The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - - - OREGON

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

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor	S. Pennoyer
Secretary of State	H. R. Kincaid
Treasurer	Phillip Metschan
Supt. of Public Instruction	G. M. Irwin
Attorney General	C. M. Idleman
Senators	J. N. Dolph J. H. Mitchell
Congressmen	B. Hermann W. R. Ellis
State Printer	W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge	Geo. C. Blakeley
Sheriff	T. J. Driver
Clerk	A. M. Kelsay
Treasurer	Wm. Michell
Commissioners	Frank Kinsold A. S. Blowers
Assessor	F. H. Wakefield
Surveyor	E. F. Sharp
Superintendent of Public Schools	Troy Shelley
Coroner	W. H. Butts

AN EVIDENCE OF GENIUS.

We stated Saturday that the genius of the Americans acknowledged no limit to its powers, and gave a specimen of its latest efforts in opening graves and stealing the coffins which were resold. At the same time another case crops up, it being that of a Mrs. Geisicker, whose husband died some time ago and whose body was cremated. In the course of time the widow became financially embarrassed and applied to a friend, a Mrs. Beisner, for a loan of $25. Mrs. Beisner was strictly business and demanded security, but Mrs. Geisicker was short of securities as she was of money. She was a thrifty woman, however, and the pinchings of poverty are conducive to the inculcating of shifty ideas. Mrs. Gesicker therefore offered to deposit with Mrs. Beisner the little box containing the ashes of the late lamented Mr. Geisicker, to be held in trust until the $25 was forthcoming. This was acceded to and the remains were handed over to the money lender to hold until the sum was returned. Whether a cold mercenary idea struck Mrs. Geisicker that she had let the ashes go too cheap, or whether her conscience troubled her for having the old man's remnants in soak at any price cannot be told, but anyway Mrs. Geisicker caused a warrant to be issued and Mrs. Beisner was arrested. The judge was somewhat puzzled, but advised Mrs. Beisner to return the husband to the wife, and then to seek her remedy by a suit at law to recover the money.

It will be seen from the cases cited that neither the cemetery nor the crematory are a safe asylum for the dead, and beyond the reach of American genius.

A PLAIN REMEDY.

The attention of inventors is being turned to devising some protection against train-robbing. Two of the most recent suggestions is a steel cage arrangement surrounding the safe in the express so that when the robbers go inside, the messenger touches a spring, a gate closes and the robbers are fast. Another is an arrangement for the protection of passenger cars, by which, when a robber sets his foot on the steps of the coach a rapid-firing gun, worked automatically, begins to pump bullets into him. These are but two of a hundred or more suggestions. The real remedy is not even hinted at; that is in the law and its strict enforcement. Every train-robber, like almost every burglar, goes prepared to commit murder, and determined to do it rather than be caught. So that his crime is at least as near in its gravity that of murder as it can be.

Let the government then, or the state government, make the offence punishable with death, and see that the law is strictly enforced. It would then be a question of time only, and a very short time at that, until train-robbing would be a lost art. As it is, with light punishment, if caught, and large rewards, if successful, the robber calculates the chances and finds it about the least dangerous and most profitable of all criminal pursuits left open to him.

WHAT THEY KNOW.

It is really astonishing how little the people in the East know about the United States in general, and the Pacific coast in particular. An Illinois paper of a recent date essays the editorial brain with the following effusion:

"There is so much wheat and the price is so low in the Northwest this season that many farmers are leaving their wheat standing. In Spokane county, Oregon, there are a number of fields of wheat, ranging between one and two hundred acres each, and yielding eighteen or twenty bushels to the acre, which the owners will not cut, as the returns would not cover the cost of harvesting."

The Oregonian today says that Mr. Hardt will retire from the management of the Portland exposition, and that Van B. DeLashmutt has been suggested for the place. From all accounts it is high time not only that the management be changed but that the doors be closed. Portland received thousands of visitors through its fairs heretofore, but they were good, and honestly conducted. The present thing is a cold, dead swindle, according to the reports of all who have visited it, and the sooner it is knocked in the head the better for everybody concerned.

Debs and his lieutenants will go to jail for contempt of court. That contempt consisted, so the court says, in conspiring to interfere with the running of trains in charge of the receivers of the court, and in defiance of its orders. This decision is correct; but it needs to be supplemented by the conviction of those railroad magnates who also conspired to prevent the running of trains by refusing to run them without Pullman cars. The matter was pithily stated by one of the workingmen who said that it took a postage stamp and a Pullman car to transmit a letter thorough the mails. These railroad magnates were as guilty of a misdemeanor as were Debs or his followers.

The genius of the American people acknowledges no limit to the field of industries that may yet be invaded by it. The latest field in which this genius has sought distinction is in robbing graves, not of the bodies, but of the coffins. According to today's dispatches quite an industry has been started, it being confined of course to newly buried people's coffins that have not had time to become soiled. The corpse is probably as well off without a coffin as with it, but how would a poor fellow feel on his deathbed, thinking he was going to be put away in a second-handed coffin with the probabilities strongly in favor of that being stolen from him.

Last June the total vote of Oregon was little over 87,000. The total vote of Washington in November was 73,755. This year's school statistics show about 10,000 more persons of school age in Oregon than the larger population—though the census of 1890, negligently taken in Washington, gave Washington considerably more people than Oregon.—Baker City Democrat.

Those Text Books.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:

In your issue of the 15th inst. I note this title on your editorial page: "No Time to Swap Horses."

Notwithstanding the warm support which the good editor of THE CHRONICLE has given me in my school work, and the many kind things which he has said for and about me, I cannot help but take issues with him in the general sentiment expressed in the above-referred-to article. The sentiment is, in effect, that no change should be made in the present series of text books used in the common schools of this state. If there is no need of a change now in some of the school books used in this state, may I ask when there ever will be need of a change? If these books are good enough for the pupils and teachers of the schools of Oregon for the present and for the next six years, they are good enough for all eternity, and by all means let the state board of education enter into a contract with the publishers to that effect. To re-adopt the present series of books in use in the state is to handicap every progressive teacher in the state, and inflict a wrong on every pupil in our public schools. I will go a step further and say that the re-adoption of the present series of text books will in many instances result in many of our pupils leaving our schools with a very imperfect knowledge of the branches studied. In fact the pupils are the injured parties directly, and indirectly the parents of those pupils.

Let us draw a homely illustration: Suppose a farmer to be feeding stock for market and profit. After he has been feeding his stock for some time, he finds they are not thriving, and on investigating he finds the food is at fault. Would not that farmer be exceedingly unwise if he did not at once substitute a different kind of food, even though the substituted food cost a trifle more? If this illustration is just and applicable to dumb brutes and the money-getting side of life, how infinitely more should it be true with regard to the mental food which is given our bright boys and girls of this state. You, kind Editor, are doing your own bright lad an injustice when you argue for the retention of certain of these books, or else you heap on his teacher the task of supplying supplementary work for him in order that the defectiveness of the text book may be bridged over. And heaven knows the teacher who has any pride in his school-work can find enough to do in the supplementary work line, even with the best of text books, without having to make up for a defective or antiquated text.

You argue, Mr. Editor, that hard times and the financial interests of parents demand the retention of these present books. That is good and kind in you, and I presume parents thank you for it; but then, you must remember, in the words of the New Testament, "The poor we have with us always," and it is hardly fair to presume that the present financial stringency will remain with us for the next six years; whereas if this present series of books is re-adopted, we are "into it" for another six years. Moreover, as I am informed, the bids of different publishing houses run all the way from an even exchange to about one-third the retail price of the present books in use. This being the case, I cannot see that it will be a very grievous burden to the parents. Besides, parents have from January 1st prox. to next October to provide for this change. And as regards the man with a large family, referred to in the beforementioned article, it often happens that a majority of the said family are in the lower grades of school, where the books used are fewest and least expensive.

As for the editorial sentiment expressed by the newspapers, backed up by testimonials of teachers, school officers and parents, I must take issue with that sentiment. Perhaps this last may appear like self-conceit or bigotry, but I hold that my simile is not overdrawn when I say that I might just as properly step into the editorial rooms of the aforesaid newspapers and dictate to the editor what were good for him to speak of in his editorial columns, or to go to the homes of the said parents and direct them as to the best manner of conducting their domestic affairs; I say it would be quite as proper as for those persons to dictate to the teacher which are good text books and which are bad ones. The workman is the best judge of his tools. There is one person before whose judgment of a text book I shall always bow with respect, and that is the earnest, pushing, progressive, modern teacher, who has passed years in the firey furnace of the class-room. As for there being a unanimity of opinion among teachers that the present series of books is good enough, this, in so far as my personal knowledge goes, I must deny. Wherever I have spoken to intelligent teachers, since becoming a teacher in this state, concerning the books in the schools, I have found a greater or less dissatisfaction.

I challenge any person to deny the truth of this statement, namely: That the language series in this state is regarded in all the most progressive schools as a lamentable failure. It consists of of three books—the Barnes Language Lessons, which has some merit; Sill's Grammar, which seems to have been written without any definite aim, a ship without a rudder in the language sea; and last, Clark's Grammar, a grammar of nearly fifty years ago: a grammar all theory and no practice. There is no connection whatever between the books. This alone is a vital defect. A state language series should form one continuous chain from the lowest work to the highest, if such a thing is possible. Next in defectiveness is the Watson Speller, details of which need not be entered into, after which come these three books, in about the order of their merit, Monteith's Geography, Barnes' National Series of readers, and the Fish Arithmetic, the first mentioned having least merit.

As to whether there is a unanimous opinion, editorially and among leading educators, as to whether there should or should not be some change in text books, I refer you to the editorial page of the Oregonian of December 8th. On that page you will find an editorial, and also an article from the pen of President Van Scoy, both of which I should consider very fair and very honest articles.

In conclusion, it may be said that no one book firm publishes the best set of text books forming a series throughout. The American Book Company publishes better books than they are giving us now, among which are the Appleton readers, Appleton's or Harper's geographies. The firm of Maynard & Merrill publishes a language series, the Reed and Kellogg, which has a phenomenal run, and which seems to grow better with age. There is no better text book for mental discipline than Brooks' Mental Arithmetic, published by Christopher Sower & Co. So we might go through the whole list of school book publishing firms in the Unied States, selecting one branch of text books here another there, till the list be filled.

This article appears in the interest of no one, except the schools of Oregon, with their bright boys and girls, with whom the writer has had to work for the past four or five years, and his own personal interest as a teacher.

P. A. SNYDER,
Principal Wasco School,
Wasco, Or.

Oh Those Dreadful Trusts.

Monday night the ice on the lower lake was so treacherous that the faith of a couple of young ladies skating thereon was broken all to smash. With confidence worthy of a nobler cause the sweet, glowing girls glided and skimmed over the surface of the lake, and just as they were beginning to feel that their little heels were shod with the wings of Mercury, a couple of female shrieks fairly shivered the cold starlight, and everybody saw that each of the beauties had put her foot in it almost up to her chin! Girls, don't trust the ice—don't trust anything too much. I tell you the trusts are busting the whole country and making populists of us all. Klamath Star.

Symptoms of kidney troubles should be promptly attended to; they are nature's warnings that something is wrong. Many persons die victims of kidney diseases who could have been saved had they taken proper precautions. The prompt use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver & Kidney Balm has saved thousands of valuable lives. If you have any derangement of the kidneys try it. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by Snipes & Kinersly, druggists.

We are not giving away stoves; but we will sell our heaters until Christmas at *cost*, to clear up stock. This is your chance. MAYS & CROWE.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE.

ABOUT LITTLE PHIL.

AND HIS CONNECTION WITH AN INDIAN UPRISING.

Sheridan's Blockhouse, on the Columbia and the Events Which Led to Its Construction.

Sheridan's blockhouse, opposite Cascade Locks, Or., on the Columbia river, has tumbled down, its heavy, hand-hewn timbers, relics of stormy days in the northwest country, still sound save a few near the foundations, have been utilized by the vandal fishermen to build fish-ways, until the old river, scandalized by the desecration, swept them all away during the great flood of this summer, and now nothing remains to mark the old stronghold of the pioneer but a few moss-grown and rotten timbers.

An incident in the early history of Gen. (then lieutenant) Phil Sheridan is recalled by the ruins of this old building, which is thus related by the veteran river pilot, Capt. J. McNulty, who fought the Indians here as a volunteer during the campaign of 1856, with "Little Phil," and who is yet making regular trips as a pilot on the middle Columbia.

The "fishing Indians," mostly Wascos, Snakes and Cascades, with renegades from many other tribes, a regular hotch-potch of "Siwashes," whose love of the succulent salmon was greater than tribal ties, and whose lodges lined the river near the spearing rocks at the falls and cascades, had long been turbulent and aggressive, but had made no serious outbreak until March 25, 1856. On that day a band of them attacked Brown's mill, situated just above Cascade Locks, on the north, now Washington side, killing and horribly mutilating Mr. Brown and his wife. The other white living at the mill, together with the captain and crew of a little river steamer, the Mary, then tied up at the landing, had gone several miles up the river for the day, leaving only the engineer, Buck Minster, and a small boy named Jimmie Watkins, on board. Luckily for these, there was a little fire banked under the boilers.

The attack was so sudden, that before Minster could realize the danger the Indians were upon him. The foremost reached the shore end of the gang plank as he did the other, to draw it aboard. A quick shot from his pistol sent the red man headlong into the river. The plank was drawn in, while the boy cut the shore line, and the little Mary began drifting at once, under a hail of bullets and arrows, from one great danger into another—that of the terrible current above the rapids.

Sending the boy to the wheel, Minster threw everything inflamable within reach into the furnace—some bacon, oil, and even furnitnre—and made steam enough for headway, the boy, under orders, making for an eddy behind an island near the head of the rapids, out of reach of the Indians. The little fellow had proven himself a real hero, for in going to the wheel he had been exposed freely to hostile bullets, one striking him in the leg, but he crawled manfully to his post and saved the boat.

As soon as full steam could be made the steamer was headed across the river to Atwells, where alarm was given of the outbreak. Messengers were sent to Fort Dalles and Fort Vancouver. From the former Col. Wright came to the rescue with a company of U. S. troops, while Lieut. Phil Sheridan, with a troop from Fort Vancouver, embarked on the Steamer Belle, bringing one cannon. Landing at Lower Cascades, he was quickly on the ground and rounded up a number of the hostiles. A company of volunteers from the Willamette Valley came on the boat Jennie Clark, piloted by Capt. McNulty. The troops soon subdued the Indians, but not before a dozen or more whites had been killed. Nine Indians were hung near the smoking ruins of Brown's mill. The officers decided then to build a block-house here for the protection of scattered pioneers, a rallying place for them during later Indian scares.

This was done during the same year, 1856 and it always called Sheridan's, but just why no one seems to know now. A point of rocks on the river a short distance from the rapids, is also called Sheridan's point. Soon the last of the pioneers will have passed away, as has this, their moss-covered old log stronghold, and little incidents like Jimmie Watkins heroism and even Sherdian's prompt trip, too trivial to be noted in history, will have been lost save for dim tradition. So it may be well to give one passing moment to the old blockhouse that nestled for so many years under the shadow of the House-Mountain, itself the scene of one of the strangest Indian legends of the northwest country.—George P. Morgan, in Chicago Blade.

Third Regiment Notes.

Col. Thompson has just submitted his report of the condition of the Third regiment to Adjutant General Mitchell. The report covers a period of two years Through the kindness of Adjutant H. H. Riddell we are permitted to glean the following from the report. The total receipts from the state for the years '93 and '94 were $6,421.07; total disbursements $6,134.44. The total number of companies is six; total company officers 27; enlisted men including 17 in the hospital corps, 279, total officers and men 306. The companies have their headquarters as follows: A, Wasco, Sherman county; B, Weston, Umatilla county; D, Hood River, Wasco county; F, Baker City, Baker county; G, The Dalles, Wasco county. We learn further from the report, that the companies are generally in very good shape, though they are in need of camp equipage, tents, etc. Commissions have arrived recently for Lieut. Col. Patterson and First Lieut A. L. Reese.

Concerning Forfeited Lands.

December 5th Senator Dolph introduced the following bill in the senate, which is self explanatory:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes,' approved September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and the several acts amendatory thereof," approved December twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"That section three of an act entitled 'An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes,' approved September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same is, amended so as to extend the time within which persons entitled to purchase lands forfeited by said act shall be permitted to purchase the same, in the quantities and upon the terms provided in said section, at any time prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *Provided*, That actual residence upon the lands by persons claiming the right to purchase the same shall not be required where such lands have been fenced, cultivated, or otherwise improved by such claimants, and such persons shall be permitted to purchase two or more tracts of such lands by legal subdivisions, whether contiguous or not, but not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in the aggregate: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with any adverse claim that may have attached to the lands or any part thereof."

Kent Items.

It has been some time since I have seen anything in your paper from this part of the country, so will drop you a few lines.

We have been having some winter weather the last few days. Two inches of snow fell last Friday afternoon. The weather has been fair since; but the roads are in bad condition for hauling.

Mr. A. Houghton of this place, formerly of Dakota, started to Grants this morning to meet his wife. Mr. Houghton has located near the Kent office. We are glad to welcome them to our midst.

Mrs. O. C. Hogue and Mrs. A. C. Bennett have gone to Portland on a pleasure trip this week.

Perry Comstock has gone to Wasco to take in the big musical and visit relatives near that place.

M. H. Bennett made a business trip to Antelope Monday.

Miss Annie Parks of California is stoping with her sister, Mrs. Shadewitz, this winter.

Mr. J. K. Craig has engaged quite extensively in the hog business. J. K. is quite an enterprising gentleman, and we wish him success in his new undertaking.

Times are so dull that news are scarce, so will close. REPORTER No. 1.

S. S. S. Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON in all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Ulcerate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Bake Oven and Mitchell

STAGE LINE.

THOMAS HARPER, - - Proprietor

Stages leave Bake Oven for Antelope every day, and from Antelope to Mitchell three times a week.

GOOD HORSES AND WAGONS.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Wing Moody has sold all his rights and interests in the firm of Quong On Tai to the members of the firm. Quong On Tai will collect all debts due to and pay all debts owing by said firm, and will not be responsible for any debts of said Wing Moody's transacting.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1894, at The Dalles, Or

QUONG ON TAI.

The postoffice at Kingsley has changed postmasters, Deputy Sheriff Kelley, who established the office sixteen years ago, having resigned. Mr. James C. Ward will be the new P. M.

Possibilities

For Making a Fortune Lost! REGAINED.

There are many people who spend the best half of their lives weighted down under the burden of disease. With ill health, life drags on; opportunities for travel and pleasure are lost; possibilities for making a fortune in business are thrown away. They stand passively by and see others, without better natural abilities or advantages, carry off the prizes in life, having won them because they tried for them.

Half of success in life, is in daring to try.

Are you a little nervous?

Nervousness is prostrating and is followed by sleeplessness, exhaustion, hysteria, mental depression.

Nervous prostration is followed by nervous debility, nervous debility left alone, soon becomes paresis, softening of the brain; a complete breaking down of the system.

Insanity, and death.

There are troubles in life, enough to burden us down, that are unavoidable; without disease; especially, when a little care, a little medicine, and you are rid of it.

Albert Dennis, 17 Engrew Ave., Rutland, Vt., under date of April 2, 1894, writes:

"Dr. Miles' Nervine is a wonderful medicine, my wife has taken it after having la-grippe and it has helped her very much when everything else had failed."

Mrs. Anna Penner, wife of the proprietor of the North Side Brush Works, 910 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes, May 3, 1894:

"I had been suffering for years from headaches, neuralgia, sleeplessness and a general nervous prostration, unfitting me for social and household duties, and at times I was completely prostrated with pain. I tried several physicians and many remedies, but received no benefit until I used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, when I found almost immediate relief and in a brief time have become quite my former self. I have since recommended the Nervine to others who have used it with the same good results."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

SUMMONS.

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

Joseph May, plaintiff, vs. J. T. Delk, Sarah E. Delk, and H. Flerkenstein and S. Julius Mayer, partners doing business under the firm name of Flerkenstein & Mayer, defendants.

To J. T. Delk and Sarah E. Delk, of the defendants above named: In the name of the state of Oregon: 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 Monday, the 11th day of February, 1895, that being the first day of the next regular term of said Circuit Court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order herein made for the publication of this summons; and if you or either of you fail so to appear and answer said complaint, judgment for want thereof will be taken against you, and the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the said bill of complaint, to wit: For a decree foreclosing a foreclosure of the mortgage of plaintiff, described and mentioned in plaintiff's complaint, and that the premises mentioned therein, to wit: fractional block 13, in Hood River proper, in Wasco county, Oregon, be sold in the manner provided by law; that from the proceeds of such sale the plaintiff have and recover the sum of $500.00, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum since the 6th day of January, 1893; and the further sum of $100 reasonable attorney's fees, together with the costs and disbursements of this suit, including subsequent and accruing costs and expenses of sale; that upon such foreclosure and sale all of the right, title and interest of the defendants, or of any or either of them, and of any or all persons claiming or to claim through, by or under them, or any of them, be foreclosed and forever barred of the equity of redemption; that plaintiff be allowed to bid for and to purchase said premises at his option; that the purchaser thereof have the immediate possession of the same; that plaintiff have judgment against the said J. T. Delk and Sarah E. Delk for any sum that may remain unpaid on said note after the foreclosure and sale of said premises; and for such further and other relief as to the court may seem to be just and equitable.

The service of this summons is made upon you by publication thereof in The Dalles Chronicle, a newspaper of general circulation, published weekly at Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, judge of the said court, which order was duly made at chambers in Dalles City, Oregon, on the 6th day of November, 1894.

H. H. RIDDELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

nov7-dec19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., Oct. 27, 1894.

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," LaFayette Davis, of Kingsley, County of Wasco, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement for the purchase of the SW¼ NE¼ of section No. 25, in township No. 2 south, range No. 9 east, 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 The Dalles, Oregon, on Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1895.

He names as witnesses: Ernest Mayhew, Tim Mayhew, Henry Mayhew, Seraphine Nock, of Kingsley, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of January, 1895.

oct31-jan2 JAS. F. MOORE, Register

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., November 10, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Mina A. Walters against Hazard C. Smith for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry, No. 2995, dated June 27, 1888, upon the SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ and S½ SW¼ section 4, Township 1 North, Range 15 East, in Wasco county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said entryman has failed within the time required by law, to cultivate or plant to trees, seeds or cuttings, as by law provided, that such failure still exists. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

Nov11-Dec29

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the state of Oregon, for the County of Wasco, executor with the will annexed of the estate of J. M. Taylor, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims to me at the office of French & Co., The Dalles, Oregon, with the proper vouchers therefor within six months from the date hereof.

Dated The Dalles, Oregon, November 5th, 1894.

G. V. BOLTON,
Executor of the last will and testament of J. M. Taylor, deceased. nov49

Administratrix' Notice

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by order of the County Court for Wasco county, State of Oregon, administratrix of the estate of her late husband, Turner F. Moore, deceased. All persons having claims against or owing said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at the office of the County Clerk at The Dalles, in said county and state, within one year from date of first publication of this notice.

Dated this 28th day of November, A. D., 1894.

ELLA E. MOORE,
Administratrix of the estate of Turner F. Moore. nov28-jan5