further sum of \$20.00 costs and disbursements, and the costs and expenses of this writ. The following is a description of the property above referred to: A certain lot or lots of land situated in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28 to township 1 north, range 9 east, W. 1/2 Meridian, in Wasco county, Oregon.

1. Lots 7 and 8, in block 24, in Bigelow's Bluff Addition to Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon. 2. That certain piece of real estate situated in the same block as the property conveyed to O. D. Taylor by F. A. McDonald and wife, and being partitioned by said Taylor and wife, and being a part of a tract in the north boundary line of Nevee & Gibson's addition to Dalles City, one chain and fifteen links easterly from the northwest corner of said Nevee & Gibson's addition, and running thence southerly along the said north boundary line of Nevee & Gibson's addition, to a distance of ten feet, or less; the western boundary line of said Nevee & Gibson's addition, by James Fulton and wife to Priscilla Watson by a deed bearing date the 27th day of February, 1887, and containing 211 square feet of land, and the Doeds of Wasco county, these being the same premises as were conveyed to said Taylor by the deed of O. D. Taylor, and which premises, if sold, would interest the southwestern boundary line of street laid out by the authorities of Dalles City and called Fulton street, if said southwestern boundary line of said Fulton street were produced and continued to such intersection, thence in a right line to and along the said north boundary line of Fulton street, to the point where the same intersects the eastern boundary line of the land owned by Westworth Lord, thence southerly along the eastern line of said Westworth Lord's land, to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom a strip of land thirty feet in width on the east side of said street, which has been conveyed to Dalles City for street purposes, said street being in Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon. Dalles City, Oregon, July 19, 1894.

J. D. BRIVEL, Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County, on the 21st day of July, 1894, upon a decree given and rendered in said Court and entered on the 19th day of July, 1894, in a cause wherein J. V. Doherty was plaintiff and Emily B. Rinehart and Marie Rinehart, Carrie Rinehart, Carl Rinehart and Phillip Rinehart, minors, by their guardian, Hamilton W. H. Hobson, were defendants, and in said docketed case the sum of \$228.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent, computed from said day of July, 1894, and \$20.00 attorney's fees and \$10.00 costs of suit and serving costs, by selling of the real property, all of the right, title and interest of said defendants, Emily B. Rinehart, Marie Rinehart, Carrie Rinehart, Carl Rinehart and Phillip Rinehart, minors, by their guardian, Hamilton W. H. Hobson, in and to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the above named and described premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the same as aforesaid. Dalles City, Oregon, July 23d, 1894. J. D. BRIVEL, Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

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A NEW Undertaking Establishment.



PRINZ & NITSCHKE, DEALERS IN Furniture and Carpets.

We have added to our business a complete Undertaking Establishment, and as we are in no way connected with the Undertakers' Trust, our prices will be low accordingly.