

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES OREGON

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

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor: S. P. Conroy; Secretary of State: H. R. Kneass; Treasurer: Paul M. Metcalf; Supt. of Public Instruction: C. M. Irwin; Attorney General: J. S. Pollock; Senators: J. H. Mitchell, W. E. Hill; Congressmen: W. E. Hill, W. H. Lewis; State Printer: W. H. Lewis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge: Geo. C. Haskelley; Sheriff: A. J. Driver; Clerk: W. M. Kelsey; Treasurer: Wm. Michael; Commissioners: Frank Kneass, A. S. Bowers, J. H. Wagoner; Assessor: R. F. Sharp; Surveyor: E. F. Sharpe; Superintendent of Public Schools: Troy Shelby; Coroner: W. H. Butts.

PRATTLING BABES.

In these days a poor devil of a man has a hard time of it. He can't look at a woman any more without the fear of a suit for damages. And then the jurors have a fashion of closing their minds to reason and opening their eyes to beauty of the lacrymose Nobe order. Time was when the youthful swain could vow eternal constancy to his Phoebe Jane, but times have changed. The modern man has learned that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and fights exceedingly shy of the female of the period and her breaches of trust. Lovers used to quarrel and then have a delicious turtle dove of a time-billing and cooling in making up. Or if the lady felt that she had really been shabbily treated, she had the strength of character to bundle her wilhelm sweet-heart out of her house and mind, breaches of promise and all, as unceremoniously as she would fire the cat. Now the billing is done by the lawyers, in order that "the jingling of the guinea" may "cure the hurt that honor feels."

A case in Portland in which a former Dalles boy figures as a defendant, shows that our girls are getting an insight into this breach of promise business at an age when their respected grandmothers were playing with their dolls, and were not yet beyond the age of correction in the good old-fashioned way by the maternal slipper. The plaintiff in the case is only sweet sixteen, and yet she sues for a violation of a promise to marry made eighteen months ago. It is really bewildering to us old-fashioned people, this rapid stride at which the younger generation is running neck and neck with us down the homestretch.

The strange mixture of doll babies and love affairs, sugar teats and breaches of promise, spoon victuals and marriage licenses, puppy love, lawyers, guardians ad litem, and all the horrid paraphernalia of the equity courts, are a weird and strange blending to mark the exit of a weary century.

PAPER MONEY.

The populist theory of money has become somewhat modified since the first wild demand for a currency based on wheat, pumpkins and skimmed milk, but some of the perennial greenback fallacies still hold sway with them. Their idea is that a money based on the credit of the nation is a good money. This, in one sense, is true, and that is that the promise of the government to pay is a promise that any of all of us are willing to accept, but to have that promise accepted the government must promise to pay in something besides other promises to pay, and as the money of the world is the final thing in which debts must be paid, the promise of the government to pay must be to pay in such money, and that is gold or silver.

The first paper currency ever issued possessed this very character, the promise to redeem in the world's money, and this promise has been behind every currency issued since. When Don Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, the good count of Tendilla, found himself besieged at Alhama in 1484, he issued pieces of paper with different amounts expressed upon them, to his soldiers, and he at the same time issued an order that he would punish any tradesman who refused to take them at their face. He promised to redeem these notes as soon as possible, and as the people had confidence in his ability to redeem, as well as his power to punish, they passed as money. No doubt these same notes would have been taken at par without any promise to redeem, for the reason that the Count would have beheaded those who refused. But in these days, as we have no power to punish, our notes can only be made to pass by the promise to redeem in the world's money, gold or silver.

The United States engineers have made the preliminary survey for the boat railway, and are ready to negotiate for the right of way. We understand that already some pretty steep prices are charged or suggested to be charged. We hope that no difficulties in this line may be met with that will necessitate proceedings in the courts to condemn the lands for the right of way. It is proper that those who own the lands should be paid the value thereof and any damage they may suffer by reason of the building of the railway, but when this is done, nothing more should be asked. The matter is one in which all Eastern Oregon is interested to a greater extent than The Dalles is, but we are not greedy, and when once the river below us is open, would like to have all our neighbors share in its benefits.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPHINX.

The letter that his excellency Grover Cleveland wrote, indorsing David Bennett Hill, and urging the New York democracy, the Cleveland "style of democracy, to go to his aid, bears all the marks and brands necessary to identify it, as "the letter that never came." Like his prototype, the sphinx, Cleveland with sightless eyes turns his face to the desert, motionless, silent, soulless. Whatever other attributes the president may possess, he certainly has none that will compare with his ingratitude. Following closely on this trail come egotism and selfishness. Cleveland has always been bigger than his party, in his own

estimation and his good opinion of himself remains with him long after the good opinion of others has failed him. If David Bennett Hill had been as small of soul as Grover Cleveland, that obstreperous chunk of obesity would never have warmed the presidential chair. Cleveland's action towards Hill and the democratic party in its hour of need is the acme of ingratitude. It is the child repudiating its father, the cur biting the hand that fed it, the snake striking the bosom that warmed it into life, the son driving the dagger through the breast that gave him nourishment. Democrats will find a place in history for this price of ingratitude. From a democratic standpoint he will be classed with Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot, and over his political grave, where he lies buried beyond the hope of resurrection morn, will appear that curse of Haged's, which he so boldly pilfered.

THE PORTLAND FAIR.

Portland is to have the wind-up of the world's fair. While it will not be comparable to the white city of Chicago, the midwinter exhibition at San Francisco, or even the Tacoma collection, yet it will be the biggest thing of the kind ever held in Portland, which has heretofore contented itself with the local exposition. It will be a more extensive exhibition, because to our local products will be added those of other countries, and our local freaks will have to look to their laurels when placed alongside the foreign specimens.

Mr. F. B. Hardt has arrived at Portland and has taken charge of the business. He says he has "been interested in exposition work for more than twenty years," and that he values his reputation too much to allow any inferior lot of money-makers and alleged exhibitors to make a cat-paw of him. Now if the public can be as well assured that the Turks and other fakirs will not be made catspaws by Mr. Hardt, the affair will be liberally patronized. Us plain country folks have an abiding interest in the old-time exposition, and we all desire to see them continued. The new-fangled additions, while looked upon as something not necessary to the success of any Oregon exhibit, will at least do no harm, and therefore are unobjectionable. By all means let us have the fair.

THE OLEAGINOUS LAW.

The suit of May Osmun against H. D. Winters at Portland, in which she recovered \$9,000 for damage to her affections by Winters' failure to keep his promise to marry her, was the third trial of that cause. Winters has been to the supreme court with the case before, and is going again, having given notice of appeal. The case is of no particular interest to the general public, but it is one that suggests some things pretty strongly. It illustrates the facility with which men with means may lead those who owe them a chase through the different courts, and for an indefinite time, until, unless they have an abundance of money, they are worn out.

There is something radically wrong in a system that permits this to be done. If Miss Osmun did not have money, or substantial backing, Winters would continue the course he has pursued until she would have to agree to some compromise. Miss Osmun is staying with the Winters of her discontent with the tenacity of a poor relation, and cannot be side-tracked by the slippery processes of the law, which would deter and defeat less ably provided a litigant.

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

The Lexow committee, which is examining into the alleged crookedness in the city government of New York, has made some startling discoveries. That is it has set the public to thinking seriously about what it knew before, that is, that the government of the city was systematically plundered by its officers. The trouble with the committee is that it has awakened a great deal more suspicion than it intended, for there are many good citizens of this great country who are beginning to suspect that the Lexow committee have profited by the examples of some of those it has examined, and that favors can be purchased of it. While we are not an optimist with regard to any politician's honesty, we do not believe the Lexow committee has fallen down yet. We do believe that if it is continued a month or so longer, that it will be besmirched with bribery.

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OUR CELEBRATED CASE

THE TESTIMONY WAS ALL TAKEN LAST NIGHT.

The Defendants Refuse to Open Their Case, and Are Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

The trial of Otis Savage and Ralph Gibbons was resumed yesterday with Frank Klein on the stand. By mutual consent of all parties the examination of Gibbons was joined with that of Savage, and the title of the case changed to include them both. As it was known that Frank Klein was to be cross-examined by the defense, a large crowd was present to watch the proceedings. The prosecuting attorney asked Klein a few questions and then turned him over to the tender mercies of H. S. Wilson, who immediately proceeded to find out every detail.

ELKIN CROSS-EXAMINED.

The questioning was very searching, and nothing that would throw any light on the case was unasked. The proceedings were enlivened by frequent tilts between the lawyers, which were conducted with a spirit that showed deep feeling on both sides. At one time Mr. Snow objected to a question and stated that the criminal procedure in our state was in many regards faulty, and he did not wish this case to be of that kind. Mr. Wilson was back at him in an instant with the remark that the conduct of the prosecution had so far justified Mr. Snow's criticism. A subpoena was issued for Mr. Bennett, one of the attorneys for the defense, and in response to it he took the stand.

JUDGE BENNETT ON SIDES.

Mr. Snow asked him a few questions about a scene in the sheriff's office between Mr. Bennett and the sheriff regarding Savage's shoes. Mr. Bennett replied in a forcible manner, and gave in a few words what his opinion was of the prosecution in language more forcible than complimentary.

Frank Klein's testimony in cross-examination was in answer to detached questions, and a resume cannot well be given. He gave in detail again what happened at Badger lake; what time the steel bar was made; how long it lay hidden, and went over again the story of the robbery. He was asked by Mr. Wilson if he had told anyone other than the detective of the robbery and where the money was. He replied he had not. The question was then put, "Who restored the missing \$200 to the express office or company?" Mr. Jayne objected to this question, but the objection was overruled and Frank replied, "I do not know." After some further questioning he was allowed to go from the stand.

WHAT CHRIS BILLS HEARD.

The state then called Chris Bills, who gave important evidence. Witness stated that on a night about a week after the robbery he was taking some milk to Kirby's store, and saw Klein and Savage coming up the street. Wishing to hear if they might say anything he ran ahead and concealed himself in Al Bettingen's yard. Savage and Klein passed and Bills says he heard Klein remark that he was afraid they were suspicious and that the detectives were on their track. Savage told him to keep up his nerve and it would be all right; that nobody was after them. They then passed on, and Bills heard no more.

SAVAGE WAKES KLEIN UP.

Mrs. Klein, Frank's mother, was then called by the prosecution. A feeling of sympathy for the distressed mother was in the heart of everyone. She was asked a few questions by Mr. Jayne and cross-examined by Mr. Bennett. She stated that Otis Savage came and awoke Frank the night of the robbery and they went down together.

GENTECH CALLED BUT LITTLE SWORN.

Mr. Gentech was asked to take the stand but as soon as he did the prosecution changed its mind and called Mr. Lyle. This was the second time Mr. G. tried to testify but fate was against him. Mr. Lyle told about the transactions at the express office on the Sunday after the robbery. He said Gibbons was asked to open the door and replied by saying he had no key. He afterwards opened the door.

MR. ALLAWAY SEES THE BOYS.

Mr. W. C. Allaway, general agent of the D. P. & A. N. Co., told about seeing Klein and Savage on Harris' corner the night of the robbery, just after the train stopped at the Umatilla House. Mr. Allaway came up from Portland that night and was hurrying home when he saw the boys. He explained a diagram of the direction and distance of the express office from where Savage and Klein were standing.

AGENT BILL RECALLED.

Frank Hill was then recalled and told again the circumstances of placing the treasure box in the express office. He gave a description of how Gibbons took off his hat, wiped his head and coughed, remarking that it was hot work. The witness was cross-examined to some length by Mr. Bennett and important details brought out.

SHERIFF DRIVER'S TESTIMONY.

T. J. Driver, county sheriff, was an important witness for the state. He gave the story of his connection with ferreting out the crime. He told how he measured the tracks leading from the express office and how the measurement from Savage's shoes was obtained. Mr. Driver showed the stick and paper that

filled the size of the track and they were offered in evidence. The cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Bennett was very severe. The lawyer made Driver tell just how much he measured exactly and how much he estimated with his eye. The witness was then put to a test and was given a shoe to measure and say whether it was longer or shorter than Savage's. He wanted to make a second trial but Mr. Bennett wouldn't let him. Witness then told the conversation between Mr. Bennett and himself in the sheriff's office relating to Savage's shoes, and that Mr. Bennett told Driver that if he took Savage's shoes from him it would cost him more than the amount of the reward, and that at the proper time the shoes would be brought into court.

M. A. MOODY ON THE STAND AGAIN.

M. A. Moody next testified to what he had said yesterday. He was asked by Mr. Snow if Gibbons manifested any disposition to do anything to hunt the robbers; objection by defense that the question was leading, sustained. Witness then stated that Gibbons was quiet but did everything he was asked to do.

WHAT MR. BECKWITH KNEW.

Mr. Beckwith, the route agent of the express company, then took the stand. He testified as to measuring the tracks with a stick and cutting out the size on paper. His memory was not sure as to details which led Mr. Wilson to question him regarding the strength of his memory.

DETECTIVE SIMMONS THE LAST.

Mr. Simmons was recalled and told what he knew about the stick and paper. At this point the prosecution rested their case and the prisoners waived defense. This placed Justice Davis under the necessity of binding them over till the grand jury could act on their cases. The defense moved to have the bail reduced from \$5000, which was the original amount. After hearing the arguments, Justice Davis placed the bail of each at \$3000, except Klein whose bail is kept at \$5000. Gibbons filed his bond with his father and John Marden as sureties. Savage has not yet obtained bondsmen.

Public opinion is varied regarding the strength of evidence presented by the prosecution. It is a question how much weight Klein's statement will have with the jury. It is safe to say that no case in Wasco county has ever elicited the interest this has. The First National bank robbery a few years ago did not do so as neither the amount stolen was as large nor the prominence of the parties so great.

THE MARKETS.

There is considerable activity in the wheat market, and especially is this true of Portland, though prices remain unchanged. Sales at that place have run from 62 to 63; for Walla Walla, and 70 to 72 Valley, per cental.

The crop news from European countries does not vary much from previous reports. Advices from Russia vary greatly, some reporting favorably and others quite unfavorably as to the result of the wheat harvest. No official estimate of the crops has yet been issued. It is being anxiously looked for. The official reports of the exports of wheat from the Argentine Republic for the first six months of 1894 have been published, showing exports of 37,864,000 bushels, a little less than commercial reports have shown. The exports of wheat from Uruguay during the same six months were 2,240,000 bushels.

None of the European corn trade journals appear to anticipate any improvement, unless it can be established that this grain is going to be more extensively used for feeding purposes in place of corn than is now considered probable.

WHEAT—30 to 31c per bu.

BARLEY—Prices are up to 50 to 60c cents per 100 lbs.

OATS—The oat market is light at 60 to 80 cents per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Diamond brand at \$2.50 per bbl. per ton and \$2.75 per bbl. retail.

HAY—Timothy hay ranges in price from \$10 to \$12 per ton, according to quality and condition. Wheat hay is in full stock on a limited demand at \$7.50 to \$9.00 per ton.

POTATOES—50 to 75 cents per 100 lbs.

BUTTER—Fresh roll butter at 35 to 50 cents per roll.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs sell at 22 to 25c.

POULTRY—Good fowls are quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen, turkeys 8 cents per lb.

BEEF & MUTTON—Beef cattle are in less demand at \$1.50 per 100 weight gross to \$2.00 for extra good. Mutton is now quoted at 1 1/2 to 2 cents per lb. gross. Pork offerings are light and prices are nominal gross weight at 3 1/2 cents dressed.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, is quoted at 24c per lb., by the sack, Salvador, 23 1/2c. Arabuckles, 25c.

SUGAR—Golden C, in bbls or sacks, \$5.25; Extra C, \$5.50; Dry granulated \$6.00. D. G., in 30 lb boxes, \$2.25. Ex C, \$2.25. GC \$2.00.

RICE—Japan rice, 6 1/2c; Island, rice, 7c.

BEANS—Small whites, 4 1/2c; Pink, 4 1/2c per 100 lbs.

SYRUP—\$2.00 to \$3.00 a keg.

SALT—Liverpool, 50lb sk, 50c; 100lb sk, \$1.00; 200lb sk, \$2.00. Stock salt, \$1.00 per ton.

SULPHUR—2 cents per pound.

HIDES AND FURS.

HIDES—Are quoted as follows: Dry, 2 1/2c lb; green, 1 1/2c.

SHEEP PELTS—25 to 50 ea. Deer skins, 20c lb for winter and 30c for summer. Dressed, light \$1 lb, heavy 75c lb. Bear skins, \$8c-\$12 ea; beaver, \$3.50 lb;

offer, \$5; fisher, \$5c-\$5.50; silver gray fox, \$10c-\$25; red fox, \$1.25; grey fox \$2.50-\$3; martin, \$1c-\$1.25; mink \$3c-\$5c;coon, 50c; coyote, 50c-\$75c. GRAIN BASIS—6 1/2 to 6 3/4 c.

He Got Thirty Days.

Arthur J. Thornley was arrested in Portland a few days ago on a telegram sent from this place, and was brought here Wednesday evening. He had been employed by S. P. Conroy to sell packages of stationery containing prizes. A short time ago he received sixty packages, with which he was to work Hood River. He also had a watch and an overcoat belonging to Conroy. Instead of stopping at Hood River he went on to Portland and wrote back that he was going to San Francisco, but that he would settle up everything as soon as he was able, provided Conroy would not make any fuss about it. Conroy, however, swore out a warrant for him and had him brought back. On being arraigned before Justice Davis yesterday he acknowledged his guilt and was sentenced to thirty days in jail. The total value of the plunder he was trying to get away with was about \$15.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles un-called for Nov. 3, 1894. Persons calling for the same will give date on which they were advertised:

- Borrow, C E; Carey, Miss M; Davis, Miss F; Davidson, W S; Edwards, W C; Fogel, L; Harris, Mrs J D; Jory, A; Maloney, T C; Moore, H P; Odell, Miss L; Rhoades, J; Runkle, M; Stout, F M; Stout, Jessie; Wegstein, Chas; Williams, Mrs B; Brown, H; Clausen, H S; Davis, Henry; Davis, Louis; Fitzgerald, C C; Guyton, W F; Haverly, J H; Johnson, Mrs H; Masterson, E H; McCormick, Miss B; Odell, C J; Rucie, Owen; Stanford, Miss N; Schroeder, C; Ward, C D; Wood, Wm; Williams, R E; J. A. Crossen, P. M.

Mr. Allen Calif, formerly of this city, married in the East some five or six weeks ago, and brought his bride West to his home in Portland about two weeks ago. As a welcome home he has been sued for breach of promise, by Miss Louie Thloek, a young lady of sixteen sweet summers and as many sugar-coated wintors, who claims ten thousand dollars for disjointed affections, blasted hopes and unrequited love. There is no telling what the next Dalles boy will do, but as it is The Dalles innings, we are prepared to chronicle anything without surprise.

The Spokesman-Review of Spokane gives some figures which indicate that Wallace, the Tacoma democratic boss, has been doing some fine work for his party. According to its statement, the democrats and populists have combined or fused in a sufficient number of legislative districts to make it quite possible that they will control the legislature. Should the fusion win the hopes of that "sterling young democrat," John L. Wilson, will be dashed to the ground, which would reconcile many republicans to defeat.

To relieve headache, correct disorders of the stomach and increase the appetite, and for the cure of liver complaint, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are perfectly safe to take, and invariably promote a healthy action of the digestive and assimilative organs.

An exchange announced, on the death of a lady, "that she had lived 50 years with her husband, and died in the confident hope of a better life."—Texas Sittings.

The wisest course in politics is to vote for the best man, and you cannot be mistaken. So, in the use of blood-purifiers, you can't be mistaken if you take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because all parties agree that it is the best—the Superior Medicine. Try it.

"That was a finished sermon," remarked a lady as she came out of church yesterday. "Yes, but I was afraid it never would be, said her husband."—Philadelphia Record.

Very often a man discovers that there is a good deal of the porcupine about the people he thinks it is his duty to sit down on.—Acheson Globe.

Figg—Tell me, is there anything crooked about Gay? Fogg—I don't know, unless it is a cork screw.

WEAK WOMEN

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.



is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children. Sold for Wholesale on Scott's Emulsion, Free. Scott & Borne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c and \$1.



"As old as the hills" and never excelled. "Tried and proven" is the verdict of millions. Simmons' Liver Regulator is the only Liver and Kidney medicine to which you can pin your faith for a cure. A mild laxative, and purely vegetable, acting directly on the Liver and Kidneys. Try it. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into tea.

Better Than Pills

The King of Liver Medicines. "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the king of all liver medicines. I consider it a most efficacious remedy."—Geo. W. Jackson, Tacoma, Washington.

Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in Wasco County.

Dalles City, Oregon, vs. George Watkins and Maud Watkins, Defendants.

To George Watkins and Maud Watkins, the above named defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon, You are each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause in this court, at the hour of the above entitled court following the expiration of six weeks' publication of this summons, that being the time prescribed in the order for the publication thereof, said term of court beginning on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1894, and if you fail to answer said complaint the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein, to-wit:

For a judgment against the defendants for the sum of \$1000.00, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1892, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, for \$100.00 attorney's fee and for the costs and disbursements of said cause and for a decree of foreclosure of the mortgage named in the complaint and for a sale of the mortgaged premises described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number three in block number seven in Nye's Addition to Dalles City, Oregon, thence easterly along the west line of said lot three, one hundred and eighty-three feet, thence easterly, but not due east, sixty-seven feet, to the southeast corner of said lot three, thence northerly along the west line of said lot three, one hundred and eighty-three feet, to the place of beginning, all lying and being in said block number seven in Nye's Addition to Dalles City, Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in any wise appertaining, said lands and premises all lying and being in Wasco county, Oregon, and that said premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise and satisfy the debt and the costs of this suit and all sums due for attorney's fees, taxes or assessments, and which may be sold in parcels, may be sold according to law; that the proceeds thereof be applied upon the amount due the plaintiff, and for attorney's fees and costs of this action, and all sums due for taxes and assessments, and that the defendants and each of them and all persons claiming under them or either of them substantially to the consummation of this action, and every person whose conveyance is subsequent or subsequently recorded, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, interest, claim, lien and equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged premises and that the plaintiff have such other and further relief as may be equitable and just.

You are further notified that this summons is served upon you by publication for six weeks in THE DALLES CHRONICLE, a weekly newspaper published in Dalles City, Oregon, under the order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the 7th Judicial District of the State of Oregon, made at said Dalles in Dalles City on the 28th day of September, 1894.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Assignee's Notice of Final Account.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the estate of W. E. Garrison, insolvent debtor, has filed his final account in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County, and that the same will come up for hearing in said court on Monday, the 19th day of November, 1894, at which time said assignee will ask for an order distributing said estate and discharging said assignee.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1894. A. H. THOMPSON, Assignee of Estate of W. E. Garrison.

PIONEER HERD

FOR SALE. Thirty-five head for 1894, sired by Center Free Trade, son of the Great Free Trade hog of Ohio, sold for \$600, the highest priced hog ever sold in the United States, assisted by son Tecumseh, Chip J 21889, sold for \$200.

Owing to the hard times, I will sell for the next three months, my pig for \$20 each, or \$35 per pair. Will box and deliver at nearest station free. Come and see them or write. No business done on Sundays. EDWARD JUDY, Centerville, Wash.