PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

Saturday's Daily.

John Johnson, wife and children, of Eeskineville, are in the city.

Miss Mollie Proebstel is in the city from La Grande visiting friends.

Antone Berg, a resident of Grass Valley, is visiting with the family of August Buchler.

Mrs. Ella McFarland, who has been visiting her brothers here and in Antelope, returned to her home in Seattle yesterday.

Monday's Daily.

Attorney W. H. Wilson went to Portland on the afternoon train.

Mrs. Olivia Morgan went to Antelope today to visit her parents and incidentally attend the fair.

A. S. Mac Allister returned yesterday from a visit to his sheep ranch on the John Day.

Judge Bradshaw, accompanied by Messrs. Frank Menefee and H. S. Wilson, left yesterday for Prineville, where the October term of circuit court opened today.

Tuesday's Daily.

R. W. Osborn, manager of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, and an old-time friend of T. A. Hudson, is in the city on a friendly visit.

Deputy Sheriff E. B. Wood, who has been through Hood River, Mosier and Cascade Locks collecting personal property county tax, left this morning on the same business for the regions south of The Dalles as far as Antelope.

Roe Heisler came in from Dufur this morning to take home his son Vic, with Mrs. Heisler, who been here for the past month while receiving medical treatment for stomach troubles from Dr. Geissendorffer. The young man returned home much improved.

BORN.

This morning, June 16th, to Rev. Robert and Mrs. Warner, of this city, a son.

Wages of the Anthracite Miners.

The Bryanite press has had very much to say about the meager wages of the anthracite coal miners now on a strike. Of course they are careful never to mention the fact that anthracite coal is on the free list and that therefore the coal combine, known as the coal trust, does not owe its existence to our protective tariff laws any more than the three or four hundred colossal trusts of Great Britain, or hundreds of others in this country, owe their existence to that cause. It would appear that there is another side to this wage question. The men do not work all the year, and the practice of the Bryanite press is to conceal this fact and divide the yearly wage by the number of working days in the year, instead of by the number of days of actual work. Thus a daily wage scale of from 65 cents to $5 cents a day is figured, and this truly starvation wage, if it were true, is the Bryanite answer to the full dinner-pail argument of the republicans and is used as a proof of the grinding oppression of the trusts.

That the readers of THE CHRONICLE may see the other side of this picture, we print the following letter, which appeared a short time ago in the New York Sun. The writer is a resident of Scranton, Pa., and ought to know what he is talking about:

Last week's press dispatches contained an account of one of Mr. Bryan's characteristic speeches in which he was quoted as referring to the condition of the anthracite miner now engaged in his customary decennial strike. In this speech Mr. Bryan drew a pitiful pen picture of of a human being toiling and sweating like a beast of the field all day long in the dark and gloomy bowels of the earth for the meagre sum of 73 cents per diem. What rot!

Having lived in the anthracite coal regions for a period of twenty-eight years I consider that I am privileged to say: What rot.

The interior of our mines is lighted with electricity. The miner of today does not toil and sweat like a beast of the field. On the contrary it is not an infrequent occurrence for a miner desirous of taking a two or three-day outing at some pleasure resort to go into the mine at 6 o'clock in the morning and before noon cut sufficient coal to keep his laborer or laborers—in some cases a miner employes three laborers—working three days to load and send the coal to the surface. Here then is a miner, a brother to the mule, who, in six hours, has worked three "shifts" for which under no circumstance, or circumstances is he permitted to earn a profit of less than $2 50 for each and every "shift." I use the word permitted because it is an invariable rule, a custom of the trade, in this coal region that if at the end of the month the miner has failed to average $2.50 per shift a sufficient "allowance" of powder, oil, and yardage is given to him to make that average. If a miner works twenty-five shifts a month his wages can in no event be less than he less than $62 50. During the month of August last 20 per cent. of the miners in the Lackawanna region cleared over $90.

Mr. Bryan has been sadly misinformed on this question. If his knowledge of other questions is based on no better information than this, his utterances must be the veriest sophistry.

Method in It.

"You voted for Bryan four years ago, did you?" said the passenger in the skull cap.

"I did," replied the man in the flashy waistcoat.

"And you say you are going to vote for him again?"

"That's right."

"Did you hear or read any of his speeches in 1896?"

"Lots of them."

"Didn't he make a lot of prophecies about what would happen if the country went republican?"

"He did."

"Did any of them come true?"

"None that I know of."

"Don't you think he's either a demagogue or a mighty small specimen of a statesman?"

"I do."

"Then why in the name of all that is decent and consistent are you going to vote for him again?"

"I'll tell you. You know that little eglint-eyed Trighammer who used to live next door to me?"

"Yes."

"Well, when McKinley was elected in 1896 little Trighammer was so sure the country was going to everlasting smash that he sold me his house and lot for $600.

"That was a bargain, anyhow. You've still got the property, haven't you?"

"No, I sold it afterward for $2,000."

"What has all that to do with your voting for Bryan again?"

"I want to see him elected so I can buy back that house and lot for $600.

WHAT IS A TRUST?

All Kinds of Business Corporations Attacked by Bryan.

It is not impossible that for the next thirty days Mr. Bryan will make the "trusts" his theme. Many democratic speakers and papers will follow his example. It may be the prearranged plan of the democratic national committee that they shall do so. If that is to be the case, those who are to discuss "trusts" should agree on some precise definition of that word. It would be a great assistance to the listeners to anti-trust speeches and readers of anti-trust editorials if they knew what a "trust" is and where the "trusts are to be found."

At present there is a remarkable diversity of opinion regarding this matter. Senator Hanna says he "does not believe there is such a thing as a trust in the United States." Most men will deem this altogether too sweeping a statement. Some of his friends will scarcely understand what he means. Some of his opponents understand him to mean that there are no longer any monopoly combines which have what a lawyer would call a "trust" form of organization. That is indeed the case. Corporations which desire unity of control no longer transfer their interests to some other corporation which acts as trustee for all and manages the affairs of all. Corporations consolidate now, where they once formed a "trust."

People do not generally use the word "trust" in its legal sense. Many mean by it a large industrial company built up by the consolidation of a number of the companies engaged in a particular business, and they often assume that such a consolidation is harmful. One of Senator Hanna's critics gives a more precise definition. He says most people mean by trusts "a combination or consolidation of establishments embraced in any given branch of production, powerful enough practically to control output and prices."

If this is the definition which is accepted by Mr. Bryan and other democratic anti-trust orators, it would be be well for them to enumerate some of the organizations which may properly be called "trusts." This enumeration will have more effect on the people if it can be shown that these organizations have restricted output and thereby restricted consumption, and have raised prices. The best evidence of the power of a combination to control output and prices is the evidence that it has done so. Where that is lacking the power of the combination is merely alleged, not proved.

There are many consolidated companies which are properly called "trusts" which have not restricted the output. They have welcomed increased consumption because it enabled them to make more money. Nor, if able to control prices, have they always used their power to increase them. This is true of some of the steel combines. The price of steel was lower here immediately after the Illinois Steel company was formed than it was before that company was organized. If the Carnegie company has the power to control prices it has not always exercised that power. Its prices have not been the highest when it was the strongest. In fact, it has obtained its ascendency in the markets by underselling competitors. The Biscuit Company may be said to have a monopoly, but is there evidence that it has so controlled prices as to restrict consumption? A control which increases consumption may not be objected to.

The anthracite coal roads are called a "trust." No doubt they act in unison. They are in a combine at this time particularly odious. They manage to agree as to prices. But when the evidence that they have made an agreement which the law can take hold of is asked for it is not forthcoming. Men will "think alike" sometimes, even as to the prices which they ask for their goods. No law which congress can pass and the president sign can prevent their doing so. There is no way under the constitution and laws in which this combine can be broken up. Here is a case of a "trust," according to the popular definition, which not even national legislation can reach. Nor is it easy to see what national legislation can be devised to dissolve the most powerful of so-called "trusts"—the Standard Oil Company.

The Bryanites who are denouncing "trusts" and asking to be given power that they may destroy them ought to submit a list of the corporations they think ought to be wiped out, because for reasons that should be stated, their existence is dangerous to the public welfare. They should explain also in detail what Federal legislation they propose and show how it can be made effectual either to destroy or control the trusts complained of. These are some of the things the people might well be informed of before the elections.

PARTNERS FALL OUT

O'Reilly and Lytle, of the Columbia Southern—Two New Suits Are Commenced — Former General Manager Makes a Blunt Statement of His Side of the Litigation.

The stockholders of the Columbia Southern Railway Company appear to have become involved in a general legal tangle, which may take some time for the courts to straighten out, says the Sunday Oregonian. In the beginning, Denis C. O'Reilly, who owns stock in the company amounting to over $100,000, filed suit at Moro, Sherman county, asking for the appointment of a receiver, and substantially charging that the president, E. E. Lytle, and others had arranged to freeze him out, interesting themselves in the building of an extension of the road to Shaniko.

Yesterday, Henry A. Moore, who avers that he is the owner of 125 shares in the concern, filed suit in the state circuit court in this county against O'Reilly, asking for judgment against O'Reilly in favor of the company for $25,000.

Moore avers that on February 17, 1899, O'Reilly was general manager of the company, and moneys were drawn from the treasury on his order and that of E. E. Lytle, president, and that O'Reilly drew and applied to his own use $25,000, and, although he pretended to have President Lytle assist him to secure the money, it was taken from the treasury without authority from the board of directors, on the following order:

WASCO, Or., Jan. 21, 1899

Columbia Southern Railway Company
To D. C. O'Reilly, Dr.

For compensation as projector of the Columbia Southern Railway Company, and for services rendered in promoting the construction of the same—$25,000

He was not the projector of the road, so it is alleged, and was not connected with it until after considerable portion of it had been built, and then only in the capacity of general manager and director, under salary, which was full compensation for his services, and any services performed prior to his incorporation were voluntary, and not worth $25,000. When the money was taken, the plaintiff says, the corporation was in debt, and until October, 1900, he did not know the money was taken. He states that he made a demand upon the board of directors to bring suit to recover the money, and was refused, and cannot apply to the stockholders to have the directors removed because the directors own substantially all of the stock except what is owned by O'Reilly. Judgment is demanded in favor of the company for $25,000.

Henry A. Moore has filed a similar suit against E. E. Lytle, the president of the corporation, in the same court, to recover $22,709 for the company. This money, it is alleged, Lytle wrongfully drew for services rendered in the construction of the road, and as projector. The allegations otherwise are almost entirely the same as in the O'Reilly case.

Recently, O'Reilly filed a mandamus proceeding against President Lytle and others, which is pending before Judge Frazer, to compel the officers of the company to allow him to inspect the books. Yesterday the defendants filed a long answer to this case, setting up that O'Reilly has been permitted to make reasonable examinations of the books, but his requests have been made with great frequency, and the inspection of the books by him has consumed so much time as to interfere with the general business of the office. O'Reilly's suit asking for the appointment of a receiver is mentioned, and the effect of which it is alleged would be to destroy the value of his stock. He is charged with trying to wreck the company, and in part pursuance of his plan to have caused mechanics' liens amounting to $30,000 to be filed against the company in Sherman county.

Concerning the suit against him, Mr. O'Reilly said to a reporter:

"This is only a 'fake' case, to give me trouble. It is absurd. You know that I am suing Mr. Lytle, president of the Columbia Southern, in Sherman county, among other things for misappropriating $130,000 of the funds of the Columbia Southern. This is one of his ways of 'getting even.' Read the complaint itself, and you will see that the board of directors of the Columbia Southern resolve that my taking this money was a fraud, and I ought to be sued; yet, as the complaint goes on to say, the board refuses to bring suit. Doesn't that look ridiculous?

"The fact is, Lytle is president, his wife, his brother, a brother of this plaintiff, are the directors. Why don't they let the company sue? Because the facts are that Lytle and I, when we were sole owners of the Columbia Southern, partners, you might say, divided between us $50,000 of the surplus in the treasury of the company. This was authorized and ratified by the board of directors, and W. H. Moore, brother of this plaintiff, was one of those directors. It was, in fact, our money. Why shouldn't we divide it? And this plaintiff got the very shares of stock he is suing on as a consequence of the agreement between Lytle and myself, which, among other things, provided for a division of funds on hand. This stock was given H. A. Moore. He never paid a cent for it. He and his brother were bankers at Moro, and lent us money for the Columbia Southern at 8 and 10 per cent, which has been repaid them.

"If H. A. Moore did not know of this division between Lytle and me, he is probably the only man in that region who didn't. His brother and partner was one of the directors who officially authorized it.

"It is a 'fake' case. They are using Mr. Moore to do what they couldn't do themselves; it is conclusive that the real person suing is Lytle. Some of it is very laughable, and it is all 'buncombe.' When we get to the merits of the case I will tell my story. At the present time I am devoting myself to efforts to see the books and records of the company. I own more than one-third of the stock, and since June have been trying to get an inspection of the books and records of the company, and every effort in court and out of it has been resisted by Mr. Lytle and his associates. They seem to think that 'might makes right,' and every trick is clever."

Are you ready to buy your fall shoes? We are sole agents for the celebrated Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s line of footwear. If you want the best shoe for the least money, call and see us. No trouble to show goods at the New York Cash Store.

CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, THE DALLES, OR., September 15, 1900.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Joseph H. Sherar, contestant, against homestead entry No. 7452, made June 6, 1898, for S ½ of NW qr Sec 28, and E ½ of NE qr Sec 29, Tp 3 S R 14 E, by William Gill contestee, in which it is alleged that said William Gill has wholly abandoned said tract and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry, and next prior to date of contest; and that he did not abandon the tract to enter the military or naval service of the United States, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on October 17, 1900, before the register and receiver at the United States land office in The Dalles, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed August 11, 1900, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

sep19 JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has duly filed with the County Clerk of Wasco County, Oregon, his final account and report as administrator of the estate of Adolph Agidius, deceased, and that the Honorable County Court has fixed Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day as the time, and the County Court room of the County Court house in Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, as the place for hearing said final account and report. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear at said time and place and show cause, if any there be, why said report should not be approved and said administrator discharged.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1900.

J. F. AGIDIUS,
Administrator of the estate of Adolph Agidius, deceased. oct5

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of the state of Oregon, for Wasco county, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth A. Southern, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present the same, with the proper vouchers thereto, to me at my office in Boyd, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated September 24, 1900.

C. H. SOUTHERN,
Administrator.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have filed with the Clerk of the county court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county, their final account as executors of the last will and testament of Henry Barnum, deceased, and that Monday, the 4th day of November, 1900, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., has been fixed by the County Court for said county as the time, and the county court room in Dalles City as the place for hearing of objections to said final account and the settlement of the same.

J. W. FRENCH,
F. P. MAYS,
Executors.

sep29

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., Oct. 3, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. land office at The Dalles, Or., on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1900, viz:

Peter Stoller, Jr.,

of The Dalles, Or., H. E. No. 5427, for the W ½ NW qr and SE qr NW qr Sec 34, Tp 2 N, R 14 E, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Dalrymple, Fred Wickman, C. C. English, J. E. Johnson, all of The Dalles, Or.

oct 6 JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., September 21, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on Saturday, October 20, 1900, viz:

Arelious S. Fox,

of The Dalles, Oregon, H. E. No. 3154, for the S ½ of NW qr and W ½ of SW qr, Sec 12, Tp 1 S, R 11 E, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

T. C. Matney, C. H. Matney, Charles Gossen and W. C. Clark, all of The Dalles, Oregon.

sep28 JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, ORE., Sept 20, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on Saturday, November 10, 1900, viz:

Calvin J. Dunakin,

of Mosier, Or., H. E. No. 5221, for the SE qr, Sec 31, T 2 N, R 12 E, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz:

Michael Doyle, R. E. Doyle, The Dalles, Or., James M. Brown and Carl J. E. Carlson, of Mosier, Or.

JAY P. LUCAS,
Register.

SUMMONS.

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

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.,
Plaintiff,
vs.
John H. Koberg and Emma Koberg, his wife; Charles E. Graham; John Doe and Richard Roe, whose names are unknown,
Defendants.

To John H. Koberg, Emma Koberg, his wife; Charles E. Graham; John Doe and Richard Roe, whose names are unknown, Defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company has filed a complaint against you in the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the County of Wasco, and you are hereby required to appear and answer said complaint on or before the last day of the time prescribed by the order of publication, that is to say on or before Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1900. You are further notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint, or plead therein, at said time, the plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint; that is to say that an assessment of the damages which will result from the appropriation by the plaintiff of the six tracts of land first hereinafter described, and also from the appropriation by the plaintiff of the right to borrow earth, stone, gravel and other material from the five tracts of land hereinafter described be had, and that on payment of the damages so assessed into the hands of the clerk of this court by the plaintiff, judgment be given appropriating said property, and all of it, to the plaintiff.

The six tracts of land which are sought to be appropriated herein and which are above referred to, are particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Tract One—Beginning at a point in the easterly original right of way line of the railroad which is 50 feet north and 250 feet east from the quarter corner between sections thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), township three (3) north, range eleven (11) east Willamette Meridian; and 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence southerly on a curve to the left, having a radius of 1382 feet a distance of 327 feet to a point which is 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line, thence parallel with said revised center line and 50 feet distant northerly therefrom and on a course bearing south 69 degrees 51 minutes east a distance of 208 feet to a point in the south line of said lot four (4); thence west along said south line a distance of 355 feet to a point which is 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence north 69 degrees 51 minutes west a distance of 60 feet to a point; thence on a curve to the right, having a radius of 2042 feet a distance of 90 feet to a point in the original right of way line of the railroad, which point is 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence northwesterly along said original right of way line a distance of 250 feet to the place of beginning, containing .82 acres.

Tract two—Beginning at a point 1320 feet east and 870 feet north from the quarter corner between said sections thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), township three (3) north, range eleven (11) east Willamette Meridian, which point is 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line of the railroad; thence on a course bearing south 69 degrees 51 minutes east, parallel with and 50 feet distant southerly from said revised center line a distance of 556 feet to a point; thence on a curve to the right having a radius of 1982 feet a distance of 280 feet to a point on the southerly original right of way line of the railroad; thence north-westerly along said original right of way line a distance of 1000 feet to a point on the west line of lot three (4), section thirty-two (32); thence south 10 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.2 acres

Tract three—Beginning at a point on the original right of way line of the railroad, which point is 2561 feet east from the quarter corner between sections thirty-one and thirty-two (32), township three (3) north, range eleven (11) east Willamette Meridian; thence east along the south line of lot three (3), section thirty-two (32) a distance of 95 feet to a point which is 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence on a course bearing north 41 degrees 49 minutes east a distance of 220 feet to a point in the original right of way line of the railroad; thence southeasterly along said original right of way line a distance of 120 feet to the place of beginning, containing .06 acres.

Tract four—Beginning at a point on the original right of way line of the railroad, which point is 916 feet west and 1945 feet north from the southeast corner of said section thirty-two (32), township three (3) north, range eleven (11) east Willamette Meridian; thence on a course bearing north 45 degrees 25 minutes west a distance of 290 feet to a point; thence on a curve to the right having a radius of 5634 feet a distance of 345 feet to a point which is 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence northerly at right angles to the revised center line a distance of 10 feet to a point which is 60 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence on a curve to the right having a radius of 1859 feet a distance of 776 feet to a point; thence southwesterly at right angles to the revised center line a distance of 10 feet to a point which is 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence on a curve to the right having a radius of 1869 feet a distance of 310 feet to a point on the westerly line of lot two (2) said section thirty-two (32), which point is 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line of the railroad; thence due south 60 feet to a point in the original right of way line of the railroad; thence southeast along said original right of way line a distance of 1945 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.04 acres.

Tract five—Beginning at a point on the original right of way line of the railroad, which point is 278 feet west and 1095 feet north from the southeast corner of said section thirty two (32), township three (3) north, range eleven (11) east Willamette Meridian, and 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence on a curve to the left having a radius of 1383 feet parallel with and 50 feet distant from said revised center line a distance of 778 feet to a point on the original southerly right of way line of the railroad; thence easterly and southeasterly along said original right of way line a distance of 820 feet to the place of beginning, containing .88 acres.

Tract six—Beginning at a point on the east line of said section thirty-two (32), which point is 1468 feet north from the southeast corner of said section thirty-two, (32), township three (3) north, range eleven (11) east Willamette Meridian, and 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence on a course bearing north 17 degrees 41 minutes west a distance of 62 feet to a point in the original right of way line of the railroad; thence northwesterly along said original right of way line a distance of 192 feet to a point which is 50 feet distant from and measured at right angles to the revised center line; thence on a course bearing south 37 degrees 25 minutes east parallel with and 50 feet distant from said revised center line a distance of 167 feet to the east line of said lot one (1); thence south 130 feet to the place of beginning, containing .23 acres.

The five tracts of land which are above referred to and the right to excavate and borrow earth, stone and gravel and other material from which is sought to be appropriated herein are particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Tract 1—From that tract lying southerly from tract number one above mentioned and between the right of way therein described and the original right of way line of the railroad and between Station 1139 plus 85 of the revised center line of the railroad, and the south line of said lot four (4), containing .08 acres.

Tract two—Also from that tract 25 feet in width lying southerly from tract number two and contiguous to the right of way therein described and between Station 1334-60 and Station 1359-60 of the revised center line of the railroad.

Tract three—Also from that tract lying in lots two (2) and three (3) contiguous to and northeasterly from the right of way described in tracts numbered three and four and between Stations 1384 and 1520 of the revised center line of the railroad, being a triangular piece 225 feet in width at said station 1320 and converging to a point at the intersection of the original right of way line at Station 1384, containing 1.36 acres.

Tract four—Also from that tract 50 feet in width lying southerly from tract number five and contiguous to the right of way therein described and between Stations 1386 and 1394 plus 42 of the revised center line of the railroad, containing .06 acres.

Tract five—Also from that tract lying between the right of way described in tract number six and the original right of way line of the railroad and between Station 1386 of the revised center line of the railroad and the east line of said section thirty-two (32), containing .56 acres.

All of said premises are situated in lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, section 32, township 3 north, range 11 east Willamette Meridian.

The date of the first publication of this summons is Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1900, and of the last publication Saturday, the 27th day of November, 1900, and said summons shall be published on saturday of each week for said period.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Oregon, made at chambers and dated September 21, 1900.

COTTON, TEAL & MINOR,
E. F. CONNOR,
W. H. WILSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

s29

Summons.

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

Ida Speichinger, Plaintiff,
vs.
Henry Speichinger, Defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon:

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before six consecutive weeks from the 28th day of September, 1900, which said 28th day of September, 1900, is the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: You are required to appear and answer said complaint on or before the 10th day of November, 1900, which said 10th day of November, 1900, is the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer, for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the above entitled court for the relief prayed for in plaintiff's complaint, to-wit: That the bonds of matrimony heretofore and existing between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved and held for naught, and plaintiff and defendant be in all respects divorced from each other, and that plaintiff's name be changed to her maiden name, to-wit, Ina Doyle, and for each other and further relief as to the court may seem just and equitable.

This summons is served upon you, Henry Speichinger, the above named defendant, by publication thereof in THE DALLES WEEKLY CHRONICLE for six consecutive weeks by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the above entitled court, which order was made on, and bears date of September 27, 1900.

NEIL H. GAYER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

s29

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has duly filed with the county clerk of Wasco county, Oregon, his final account and report as executor of the estate of Phoebe J. Haight, deceased; and that the honorable county court has fixed Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day as the time, and the county court room in the county court house in Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, as the place for hearing said final account and report.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear at said time and place and show cause, if any there be, why said report should not be approved and said executor discharged.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1900.

FRANK MENEFEE,
Executor of the estate of Phoebe J. Haight, deceased. oct1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., September 12, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, viz:

Eliza K. Vickers,

widow of Samuel J. Vickers, deceased, of Mosier, Oregon, H. E. No. 3030, for the S ½ SW ¼ and S ½ N W ¼ Sec 10, Tp 2 N, R 12 E, W. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

George Rense, of The Dalles, Oregon; James Miller, Lee Evans, Eric Grunland, Mosier, Or.

sep13 JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order duly made and entered in the County Court of Wasco County, Oregon, on the 29th day of August, 1900, the undersigned, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Jonathan Jackson, deceased, will, from and after the 1st day of October, 1900, sell at private sale in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property by executors and administrators, all the right, title and interest of the said Jonathan Jackson in and to the following described real property, being in Wasco County, Oregon, to-wit:

The NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of section fifteen (15); the S ½ of the SE ¼, and the S ½ of the SW ¼ of section twenty-two (22); the SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of section fifteen (15), the E ½ of the NE ¼ and the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of section twenty-two (22), the E ½ of the NE ¼ and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ and the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ of section twenty-seven (27), all in township four (4) south, range fourteen (14) east, W. M.; said sale to be for cash or upon credit in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property upon credit by executors and administrators.

R. E. SALTMARSHE,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Jonathan Jackson, deceased. sep11

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., September, 10, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on Saturday, October 20, 1900, viz:

Charles H. Matney,

of The Dalles, Oregon, H. E. No. 3039, for the S ½ of NE qr and W ½ of SE qr, Sec 12, Tp 1 S, R 11 E, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

A. S. Fox, P. S. Fagan, Charles Gossen and W. C. Clark, all of The Dalles, Oregon.

sep13 JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., September 10, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, viz:

Janet F. Stewart, of The Dalles, Or.,

H. E. No. 3261, for the E ½ SE ¼ SE qr NE qr Sec 29, Tp 1 N, R 12 E, and SW qr NW qr Sec 30, Tp 1 N, R 12 E, W. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

D. D. Nelson, E. F. Sharr, John Fleming, Daniel Stewart, all of The Dalles.

sep13 JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

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