

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON

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

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor: S. Penoyer. Secretary of State: H. R. Kincaid. Treasurer: Phillip Metcalf. Bupt. of Public Instruction: G. M. Irwin. Attorney-General: C. M. Ideman. Senators: J. N. Dolph, J. H. Mitchell, E. F. Sherry, W. R. Ellis. Congressmen: W. H. Lewis. State Printer: W. H. Lewis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge: Geo. C. Blakeley. Sheriff: T. J. Driver. Clerk: A. M. Kelsoy. Treasurer: Wm. Mitchell. Commissioners: Frank Kincaid, A. S. Blowers, F. H. Wakefield. Assessor: E. F. Sherry. Surveyor: T. J. Driver. Superintendent of Public Schools: Troy Shelly. Coroner: W. H. Lewis.

WEALTH OF OREGON.

The Union Pacific passenger department has issued its seventh edition of the pamphlet, "Wealth and Resources of Oregon," revised up to date. It is an interesting book of 100 pages, and deals with its subject in an intelligent, fair and impartial manner. Of the state in general, its location, area and physical features, it says:

"Its area is 95,274 square miles, or nearly 64,000,000 acres. It is as large as all the New England states, with Indiana added, and larger than New York and Pennsylvania combined. To more fully impress the reader with the liberal proportions of Oregon, it may be added that it is half as large as France, nearly twice as large as old England, five times as large as Switzerland, and seven times the size of Holland. Oregon has a population of over 300,000. Were it as closely settled as Switzerland, it would have 12,000,000 people; as France, about 17,000,000; as Holland, about 25,000,000, or as England at least 40,000,000. In its proportion of productive and of waste land, it will compare well with the average foreign countries named. In soil or climate or other conditions affecting the growth of vegetation or commerce or commerce interests, the comparison would be vastly in favor of Oregon. Situated between the parallels of 42 and 46:18 north latitude, this state is not unlike, in climate and physical characteristics, Virginia and Tennessee. Oregon affords a vast area of farming lands, the best conditions to warrant the production of heavy crops—without a failure for ages—and a climate above all others, enabling the husbandman to work out doors at something every month in the twelve. In its proportion of productive to waste lands, it will compare well with the average of countries of similar extent. In soil or climate, or in any condition affecting the growth of crops, the comparison would be vastly in favor of Oregon. The truth is, there is little land in that vast region that is not good for something, being adapted to either wheat, barley, oats, hay, pasture, fruits, vegetables, timber, mining, or something else. There are those who claim that there is no state in the union where there is less waste land in proportion to the total area than in Oregon and, as remarked by an eminent traveler: "Here nature does not divide her rain and sunshine into two great halves, as she metes them out in California. Here it rains and shines by turns, as smiles and tears alternate on those happy faces never distorted by immoderate laughter, nor drawn down by persistent grief." In many sections the grass is green the year round. The soil is as black and rich as the mud of Egypt. The farmer can seed all fall until Christmas, or all the spring from February to May.

"No finer fruits of the kind raised in Oregon—in flavor and size comparing favorably with the best California varieties—are produced in any quarter of the world. Fruit trees grow from six to eight feet the first year, and bear fruit the second, third or fourth year according to variety. They thrive in the valleys as well as on the foothills, and up to a considerable height in the mountains, but especially in sheltered, dry soil. At recent fairs, yearling prunes, peach and plum trees, eight feet four inches high, and cherry trees seven feet high were exhibited. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries and the various small fruits, which for size, beauty and excellence of flavor are not excelled on the globe, are grown in the orchards of that region. Pear blossoms along the Columbia in February and March; harvest-apples ripen in July.

"Oregon has for years been the great cattle center of the Pacific Northwest. It is also noted for its production of horses and sheep. The mild winter climate, the fact that the native grasses remain green during the most of the year, and the ease with which cultivated grasses can be raised, together make Oregon an excellent country for raising every kind of stock. The general practice of Western Oregon farmers is to provide fodder for only a part of the year, allowing stock to roam at large during the greater part of it; while in Eastern Oregon vast numbers have never tasted prepared food.

"Twenty-five thousand square miles, or 16,000,000 acres, of the mountain and coast lands of Oregon are covered by a growth of timber such as, in diversity an size, no other like space on the earth's surface can boast of. You can

pick your way for miles through these forests, where the ground could not give room for the cord wood of trees felled and worked up. If "inexhaustible" were not a term unknown to the lexicon of this age, we should apply it to the timber supply of the Columbia river.

In its food fishes, this region has a mine of wealth better than its richest vein of gold or silver. Its innumerable rivers, creeks and rivulets, snow-fed and mountain-born, clear almost as the azure above, are inhabited by myriads of salmon, trout, grayling and other fish, gamey and eager enough for the bate, to make the real disciple of Isak Walton question whether he ever fished before. But its great rivers, bays and sounds are so alive with the fish of commerce that they have a more important interest to the thoughtful economist. Salmon of many varieties abound in millions and are taken and canned by the thousands daily, nearly 50,000 cases, 24,000,000 cans, 36,000,000 pounds, having been exported last year.

JOIN AND SEE.

The action of the pope concerning secret societies will not hurt the latter materially, but will injure the church. The societies, as such, will pay no attention to the matter, as religion and politics are strictly forbidden in all, or nearly all secret societies. Each recognizes the right of every member to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. The reason given for the pope's action is hardly satisfactory. If he, or anyone else, wants to know whether or not there is anything harmful in any secret order, the means of finding out are convenient. There is nothing to prevent preacher, priest or pope joining these societies, as the only questions asked in joining most of them are, "Do you believe in a Supreme Ruler of the universe?" and "Are you in good bodily health?"

Secret societies are for benevolent purposes only; they are fighting no creed, no religion; on the contrary they inculcate good morals, friendship, charity, benevolence, love, truth and hope.

James G. Fair, the greatest of all the miners who won fortunes from the Comstock, and ex-United States senator from Nevada, died at San Francisco late Friday night last. His will shows that the supreme selfishness that guided him through life, remained and abided with him in disposing of his vast wealth. His only public bequests are three, to the orphan asylums in San Francisco, and aggregating \$125,000. As the stock gambling, in which Fair was a prominent manipulator, aided largely in filling the said asylums, the gift is appropriate. In many respects Fair was a remarkable man. As a reader of humanity he had few equals; for bull-dog pertinacity he excelled Grant, and for cold-bloodedness he out-froze Cleveland. He will pass out of the memory of his fellows, however, very quickly, for he was not a man who made friends.

"James Elkins, who has been on a trip to the Carolinas with horses, has returned to Albany," says the Oregonian yesterday. It then quotes Mr. Elkins as saying he had "just escaped the big eastern storm, but at Ogden there was about six inches of snow and at The Dalles two feet." When Mr. Elkins passed through here, if within the past two weeks, there was not a particle of snow here. What might be called the first snow of the season fell last night, and to the depth of two inches. If Mr. Elkins' other statements concerning his trip are as truthful as that referred to, he will be able to act as amusement committee for his home town for a year to come. Mr. Elkins was mistaken just twenty-four inches in that two-foot statement.

The horrible affair at Silver Lake Christmas eve, in which forty men, women and children lost their lives, is the most dreadful and heartrending catastrophe that ever occurred in Oregon. It seems inconceivable that the fire was not smothered at once, for this certainly could have been done, according to the reports of the affair. It is quite probable, however, that those who could have smothered the blaze, thought they could successfully remove the burning lamp from the building. Silver Lake is an isolated community, and the appalling disaster has almost depopulated it. It is situated about ninety miles south, or east of south of Prineville and the supplies for the place are nearly all shipped from here.

About the most satisfactory work the Lexow committee has done is the implicating of that holier-than-thou man Anthony Comstock in accepting bribes. Mr. Comstock denies, of course, that he ever did, or could or would take a bribe, but the witnesses swear they paid it. Comstock has been accused of accepting bribes by a Philadelphia paper for years, but nobody paid any attention to it.

It is now plain that Mt. Rainier has not been smoking. What Seattle people saw was the smoke of the senatorial bottle being waged or waged between Spokane and Walla Walla. It was probably the resultant fire when Ankeny's metallic substance impinged on Wilson's flinty cheek. Tacoma not being in line, of course the smoke did not appear to come from the mountain.

A NEW FORAGE PLANT.

Our attention was first called to Polygonum Sachalinense, called in France Sacaline, some three years ago by a Russian correspondent, whose claim for it seemed to us at the time not only startling and wonderful, but extravagant in the extreme, and we confess that one of the main reasons of our trip to Europe the past summer was to learn more of this wonderful forage plant, and we must join in the beginning of this article, in the words of the Queen of Sheba, when she saw the glories of Solomon, that the half had not been told her, for no praise can be too fulsome and no language too extravagant to fully describe this remarkable forage plant.

Polygonum Sachalinense belongs to the buckwheat family, and was first introduced into Germany and France from Russia, and was cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant, on account of its rich, luxuriant, tropical appearance. The plant is a native of the island Sachalin, from where it was brought into Russia. Mr. Max Kolb, agricultural inspector of Germany, obtained the first specimens in St. Petersburg in 1869, planted same in the botanical garden at Munchen, where he noted with much pleasure its quick and rapid growth, its luxuriant foliage and ornamental qualities. It was a number of years later that he first discovered its great value as a forage plant from the fact that it belonged to the buckwheat family, and ever since his voice and pen have been busy in extolling its merits, and we must say that we found Europe awake to this plant, especially so amongst agricultural writers and farmers in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland. Near Frankfurt, Germany, there is a planting of Sacaline five years old, which in verdure and vigor seems to rival the growth of the tropics, and the illustration given herewith gives an excellent view of a planting of this superb plant in Europe. It is found in small quantities or patches throughout above named countries, and is being rapidly planted by all farmers. One acre of this wonderful plant will bring more green herbage than five to twelve acres of any clover or fodder plant now in use in Germany, as the yield is something fabulous, and were it not for the hearty endorsement this plant receives from all prominent agricultural writers in Europe, we would not dare here to mention the tremendous yield that farmers tell us can be obtained per acre. From this plant, one farmer asserted that 250 tons of green foliage per acre were obtained by him, while others more modest in their assertions, claim as high as 80 to 120 tons, which yield is so remarkable that it seems almost incredible, and yet why should not 240 tons be grown per acre, when the leaves of the plant measure 9x13 inches; are heavy, succulent and rich in food matter and while the stalks in great numbers spring up like teasite or branching dours, attain the height of sixteen to twenty feet, while the average growth of a plant, well established, is from twelve to sixteen feet per annum? The plant increases quite rapidly, and sends forth each year many new stems, which are closely set and are closely covered with leaves, so much so that the stems are almost hidden, at least this was the case with some we saw growing in Europe. One patch had attained the height of eighteen feet. It is relished alike by sheep, horses and cattle, though the latter seem to eat it more greedily, either in the green or in the dry state, and on strong, well-established plantings, which are left standing, cattle feed all winter. With the first sign of returning spring, the plants shoot forth new stems with such vigor and rapidity as to call forth genuine surprise. The plants, or better, a cluster of roots have every appearance of a strong, four-year-old asparagus plant with its dozen strong, rich shoots above ground. The color of the stems as they push up through the soil is white, and at this stage they are eatable, and of a quality fully equal to asparagus; indeed, we are told that some had been offered in Frankfurt in July and sold as asparagus. This was obtained from the fact that a planting had been cut for fodder and immediately sent forth new shoots, which are cut and sold as asparagus.

The Sacaline is perfectly hardy and flourishes on a great variety of soils, or as a German farmer places it: "It laughs at cold and scoffs at drouth or heat," and goes right on growing, regardless of soil, climate, or water. In Germany and France it has been tested on all sorts of soils. It was found to do exceedingly well on marshy soil, but equally well on rich uplands, while on sandy soils, in stony places, on hillsides where no other fodder plant did well, Sacaline would find nourishment, hold its own, and yield heavily. One cluster we noticed near Stuttgart, growing between rocks where nothing else seemed to flourish, yet Sacaline had gained a foothold and had reached the height of fifteen and one-half feet. This was in August and the plant still growing. This cluster was three years old, grown from a single root, and had, at the time of our counting, 103 fine, tall stalks. If this can be had under the most unfavorable conditions, what will it not accomplish with proper care on our rich soils?

In above lines we have spoken of Sacaline more in a general way. In our next article we will introduce a goodly number of American testimonials hiqu

in authority. The plant here seems to be doing equally as well as in Europe, and we firmly believe that in the spring of 1895, one million plants will be set out and much seed sown. The seed of the Sacaline is very expensive, being held at about \$25 per pound. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

Some of the railroad commissioners claim that Engineer Sherman was to blame for the accident at the Summit. Sensible people put the blame on the railroad commissioners for allowing trains to be run over the roads longer than the sidings. Further blame is attached to them for not insisting on the roads having three brakemen whenever more than twenty-cars are hauled in one train. The railroad commissioners are excellent gentlemen, but the commission itself is a useless and expensive war on the body politic.

The Arlington Record has completed its third year, two of which it has been under the management of Mr. Jas. M. Johns, who has made it, especially its editorial page, one of the brightest papers in the state. Arlington may well feel proud of her newspaper.

Concerning That Edict. ST. PAUL, Dec. 31.—J. F. Hilcher, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the state of Minnesota, today addressed a letter to Rt. Rev. S. G. Miesmer of Greenbay, Wis., regarding an interview given out by the latter on the decree of the Roman Catholic church putting a ban on Odd Fellows and the K. of P. In the interview Rev. Miesmer said:

"There never had been objection to Catholics belonging to the lower degrees of any of these secret societies: in their degrees men are only banded together for mutual benefit and pleasure. But in the higher degrees the principles and teachings of these societies are distinctly anti-Christian and contrary to the principles of the Catholic church." Mr. Hilcher says: "I deny the charge you make against the order of the Knights of Pythias and I publicly challenge you to prove your assertion. You owe this to the American public, to your own church and in a special manner to the societies to whom your accusation falls."

A Pardon for Saunders. SALEM, Or., Dec. 31.—Captain William Wirt Saunders, a life-timer, was pardoned from the penitentiary today by Governor Penoyer, on condition that he leave the state and not return. He immediately took the train for Spokane, where, it is said, he will be married and proceed to Texas, where his mother lives. Saunders was convicted of murder in the second degree at Salem, June 22, 1887, for killing Charles Campbell at Albany in November, 1885, over a girl named Mattie Allison. Some of the most influential men in Oregon signed the petition for a commutation.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton Druggists.

The San Francisco at Newport. NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 31.—The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived here this morning and anchored off the torpedo station. She will at once receive her outfit of eight whitehead torpedoes, and after trying them will return to New York.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzard, of west montery, Clarion Co., Pa., say: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Blakeley & Houghton Druggists.

Boston Wants the Marine Band. BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Governor Greenhalge has written a letter to President Cleveland, asking that the United States Marine band be detailed to visit Boston on the occasion of the testimonial to be tendered Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., author of the national hymn "America" which is to take place in Mechanics' hall in February. Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the Gazette, Middleton, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 50 cent bottles for sale by Blakeley & Houghton Druggists.

Stabling & Williams have received a fine assortment of imported liquors during the week, consisting of brandies, whiskies and wines, which they will offer over their bar, and will retail at very low prices. Only the best wines, liquors and cigars kept at their sample rooms, corner Court and Second streets. Cord Wood.

We again have an abundant supply of dry fir and hard wood for immediate delivery at the lowest rates, and hope to be favored with a liberal share of the trade. JOS. T. PETERS & CO.

Captured by Allen. WALLA WALLA, Dec. 29.—Events which have transpired in this city today indicate that the populists will play an important part in the election of a successor to Senator Allen, at the next meeting of the legislature. The county central committee of the people's party, of this county, had a meeting today and passed the following resolutions:

"The county central committee of the people's party, of Walla Walla county, do hereby endorse John B. Allen for United States senator from the state of Washington, and will use all means to secure his election at the meeting of the state legislature in January, 1895."

The secretary was directed to correspond with populist members of the legislature, send them a copy of the resolution, and otherwise inform them as to the sense of the populist contingent in this county regarding the choice of senator.

The question of wardenship of the state penitentiary was broached, and a free discussion of the administration of J. H. Coblent followed. No member of the committee present declared himself a candidate for the position, and, after discussion, a resolution was passed that, in justice to the populist party of the state, one member of the board of directors of the penitentiary should be appointed from its ranks. It is expected some movement will be made to induce Governor McGraw to appoint a populist as a member of the next board of directors.

Ex-Senator Allen arrived in the city a few days ago, and had several conferences with prominent members of the people's party. The meeting today was a secret, but the facts leaked out through an indiscreet member and were afterwards admitted by the chairman and secretary.

Lost Overboard. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—On the last trip of the steamer Farallon from Seattle, Tacoma and Everett, Duncan Campbell, a passenger on the vessel, was lost overboard. The Farallon reached here Christmas night, but the marine reporter of the Merchants' Exchange did not hear that anything out of the ordinary had happened. It was not until a sister of the deceased made inquiries for her brother that the news of his death was made public. Her brother boarded the steamer at Port Angeles. His manner attracted attention, and he was ordered watched, Monday or Monday night Campbell slipped out of all room and disappeared over the side. All that reached here on the steamer was his effects, and they will be sent to his aged parents in Oakville, Napa county, by the agents of the vessel. The deceased was about 24 years of age, and it is said his mind was affected on account of religion.

Hale and Hearty. LONDON, Dec. 29.—William E. Gladstone celebrated his 85th birthday today at Harwarden, and was the recipient of hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulations and birthday gifts. His eyesight has been restored, and his health is good. He spends hours daily in classical and theological study. The congratulations upon this occasion by the tory newspapers seem to be mingled with the fear that Gladstone may be prevailed upon to return to active political life. He has expressed through the newspapers his thanks for birthday congratulations. Among the birthday gifts are two beautiful jewels from Mrs. Richards, the mother of the novelist, Hobbs, one for Mr. Gladstone and the other for his granddaughter, Dorothy Drew.

Exposure to rough weather, dampness, extreme cold, etc., is apt to bring on an attack of rheumatism or neuralgia; chapped hands and face, cracked lips and violent itching of the skin also owe their origin to cold weather. Dr. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment should be kept on hand at all times for immediate application when troubles of this nature appear. It is a sovereign remedy. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

The Grand Ronde Granaries to Relieve Suffering Nebraskans. LA GRANDE, Or., Dec. 31.—At a meeting of the La Grande Commercial League this afternoon, a special committee of the leading citizens was appointed to receive subscriptions from the abundant Grand Ronde valley crops, to relieve the sufferers of Western Nebraska. The committee is made up of J. M. Church, R. E. Bryan, C. H. Finn, A. C. Miller, S. R. Reeves, and F. D. McCully, with headquarters at the Hotel Sommer. It is proposed to ship one carload each of grain, flour and vegetables, and the committee hopes to forward the first carload January 5.

Great Oaks. From little acorns grow, so also do fatal diseases spring from small beginnings. Never neglect symptoms of kidney troubles; if allowed to develop they cause much suffering and sorrow. Dr. S. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm is a certain cure for any disease or weakness of the kidneys. A trial will convince you of its great potency. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Snipes & Kinersly, druggists.

Put on Your Glasses and Look at This From \$100 to \$2,000 to loan. Apply to GEO. W. ROWLAND, 113 Third St. The Dalles, Or. Sauer kraut at W. A. Kirby's. If

A True Little Heroine. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 29.—The house of John Jenkins, colored, took fire from a stove today during the absence of Jenkins and his wife, and their 11-year-old daughter, in a most heroic manner, saved her 3-year-old brother and two smaller children, bringing them from an upper room singly. She was badly burned herself, but extinguished the fire, which caught in her own clothes, by plunging into a tub of water. The house was burned to the ground.

\$300.00 Squandered for Nothing.

W. H. HUGHES. TELLS WHERE AND WHY HE WASTED SO MUCH GOOD MONEY USELESSLY. Fox Creek, Ky., March 23, 1894. Gentlemen:—For more than a year I suffered severely with heart trouble. At times my heart seemed to stop beating, at others it beat loudly and fast, and occasionally a sharp pain shot through it for an instant. Any severe exercise gave me a distressing pain under the left shoulder blade. I suffered much from shortness of breath, and three to four hours sleep was the most I could get in any one night. One week in September I scarcely closed my eyes. I spent \$300 for medicines and doctors in Louisville, Shelbyville, Frankfort, Cincinnati and Lawrenceburg. It was all squandered for nothing. I finally got Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure at a drug store in Lawrenceburg, and in three days have derived more benefit from the use of Dr. Miles' remedies than from all the doctors and their medicines. I think everybody ought to know of the marvelous power contained in Dr. Miles' remedies. Yours very gratefully, W. H. HUGHES.

HE NEXT EXPENDS \$3.00 AND GETS SOMETHING, BUT HIS NEIGHBORS SAY HE IS HALF CRAZY.

Gentlemen:—I have been busy telling my neighbors of the benefits derived from three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine for which I paid \$3.00. After taking the first bottle, three days before I could get a second, and my stomach troubled me a little, but after remaining treatment, I got a second, and I can eat anything and as much as I wish without fear. All my friends and neighbors say that I am half-crazy. I run, jump and hallo, all in a minute, and I just can't help it. And it is any wonder, when for months I watched the first bottle never expecting to see it rise again. Please accept my heartfelt thanks, W. H. HUGHES.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold in all drug stores. It guarantees that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.00 per bottle, or it will be sent, free of charge, to those who apply to the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cures.

SUMMONS. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County. Joseph May, plaintiff, vs. J. T. Deik, Sarah E. Deik, and H. Fleckenstein, and S. J. Mayer, partners doing business under the firm name of Fleckenstein & Mayer, defendants.

To J. T. Deik and Sarah E. Deik, 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 case 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 heretofore made for the publication of said summons; and if you or either of you fail so to appear and answer said complaint, judgment will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his said bill of complaint, to-wit: For a decree ordering a foreclosure of the mortgage of plaintiff described and mentioned in plaintiff's complaint, and that the premises mentioned therein, to-wit: fractions, block 11, 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 \$763.67, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum since the 4th day of January, 1893; and the further sum of \$100 reasonable attorney's fees, including disbursements and expenses of said suit, including and covering costs and expenses of sale; and upon such judgment, if entered, 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, in 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 purchase money to be paid by plaintiff be judgment against the said J. T. Deik and Sarah E. Deik for the amount 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.

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," LAFFAYETTE DAVIS, of Kingsley County, of Wasco County, Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, for the purchase of the SW 1/4, NW 1/4 of section No. 23, in township No. 33 south, range No. 12 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, Serphine Nace 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. JAS. F. MOORE, Register. Oct21-1895

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE. U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., November 10, 1894. Complaint having been entered in this office by Moritz W. A. Walters against Hazard C. Smith for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry, No. 2964, made on August 18, 1888, upon the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, and SW 1/4, 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 the alleged failure. JAS. F. MOORE, Register. Nov21-Dec28.

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, within the proper voucher therefor within six months from the date hereof. Dated The Dalles, Oregon, November 5th, 1894. J. V. ETOFF, Executor of the last will and testament of J. M. Taylor, deceased. 17-45