

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES - OREGON

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

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor: W. P. Lord; Secretary of State: H. B. Kincaid; Treasurer: Phillip Metcahan; Supt. of Public Instruction: G. M. Irwin; Attorney-General: C. M. Ideaman; Senators: G. W. McBride, J. H. Mitchell, J. B. Hermann; Congressmen: W. R. Ellis, W. H. Leeds; State Printer: W. H. Leeds.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge: Geo. C. Blakeley; Sheriff: T. J. Driver; Clerk: A. M. Kelley; Treasurer: Wm. Mitchell; Commissioners: Frank Kincaid, A. S. Blowers, F. H. Wakefield; Assessor: E. F. Sharp; Superintendent of Public Schools: Troy Shelley; Coroner: W. H. Butts.

IT WAS NOT PASSED.

A subscriber recently wrote to the New York World as follows:

"I want to get the names and addresses of the members of the senate and the house who voted in favor of the bill to demonetize silver; also the names of the chairmen of the committees that recommended it, and the date of the passage of the bill." F. N. M.

Marquette, Mich. No bill was ever passed "to demonetize silver." Silver was demonetized by a trick, and not more than three men in the city of Washington knew when it was done or within a year thereafter, even that it had been done. This demonetization was the result of a combination among half a dozen of the leading gamblers of the Gold Board, which had its ramifications abroad. The coinage committee of the house reported a "bill to codify the mint laws." The necessity for that codification was well known, and the chairman explained that no change had been made in any of the laws, but that the different acts bearing upon the mint had been brought together under one section. The bill was not even read except by title. It was passed without one dissenting vote. In the section enumerating the different lawful silver coins of the United States the word "dollar" was omitted, beginning "the half dollar," etc. No one noticed the omission. Even a careful reading of the bill by every member of congress would not have revealed the trick to any one of them. No one was thinking of the demonetization of silver. No human being on the face of the earth had ever suggested such a thing. The silver dollar was at three cents premium over the gold dollar, and when the gold dollar was quoted at 116 the silver dollar was quoted at 119. The word had been stricken out by some member of the committee without the knowledge of his unsuspecting colleagues; but who did it has never been discovered. In after years each member of the coinage committee expressly disclaimed any knowledge of the trick or that he knew or had heard that the word "dollar" had been omitted. The bill went to the senate, was referred to its committee on coinage, examined perfunctorily, reported by Mr. Sherman (the chairman) to the senate, and passed by the senate on Mr. Sherman's assurance that it made no change in the law, only bringing all the different laws together. After the bill was passed the secret that silver had been demonetized was carefully kept. No member of the government knew it. Six months after, and again a year after, President Grant, not knowing that silver had been demonetized, advocated the coinage of more silver dollars. At that time there were some in the country. The secretary of the treasury also advocated the same thing. To their intense astonishment they were shown the report of the director of the German mint, in which he stated that America had demonetized its silver coinage. The statement had been laughed at as the blunder of a foreigner, but upon the examination of the mint laws as codified under the act of the year before, it was discovered that silver had been demonetized for a year. Every effort from that moment to this to take the back track has been defeated.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Charles H. Dodd, a Portland millionaire, and the balance of the committee "appointed by the governor to devise ways and means for presenting the battle ship Oregon a suitable testimonial," are out in an appeal to the people of the state, said appeal filling a column of Friday's Oregonian. The argument the committee makes as to why the testimonial shall be made is not applicable to the subject; in fact does not concern it. They go into the question that a navy is a grand thing, which is of course admitted by everybody; but just why it is necessary for the state to present the ship a silver service is not so plain. Yet if it was, the people, the common, every-day, poor people, are not the ones to provide it. Some of the rich people should do that; some of those who look upon silver as utterly valueless, for instance, might give freely, since it costs nothing.

Another feature of the "appeal" is that to the "school children of every district and parish." The committee, with far-seeing eyes, realizing how difficult it would be to make a full grown, sensible man subscribe to the fund, has

designs on the nickel and the dime that erstwhile found its way into the missionary box, and sometimes got as far out of the country as New York. In speaking of the glorious opportunity offered the children to come forward and exemplify the old proverb about a fool and his money being soon parted, the committee says: "The lesson of patriotism could not be better instilled in the mind of the child or citizen than that each and everyone within our borders shall have a patriotic personal and financial interest in this ship." The adult citizen already has a financial interest in the ship, and the youngster growing up will soon learn all the lessons of patriotism that can be taught by taxing him. The citizens of Oregon pay their pro rata of the salaries of the officers and men.

The name Oregon is a pretty one, but only loaned to them. There is a good deal in a name, too. For instance, if Mr. Dodd would lend us the use of his for a few minutes, we will present the cruiser a \$10,000 memento in the name of the state, and not fish the nickels from the guileless youngsters. If the committee will head the list, however, something may be done; but its members must not expect to get off with just passing the hat.

OLD WASCO COUNTY.

A FEW BRIEF FACTS CONCERNING ITS RESOURCES.

Fruits, Fish, Farm and Forests—Has Them All, and Unlimited Water Power.

Are you a home-seeker? If so, we have a few words to say to you, and ask you to peruse this somewhat lengthy article. If you are from the country east of the Rocky mountains, it will give you an idea of the limited section of the Pacific slope, of which it treats—a country different in many respects from that you occupy. Different in topography, soil, climate, products and possibilities. A country of grand mountains, broad, rolling prairies, magnificent rivers, equable climate and boundless possibilities. We will tell you in advance that, while the resources of this country are boundless, there are no ripe peaches waiting to drop into your mouth; but that here, as everywhere else, it requires energy and labor to gain a competence. We believe, though, that the opportunities for the industrious are boundless, and that toil will here meet a more abundant reward than anywhere else in the United States. Read the facts and judge for yourself!

BOUNDARIES AND GEOGRAPHY.

Wasco county is situated on the north boundary of the state. Commencing in the grand canyon of the Columbia, where that river cuts its way through the main range of the Cascade mountains and at a point on the line of the summit of that range, it extends eastward about sixty-six miles to the mouth of the Deschutes river. Its eastern boundary line follows that river up for about thirty miles in a southerly direction, thence again easterly to the John Day river, which marks its eastern boundary the balance of the way, thence due west to the summit of the main Cascade range, which it follows northwesterly to the place of beginning. It contains about 4,000 square miles. The western half of the county is heavily timbered, yellow and red firs, hemlock and pine prevailing in the order named. This timber is of fine quality, the forests so far untouched, and will some day prove a source of vast wealth. At present, however, it is used only to the extent of supplying the local markets, if we except one mill situated at Hood River, and which cuts some 7,000,000 feet a year in the shape of ties for the Union Pacific railroad company.

Owing to its situation on the eastern side of the mountains, the surface of the county has a general slope to the east. The long ridges, covered with timber, slope gradually down until near the center of the county the timber gives place to bare hills, which in turn soon melt imperceptibly into the high rolling prairies of Eastern Oregon. The northern portion of the county slopes to the north, its drainage being into the Columbia. If you will take a glance at the maps of Oregon and Washington you will notice that the Cascade range, extending through both states and parallel to the coast line, presents an almost impassable barrier between the eastern and western portions of those states, and glancing along its line in Oregon you will see that no railroad as yet crosses its summit within the state. You will see from this, further, that the natural outlet of Eastern Oregon, or the Inland Empire, as it is familiarly called here, is the Columbia river. The products of the country must find the markets of the world either by being hauled clear across the continent, or by finding a nearer market only a hundred or two miles away down the Columbia, where our wheat, wool and other products reach tide water, and thence by the cheapest of all transportation, the deep-sea ships, to the world's markets.

You will see further from this that The Dalles, situated at the head of navigation on the middle Columbia, is the natural shipping point for a vast terri-

tory, both to the north and south. Indeed the wool from points nearly 200 miles south of it finds its market there, and the supplies needed are received and forwarded from that point to all the contiguous territory. This is a condition that not only exists now, but one that, in the very nature of things, must exist forever. The first available pass through which a railroad can be built across the mountains south of us is distant about 150 miles, so that for at least a hundred miles to the south of us the country must always find its outlet and receive its supplies from The Dalles. It is a natural trading point, and was the great meeting place of the Indian tribes of the Northwest long before the white man ever heard of this country. To them it was known as "Hooy Hooy," or "the trading place." The Indians from the lower Columbia brought up canoes, those of Yakima came with their horses, and the Nez Perces and Shoshones came with buffalo robes and dried flesh, all to meet at this common trading point to exchange their commodities with each other, and to purchase the annual supply of salmon, caught in vast quantities from the Columbia at the rapids a few miles east of here. Lewis and Clark, the Astor expedition and Bonneville found great numbers of Indians here, the latter giving quite a description of the village of Wishram, which was situated upon the present site of The Dalles, and which was then, as it is now, and as it ever will be, a trading point, made so by its geographical position and the contour of the country. But of this we will speak more fully hereafter.

SOIL AND CROPS.

The northwestern portion of the United States, and a large portion of British Columbia was at one time subjected to a tremendous overflow of lava, and in consequence the mountain ranges are composed of basalt, while the prairies of Eastern Oregon and Washington have that same material for a foundation. It is the greatest mass of basalt in the known globe. Following this, the country between the Rocky mountains and the Cascades, or their continuation, the Sierra Nevada, was covered by a vast inland sea, and the soil of this region therefore is sedimentary, consequently largely of decomposed basalt, and is therefore exceedingly rich in plant food, and its wearing qualities are unexcelled. It will stand recropping to cereals longer than any other, and is in this respect practically inexhaustible. It yields generously, even to the slipshod methods of farming to which much of it is subjected, and while not every crop is the best, such a thing as a total failure is unknown. It retains moisture well, and good crops of wheat can be, and in some years have been grown without seeing a drop of rain from the time the seed was sown until the grain was harvested.

Everything that can be grown in the temperate zone will do well here, though, in common with most of the Pacific coast, corn is not raised extensively on account of the coolness of the nights. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds do well and yield abundantly. The staple crop of the country has been, and for that matter is yet, wheat, which was raised in large quantities, and which found its market in Europe, going by way of the Horn. Until very recently this was depended upon by the farmers as the sum total of farming. The recent extremely low prices for wheat has changed this, and the farmers soon found that putting their wheat into hogs and cattle was far more profitable than shipping it. Growing the wheat can be done at trifling expense, and in fact it can be put in the stack or barn ready for feeding at a less price per bushel than corn. Under the methods used, one man with six horses will plough eight acres per day, and as the seed is sown by machinery, the broadcast sower, covering a strip eighty feet in width, a whole farm can be seeded in a few days. The harvesting is done with headers, and a half dozen men and boys will put twenty-five acres in the stack every day. There is no cultivation required as in the case of corn, and hence one man will seed and harvest four or five times the acreage he could in that grain.

Heretofore farmers have shipped wheat and imported bacon and other hog products; now the grain fields of Wasco are not only supplying the local demand, but the surplus is finding a market in Omaha and Chicago. This will stimulate the farming industry, as it not only gives a market for the grain, but cuts off the expense of threshing, the costs of sacks, and the hauling of the grain to market, the three items of expense amounting to from 20 to 30 cents per bushel, according to distance from the shipping point. Oats, barley and rye all do well, but are not raised in quantities larger than will supply the local market, except such as is cut when in the milk for hay, and they are used almost universally for that purpose. Last year Wasco county shipped about 600,000 bushels of wheat, an amount that will probably not be increased, unless high prices prevail, as more and more of it will be fed to stock. Potatoes are a sure crop, and yield well, and though raised only to meet the local demand, the call from the East met with response here, and some 15 carloads were shipped this spring. Onions, lettuce and radishes grown in the open

air were in the markets early in March, and in abundance.

STOCK.

In the earlier settlement of the country it was devoted entirely to stock-raising the prairies and the hillsides being covered with a luxuriant growth of bunchgrass, which gave sustenance to vast herds of cattle and horses. For several years that was the sole industry, and the idea prevailed that the land would not grow anything, but as experiments showed that it was a prolific and un-failing soil, the bunchgrass lands began to be turned into wheat fields. In spite of this, however, the stock industry is the leading one of Eastern Oregon, and is a very important one in Wasco county. The sloping hillsides are covered with cattle, and when a certain distance from the river is reached, usually about thirty miles, the lands are still devoted to stock-raising on account of the expense of hauling farm products to market. While the exact figures are not attainable, a conservative estimate of the number of cattle shipped from this point each year shows that the grand total reaches the handsome sum of 206 carloads, or about 5,500 head. To this should be added 220 carloads of sheep and sixty of hogs. The assessor's figures for 1894 show that the county has 210,000 sheep, and besides this Crook county, lying to the south of us, has as many more, and both the increase and wool from these vast flocks find their market at The Dalles. In the summer these flocks find fresh and abundant pastures in the Cascade mountains. They are usually run in flocks of from 1,500 to 3,000, and as soon as the shearing season is over they are started for the mountains, following the grass up, as the season opens often being close to the retreating snows, and only stopping at the line of perpetual snow on Hood, Jefferson, and the other great peaks. In the fall they feed down the mountains again, nipping the tender grasses started by the fall rains, and arriving at their winter quarters in fine condition. The raising of horses is being abandoned, owing to their low price, but we add by way of information that this was the original home of the "noble animal." In the fossil beds of the John Day (in some respects the finest in the world) are found the petrified remains of Eo-hippus, the primal horse. The full grown animals were not larger than a good sized sheep.

WOOL.

It is hard to estimate the amount of wool grown in this county, for that from Morrow and Grant counties finds market at The Dalles, Wasco's county seat, and considerable comes from Klickitat county, Washington, on the north. It is probably in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 pounds. The Dalles is the greatest wool shipping point in the United States; that is, there is more wool gathered here from first hands. The amounts will run from 4,500,000 to 7,000,000 pounds, or, on an average, about 3,000 tons. Large fortunes have been accumulated in the industry, and though prices are now low, it is still profitable, and the outlook is brighter on account of the increased and increasing prices of mutton; prices that promise to be permanent, not only for mutton, but for beef, and which will compensate largely for the low price of wool prevailing the past two years.

Continued.

Two Blast Furnaces Started.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Illinois steel works started two blast furnaces at the South Chicago works today. Four others are in preparation. Contrary to expectations, no trouble was encountered when the works opened. Police guards were maintained at the mill gates.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth, through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia and, finally, in softening of the brain, epilepsy, ("fits"), paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 136 pages, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution have hunted the treatment of the diseases above hinted at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures. Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

THE DENTIST.

Who opens your mouth like a mammoth cave And pines your gums with the barrel stave, And prods your tongue with the iron pry, And tells you that you're a bad boy— The dentist. Who stuffs your teeth with a bitter rag And strops your wind with a rubber bag, And straps your head like a vicious nag— The dentist. Who finds decay where your teeth are sound And probes you deep in his glue to wound And leaps for joy when the nerve is found— The dentist. Who bores your teeth with a savage drill And finds the nerve with a vicious skill, And roars with wrath if you won't be still— The dentist. Who runs his drill with a wicked eye And shows as none can shove but he And smiles as bland as a bad Chinese— The dentist. Who turns your teeth with an iron pry And cures your gums like steak to fry, And grinds you up till you nearly die— The dentist. Who looks to look on his forepaw cold And grins as the cured things take hold And jerks in a way that can't be told— The dentist. Who lays before you a hundred steels, With books and points that the patient feels At one brief glance from head to heels— The dentist.

A Dastardly Attempt on Life and Property.

St. Louis, May 13.—The third attempt to destroy life and property in connection with the strike at the Tndor Iron works was made early today, at Sixth street and Trendley avenue, East St. Louis, where the miscreants hurled a dynamite bomb into the premises of Henry Vilas, a saloon and boarding-house, in which are quartered thirty-one non-union employes. Nobody was killed or injured, but the building was badly damaged. The strikers deny all knowledge of the affair.

A Laborer Sues Railroad Companies for Boycotting Him.

TOLEDO, O., May 13.—James O'Shea has commenced suits for \$10,000 each against the Lake Shore, Ohio Central and Wabash railway companies. The suits are based on his discharge and boycott during the A. R. U. strike two years ago and his subsequent blacklist. He is unable to secure employment on any of the roads, and he has seen it there. Should this be successful a hundred others will follow.

To Settle the Wage Question.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 13.—The Indiana operatives' executive committee met Tuesday to make another effort to settle the wage question, at least temporarily. Some of the operators are indicating a purpose to make terms with the men without regard to the state association, and it is to prevent this that the meeting is called.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Sold by Salpe & Kinnersly.

Will Not Race Till August.

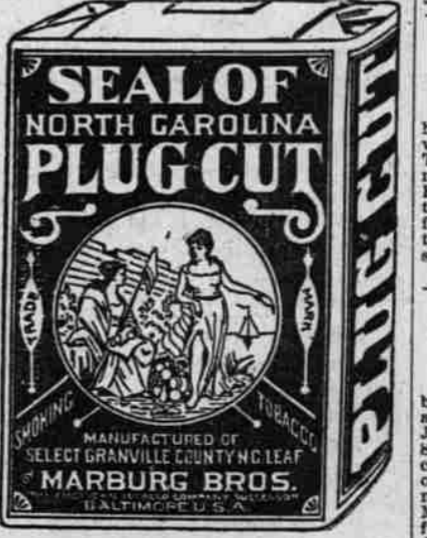
NEWARK, May 10.—It is announced that one of M. F. Dwyer's horses training here will not race again until August.

Whooping Cough.

There is no danger from this disease Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given. It liquefies the tough mucus and aids its expectoration. It also lessens the severity and frequency of paroxysms of coughing, and insures a speedy recovery. There is not the least danger in giving the remedy to children or babies, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton, Druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Benevolent old lady—Why do you drink? Don't you know that rum is your worst enemy? Red-Nosed Mike—That's zhust wasser matter. Don't zhe Bible zhay a man should love iz enemies?—Philadelphian Record.



THE BEST PIPE TOBACCO. Manufactured by Marburg Bros. in North Carolina. One cent a dose. All pain banished by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Carlisle.

One of the Famous Historical Towns of the Country.

Famous in the First Settlement of the Colonies.

Mr. J. C. Stephens, of Stephens & Beotom, proprietors of Carlisle Carpet House, one of the most prominent firms of the Cumberland Valley, wrote on Oct. 3, 1892: "I was taken sick on the 24th of last April with nervous prostration, and had the daily attendance of three of our best physicians, one of them visiting me twice each day. The result was that at the end of four months I was an helpless invalid. Had run down from 175 to 130 pounds. Did not get thirty minutes sleep in each twenty-four hours. My condition was simply terrible! About four weeks ago, I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Tonic and Pills. I have gained 35 pounds in weight, can eat and sleep, and in fact, feel as well as ever did. I feel the good effects of your remedies inside of 48 hours."

SEVENTEEN MONTHS LATER.

Mr. Stephens writes again under date of March 14, 1894: "After my great recovery, as I wrote you before, scores of people stopped me on the streets, came to see me at my store and wrote me from different parts of this and adjoining States, to let all of whom I told the story of the wonderful cure of my nervous prostration, and my long and painful illness, and how I was cured by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Tonic and Pills. The wife of a professor in one of our colleges called to thank me for telling her about your Nervine. She had been a sufferer from insomnia, weakness, etc., for years; she said she had felt the benefits at once. The President of the same college had also called me for the benefit he had received from using your Nervine at my suggestion. I tell you it's a pleasure to recommend your remedies to all who are afflicted with nervous troubles. Yours truly, J. C. STEPHENS."

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

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county, upon a decree and judgment, made, rendered and entered by said Court on the 15th day of February, 1895, in favor of the plaintiff in a suit wherein said plaintiff as trustee was plaintiff and Amma R. Brown, Daisy E. Brown, a minor by O. D. Taylor, her guardian ad litem, were defendants, and said plaintiff and hereinafter described, I did duly levy upon and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court house in said city of the County Court House in Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, all of the lands and premises therein described and hereinafter described as follows to-wit: All of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the West half of the Southwest quarter and the Southeast quarter of Southwest quarter, of Section twenty-five in Township two north, of Range twelve east of the Willamette Meridian, in Wasco county, Oregon, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of \$600 with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, since February 15th, 1895; also attorney's fees and the further expenses of said suit, and said costs, together with cost on said writ and accruing costs of sale. Dated at The Dalles, Oregon, this 15th day of April, 1895. T. J. DRIVER, Sheriff of Wasco County. By R. KELLEY, Deputy. 417-54

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an alias execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county on the 14th day of May, 1895, in a suit therein pending wherein E. L. Smith is plaintiff and M. V. Harrison, Sophia M. Harrison, James W. Harrison, John Harrison, E. S. Larsen doing business as under the name of E. S. Larsen & Co., John G. Miller, Emanuel Miller and James B. Williams are defendants, directed and ordered the firm name of John G. Miller & Co., John Murphy, Adam Grant, J. D. Grant and J. T. Ford partners in the firm name of the firm name of Murphy, Grant & Co., Garrison, Woodruff, Pratt Company, a corporation, C. M. Henderson & Co., a corporation, A. S. Bennett, and B. A. Bertines are defendants, directed and ordered to sell the real property hereinafter mentioned, I will, on the 15th day of June, 1895, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the door in Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, sell all of the right, title and interest of each and all of said defendants in and to lots Two, Three, Four, Twenty-six, Twenty-six, Twenty-seven and Twenty-eight, in block one of Wascomau Addition to the town of Hood River, to the highest bidder, cash in hand, and will deliver the sum of \$2517.33 and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 1st day of September, 1894, and the several costs of said sale. Dated at The Dalles, Oregon, this 15th day of April, 1895. T. J. DRIVER, Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon. 417-54

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1878. LANS OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., May 4, 1895. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act approved of June 8, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Joseph W. Ward, of Boyd County, Washington, who has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 10 for the purchase of the SE 1/4 SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of Sec. 20, T. 2 N., R. 12 E., in Wasco County, Oregon, with a view to his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at The Dalles, Oregon, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. He names as witnesses: Henry Hanner, Joseph Hanner, The Dalles, Manley Ran, John Decker, Boyd, Or. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of July, 1895. JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as executor of the last will and testament of Catherine Wigle, deceased. The County Court of Wasco county, by an order made on the 27th day of May, 1895, has appointed Friday, the 31st day of May, 1895, as the time and the County Courtroom in Dalles City as the place for hearing said final account and objections thereto and objections to the final settlement of said estate. WM. H. TAYLOR, Executor. M1-54

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., March 27, 1895. Complaint having been entered at this office by William T. Meeks against John Speer for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3582, dated January 10, 1890, upon the SE 1/4 SW 1/4 and W 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 2 N., R. 12 E., in Wasco county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., Mar. 30, 1895. Complaint having been entered at this office by Sylvester Babcock against E. Clarence Meek for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3740, dated May 5th, 1891, upon the SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 5, Township 12 North, Range 12 East, in Wasco County, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. J. F. MOORE, Register.