

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 Metcalf  
 Supt. of Public Instruction..... G. M. Irwin  
 Attorney-General..... C. M. Ideleman  
 Senators..... G. W. McBride  
                         J. H. Mitchell  
 Congressmen..... H. Hermann  
                         W. R. Ellis  
 State Printer..... W. H. Leeds

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Judge..... Geo. C. Blakely  
 Sheriff..... T. J. Driver  
 Clerk..... A. M. Jones  
 Treasurer..... Wm. Mitchell  
 Commissioners..... Frank Kincaid  
                         A. S. Blowers  
                         I. H. Wakefield  
 Assessor..... E. F. Sharp  
 Supt. of Public Schools..... Troy Shelby  
 Coroner..... W. H. Butts

THE MEETING OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The meeting of representative republicans in Portland will most likely be the largest meeting of the lay members, so to speak, of the republican party ever held in the state, and if properly conducted will no doubt be of great advantage to that party; but if it is to be managed in the interest of any particular scheme, as we are inclined to think it is, it may have the contrary effect. It is the intention at that meeting to pledge the republican party of Oregon to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio, we are of the opinion that so far as the republican party is concerned the meeting had better not have been called. We are confident that a majority of the delegates elected will be in favor of free silver from the fact that those favoring that policy are very aggressive, and as delegates are elected they see to it that those favoring the policy will go as delegates. The same spirit that dominated the last legislature and forced the defeat of the people's choice for senator, is at work today, and expects, by pledging the party in this state to free silver, to solace themselves for their previous acts and claim an endorsement by the people. Knowing Senator Mitchell's popularity with the people they wish to put themselves in the attitude of his special champions. One year ago not one republican out of fifty in this state but that thought Senator Dolph would succeed himself. The same feeling, with equal unanimity, exists today with reference to Senator Mitchell. But if those who were so conspicuous in defeating Dolph assume to themselves to dictate the policy of the republican party, there will be resentment on the part of many conservative republicans in Oregon. Oregon republicans, and, we might say, Oregon people generally, are conservative. Senator Mitchell is not so popular in Oregon, because of his views on the silver question. We might say he is popular notwithstanding his views on that question, and very many who hold to different views to him would willingly see him re-elected to the senate so long as the fight on the silver question is not forced to the front. But once make silver the issue in our politics, men will take sides according to their convictions and vote and act accordingly, regardless of former friendships. If the republicans adhere to their platform of '92, there is little doubt of success in '96. If our country is to adopt the policy advocated by the populist party; if we are to come to the silver standard and follow in the lead of Mexico and China, we want the result brought about by the populists party. We are of the opinion that it would be difficult to bring a greater calamity on our people, and no party can survive that adopts it.—Arlington Record.

GOLD BOND SPECULATIONS.

The New York World of the 16th says: "Another chapter was added to the big syndicate's history yesterday. A notice was sent to the bond banks interested in the gold deal, requesting the deposit by the banks of a large quantity of gold in the sub-treasury here. The explanation of this last love move lets a bit of light on the bargain which the syndicate made with the government. Most of the banks which co-operated with the bond syndicate were members of the original pool which subscribed for the last bond issue at about 104. It is estimated that the banks will now deposit about \$13,000,000 additional gold in the sub-treasury, raising the reserve to about \$111,000,000. In addition to this call the syndicate is rushing forward foreign gold to complete that end of the contract. Some apprehensive operators see in this activity of payment a probability that the syndicate will complete its contract with the government so soon that there will be time for another 'scare' and the need of another bond issue before fall, when the heavy exports of grain usually bring a natural flow of gold from Europe to this country."

Few people know that the estimated cost of the Nicaragua canal is \$100,000,000, and that it will take six years to build it, and that the estimated traffic through it at the opening will be 5,000,000 tons, but such is the case. The canal in excavation is 2.68 miles in length; the length of basins is 21.6 miles; the length of the San Juan river

64.5 miles; Lake Nicaragua, 56.5 miles. Few also, perhaps, know that the distance from Liverpool to San Francisco, via the Nicaragua canal, is only 7,694 miles, or a saving of 9,896 miles, or that the distance from New York to San Francisco, via the Horn, is 14,840 miles, and the distance between the same points by the canal-route is only 4,946 miles, or a saving of 9,894 miles. The completion of this canal means to Oregon a thirty-day service by steamer between Portland and New York and New England; it means that the products of the forests of the West will be laid down in the markets of the East at living prices, and that staple commodities will be brought to this coast at the minimum cost.

LOW PRICE OF WOOL.

The question is being asked in many quarters, says the Boston Herald, "Why does not wool improve, along with other staples?" The Herald answers this by saying that "wool has not yet reached the condition of greatly shortened supply and increased demand that has been experienced in other staples. That point is going to be reached sometime, but it is not yet in sight. The supply of wool all over the world is a large one, and since the market is now entirely under the influence of the other markets of the world, an advance in wool—strong and permanent—will only come when the supply of wool has been sufficiently reduced all over the world."

This is the correct explanation, but it does not accord with the theories and predictions advanced by the Herald and other free trade journals when they were contending for free wool. The wool-grower was told then, with great persistence, until he came almost to believe it, that free trade in wool would bring in the foreign grades, but as these grades were needed to mix with the American clip, the effect would be to create an additional demand for American wool, and this, in turn, would put up the prices of wool.

This theory was rather attractive in prospect, but in retrospect it is altogether different. The American wool grower has learned by experience that free wool makes the American manufacturers independent of the home market. The manufacturer, desiring to imitate closely the European fabrics, rather prefers to buy altogether of the foreign wools. This leaves the American wool grower in a position where he is forced to accept the London prices, less the cost of transporting his wool to London. If the tariff were put back on wool, the prices would come back.—Spokane Spokesman Review.

The busiest day on Ellis island for two years was May 11th, when the authorities examined and landed 4002 steerage passengers from European ports. This is the largest number which has been dumped upon our shores in a single day since June 8, 1893, when 4,142 immigrants were disposed of. If this influx of undesired population is due to the publication abroad of the fiction that times in this country are improving and work becoming plenty, it is more than likely that it will be checked by the return letters of the deluded creatures themselves, after a brief struggle with the realities of the situation. Broad as is this land, there is no room in it at present for an invoice of men, with or without families, who are out of work and out of money.—Oregonian.

The dispatches state that hundreds of young women, moved by maudlin sentiment, crowd to the jail in San Francisco for the purpose of seeing Durrant, and manifest a desire to lavish their sympathies and bouquets upon him. It might be well to teach this class of people something to send Durrant back to be confined in Emanuel church, and then allow the young ladies to call on him one at a time. The lesson would probably be lost on them, since dead people do not talk, but in course of time when it became well known that, like the gate of Castle Garden, the doors of Emanuel church "swang only inward" that the maudlin sentimental female might take a tumble to herself.

Professor Rudolph Falb of Vienna now prophesies that in November the earth will collide with a wandering Jew of a comet, and be smashed and ruined by the shock. Intense heat will be caused by the collision, and the atmosphere will be choked with poisonous vapors. Yet when the grand crash comes, above the hisses of oceans suddenly converted into steam, above the deafening roar of rending rocks and pulverizing mountains, above chaos come and h—l! let loose, will be heard the deathless shriek of Bill Stewart, and the last sound that greets mortal ears will be that scream from his soul as it lights out for Mars, "16 to 1!"

The editorial pages of the Oregonian, as well as many other of our exchanges, are mainly devoted these days to editorials against the delusive statements of "Coin." It would seem from the persistent manner in which they all insist that Coin is a fool, that the old prover about a fool asking questions that wise men cannot answer, is founded on fact. "Coin" has been given large powers for evil by the persistent advertising given it by the opposition press.

Headache and Neuralgia cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose."

"COIN'S" DOCTRINE OF MONEY.

The author of the Chicago free-silver extravaganza, entitled "Coin's Financial School," is evidently a disciple of the Barnum philosophy that the world loves to be humbugged. That curious hodge-podge of facts that are not so, and theories that could not be sustained even if they were so, appeals to just about that level of intelligence to which the silver peddler of Barnum's story appealed with such profitable results. "If a dog's tail is cut off," said the peddler, "and a little of this salve is applied to the stump, a new tail will quickly grow in place of the old one, and, by applying enough of it to the severed tail, a new dog will grow out of that also." The peddler retired from business in a short time with a fortune.

"Coin" deals with currency instead of dogs, and his miraculous salve is the free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States against the world in general, and what he is pleased to call "the English octopus" in particular. The virtues of this salve, if we will only apply it with full faith and courage, are set forth with wonderful assurance and fluency. It will make the payment of all our debts twice as easy. At the same time it will double the price of all that we have to sell to England, France and the rest of the gold-using nations. It will make the United States "the most prosperous nation on the globe," and, as for England, we are assured that it will "blot her name out from the nations of the earth" if she makes any fuss over it. Considering that England is by far the largest and best customer for the bulk of our exports, it is not quite clear how we are to become "the most prosperous nation on the globe" by sponging England off the map. Nevertheless, "Coin" is quite positive that his free-silver salve will easily accomplish both things, and, somehow or other, bring wealth to the pockets of American producers by destroying their markets and ruining their customers.

The light and airy assumption that underlies this whole superstructure of silliness is that if the United States mints would only coin all the silver that can be brought to them at a ratio of 16 to 1, an "unlimited demand" will have been created for the white metal by which 50 cents' worth of it will be made as good as \$1 in gold all around the world. As if our government, or any other government, or all governments acting in concert, could create an "unlimited demand" for anything at an arbitrary, fixed valuation, by the short and simple method of stamping it as worth so much!

There is infinite humor in this idea that the government can call real value into existence by the magic of its mere mandate. The joke is not new, however. Nations have had fun with it on many historic occasions. Jack Cade anticipated "Coin" on Blackheath Common over five centuries ago, when he addressed his motley following and said: "Your captain is brave and vows reformation. There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pots shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer." "God save your majesty!" cried his hearers. "I thank you, good people," said Cade; "there shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on my score." "Coin is simply Jack Cade revised up to date. He will make sixteen ounces of silver equal to thirty-two ounces of American mints, and all the world shall accept it at his valuation or "there shall be no money," and then we shall all "eat and drink on his score." Two pecks of wheat shall be a bushel in Liverpool, or we will keep and eat our wheat ourselves and let England howl with hunger. The people who have loaned us money, whether foreigners or natives, shall accept silver at our valuation or get nothing.

There is no difference between such incoherent idiocy as this and the famous financial lunacy of John Law, the crazy experiment of revolutionary France with her assignats, or the wild delirium of England in the South sea bubble episode. The same delusion that is dancing in the brains of "Coin" and his financial school for the feeble-minded danced in the brains of the men who gave the world those astonishing exhibitions of fat-money madness. They all believed, as "Coin" assures his dupes, that the government had only to stamp something as money, and, presto, it was "good as gold."

Behind the assignats was the fat of France, backed by the death penalty for refusing to honor them as real money, and yet, as Carlyle tells us, they sunk so low that the hackney coachman in Paris came at last to call for 6,000 livres in assignats (about \$1,500) for a fare. The fat of the English government was behind the South sea speculations, and, as a result, there was a time when, in the words of Macaulay, "the South Sea Company were voting dividends of 50 per cent, when £100 of their stock were selling \$1100, when Threadneedle street was daily crowded with the coaches of dukes and prelates, when divines and philosophers turned gamblers, when a thousand kindred bubbles were daily blown into existence, the periwig company and the Spanish-jackass company and the quick-silver taxation company." And then came the crash. "Ten thousand families were reduced to beggary in a day," and the duped peo-

ple demanded that the promoters of all these frauds, based on "Coin's" doctrine, that government fiat can create something out of nothing, should be "tied up in sacks and thrown into the Thames."

The people of the United States are not to be victimized by any such hallucination as the pretended power of their government to declare 50 cents' worth of material to be 100 cents' worth of money, and made all mankind believe it. Barnum may have been right in saying that "the world loves to be humbugged" when it goes to the circus or deals in dog salve. But the currency of a nation cannot be treated on circus principles, and "Coin's" dog-salve doctrine of money will not be a successful imposture.—Baltimore Sun.

It is a question whether the meeting of the republican clubs in Portland next Wednesday will be beneficial to the party or otherwise. We fancy it will be otherwise. Naturally there will be a clash between those holding opposite views on the silver question, and if it does not end in open rupture, it will do better than most thinking persons expected of it. We remember the meeting of the democratic clubs here nearly two years ago, which was a regular parrot and monkey blow out. If we can guess at all, there is going to be some very warm debates, and, metaphorically speaking, some hair pulling.

What position women will take on important political questions is unknown, but judging by the bicycle girl in bloomers, she will straddle.—Baker Democrat.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1895.

It is given out by those connected with the administration that the reason the idea of court-martialing Admiral Meade for his recent criticism of the un-American policy of the administration was abandoned was that Admiral Meade declined to answer questions as to his responsibility for the newspaper interview in which the criticism appeared and the absence of any law to compel the newspaper man who interviewed the admiral to testify before a naval court martial. But that was not the reason at all; it was merely a pretence. The real reason was the fear of public opinion, which was quick to see that Admiral Meade was goaded into making the remarks which constituted a technical violation of the naval regulations, but reflected the sentiments of seven-tenths of the American people, and would have been equally as quick to resent any attempt to punish him by the use of a packed court martial. Admiral Meade has given the country forty years of gallant service, having a record unsurpassed by any living officer of our navy, and the administration will do well to make the reprimand which it proposes to give him as mild as possible.

There is little doubt that the presidency of the Pullman Car company has been tendered to Secretary Gresham. A gentleman whose relations with several directors of that company are close expresses the opinion that if Mr. Gresham declines the position it will be offered to ex-Secretary Robert T. Lincoln.

An open rupture between Mr. Cleveland and Vice President Stevenson is in the opinion of many, certain to occur in the near future. All of the news received in Washington points to the probable capture of the democratic party of Illinois by the silver men, and it is no longer denied in any quarter that the entire silver movement in that state has been from the first in the interest of Mr. Stevenson's candidacy for the democratic presidential nomination, and Mr. Cleveland believes that Mr. Stevenson was the moving spirit in the whole business and does not hesitate when talking with his friends to call him "a traitor to the administration of which he is part" and other uncomplimentary things. Should the two men meet it is believed that a quarrel is certain.

Some people seem determined to drag silver into everything. A proposition has been made to the governor of Delaware to appoint a democratic silver man senator to contest the seat to which republicans claim Col. Dupont was elected and if the governor agrees an attempt is to be made to get enough populist votes to make when combined with the solid vote of the democratic senators a majority of the senate, and to seat the man appointed by the governor, regardless of the report that will be made by the committee on elections, not because they will believe him entitled to the seat, but because the man can be counted upon to vote for silver at all times. It is difficult to believe that such a scheme as this can be put through, and your correspondent is confident that should Gov. Watson give his consent it will be found that somebody has been trying to dispose of what they did not control. The senate is controlled by the silver men anyway, and the shrewd silver senators will be quick to see that such a scheme would be certain to injure the cause of silver with the public at large, while the vote that would be gained in the senate would not be of the slightest assistance. The next senator from Delaware will be Col. Dupont, if he lives. C. A. S.  
 Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia.

LUCY PAYTON.

Maiden or Fairy? which? I hardly know. In checked gingham and her hair afloat. She seems all girl. Her pretty, pliant ways, innocent, laughter-making, heedless of all care, her acts not more a girl's or less a fairy's? So equal are they blended, share and share alike. That she is neither, but instead—the pair. The substance and the spirit of her plays Both, and yet neither. In the dance's whirl A fairy surely, one whose twinkling feet Betray her station, and yet all a girl. As each expires, yet as both complete. A romping schoolgirl freed from tasks too soon— A roguish fairy from the woods of June.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Weather Crop Bulletin No. 8 for the Oregon State Weather Service for Eastern Oregon.

WEATHER: Clear, warm weather prevailed up to the 19th, when a few light showers occurred amounting to .01 to .10 of an inch. The maximum temperatures ranged from 48 to 60 degrees in the Columbia river valley and from 38 to 43 degrees to the south of it. Warm northerly winds prevailed on the 15th and 16th.

CROPS: The warm winds did no marked damage, further than to dry the soil still more. The cereal crop is reported to be in fair condition in Wasco and Sherman counties, generally poor in Gilliam and Morrow counties and fair in Umatilla and Union counties. More rain in those counties would be of great benefit and tend to largely increase the yield. The fruit prospects continue excellent. Berries of all kinds will be unusually prolific. Strawberries are ripening rapidly; and large shipments are being made from Wasco county. Sheep shearing continues and heavy, clean fleeces are secured. The range grass is fairly good. The drives to the mountains will begin shortly. The outlook for the year crop is about a fair average at this date. The success or failure of the cereal crops depends upon the rainfall and temperature during the next four weeks.

B. S. PACE,  
 Director.

A Terrible Revenge For a Horrible Crime.

MADISON, Fla., May 20.—There is no longer any doubt that Sam Echols, Sim Crowley and John Brooks, the negroes who outraged and murdered Miss Armstrong, in Lafayette county, were flayed and burned. A man who has just reached here from Lafayette county says the belief is general that the negroes were tortured to death. One man who ventured into the swamp into which the negroes were carried asserts that he found the place where the negroes were put to death. He says that it was evident that the negroes were tied to trees and the skin stripped from them with knives. Then wood was heaped about the bleeding forms, the match applied and the wretches were soon dead. This man says that he found some strips of skin about the place which bears out the assertion that they were flayed. Everything is quiet in Lafayette county, and there is no fear of trouble between the races. The better class of negroes denounce the outrage and murder of Miss Armstrong as bitterly as the whites. Twelve negroes have now been lynched in six months, and it would seem that the horrible fate of the last three should prevent further attacks upon white women. The whites have formed a band and are determined to protect their wives and daughters.



LEAVES ITS MARK

every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time. Get well! That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system.

Mrs. Anna Ulrich, of Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., N.D., writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health and been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed sealed, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

STRAYED.

Came to my place about Feb. 20, 1895, one black horse with white face, three white feet weight about 1,200 pounds; branded 3 on left shoulder. Also one buckskin horse branded Z on left shoulder; weight about 850 pounds. Owner can have them by paying pasture bill and ad.

F. S. FLEMING,  
 Bake Oven.

Possibilities

For Making a Fortune Lost REGAINED.

There are many people who spend the last half of their lives weighted down under the burden of disease. With ill health, life drags so; opportunities for travel and pleasure are lost; possibilities for making a fortune in business are cut off. 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 Engross 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 Fesser, wife of the proprietor of the North Side Hotel, 223 1/2 St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes, May 3, 1894: "I had been suffering for years from headache, neuralgia, sleeplessness and a general nervous prostration, 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 box will benefit. All druggists sell it at 50¢ bottles for 65¢, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Admiral Stevenson's Alleged Remarkable Statement.

New York, May 20.—A special to the Herald from Managua says: It is learned that Admiral Stevenson and other officers of the British squadron which invested Corinto, both before and after the occupation of the town, publicly declared to a party of Americans that the Monroe doctrine was a myth which the United States would not and could not enforce, and that the British occupation of Corinto was simply intended as a test to definitely dispose of that question.

Castoria

For Infants and Children. Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."  
 J. H. South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria' and always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."  
 Edwin F. Panama, N. D.  
 121st Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."  
 CARLOS MARTY, D. D.,  
 New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.  
 LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., May 4, 1895.

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," Joseph W. Ward, of Boyd County, Wasco, State of Oregon, has filed in this office an avorn statement No. 74 for the purchase of the SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 SE 1/4, of sec. 6, and NW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, sec. 7, all in T. 30 N., R. 32 E., and will offer and will offer proof to show that the lands sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish its claim to said land before the register and recorder of this office at The Dalles, Oregon, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, 1895.

He names as witnesses: Henry Hanner, Joseph Hanner, The Dalles, Manley Ran, John Decker, Boyd, Or.

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.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., Mar. 30, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Sylvester Babcock against E. Clarence Cook for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3749, dated May 5th, 1891, upon the SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, and NW 1/4, of Township 1 South, Range 12 East, in Wasco County, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties and hereby summoned to appear at the 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.

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, January 16, 1890, upon the SE 1/4 NW 1/4, and NW 1/4 SW 1/4, of 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.

WM. H. TAYLOR,  
 Executor.

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. 3382, dated January 16, 1890, upon the SE 1/4 SW 1/4, and NW 1/4 SW 1/4, of 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.