

The second trial of the Sully boys, at Baker City, resulted in a verdict of guilty, after a thirty-hours' deliberation of the jury.

C. M. Hale, arrested at Huntington, Baker County, for robbery, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Eugene has a woman's reform league. One of the principal objects is to procure the enactment of an ordinance to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor.

The highest bid for the Salem motor line was \$3,000 made by the consolidated street railway lines. If the sale is confirmed the line will be operated in connection with the other lines.

E. L. Baker, of Oregon City, has contracted 10,000 pounds of hops, of the season of '97, for 9 cents a pound, \$75 being paid on contract. \$400 of the balance is to be paid at picking time and the rest at delivery.

An Italian, aged 25, gave himself up at Portland last Thursday, and claimed to be the murderer of Blanch Lamont. It was not known whether he was mentally deranged or only wanted a free ride to San Francisco. The authorities did not know him.

General rumor has it that there is to be a change in the management of the state reform school. The next superintendent of the institution, it is said, will be other than a Marion County man. There has been talk before, however, and no change.

The Portland council will consider a new iron-clad anti-lottery ordinance. The measure will provide that any person having in his possession for personal use or otherwise any ticket representing a chance in a lottery shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Senator Corbett has given Pacific University, at Forest Grove, \$10,000. This is toward the fund to which Mr. Pearson promises to add \$50,000 when it has reached \$100,000. The Pearson fund has now reached \$85,000, and when it is finished the university will have an endowment of \$250,000.

Era Duraud, the Portland forger of music store fame, was recently arrested in Michigan, and is now in the Multnomah County jail. While the alleged forgeries run well into the thousands, the old man protests his innocence and says he knows nothing about it, has done no wrong, and that the victims have no one but themselves to blame.

Charities and Commissions Left.

Secretary of State Kincaid has addressed a letter to Hollister McGuire, state fish and game warden, that should set at rest all questions as to how claims against the state by the various commissions, normal schools, charitable homes, etc., will be treated by the secretary of state. Mr. McGuire asked what form of claim he should file for services and expenses, and if he might not obtain a certificate for moneys actually paid out for the hire of patrol boats and other necessary expenses.

Answering, the secretary of state said: "I decline to file or recognize in any way claims against the state by the various commissions, normal schools, charitable homes, etc. They depend upon appropriations of the legislature for what they receive, and when there is no appropriation they have no valid claims against the state, and will not have any until an appropriation is made for their benefit. In the case of those claiming to be commissioners there is also doubt as to whether they are legally in office. They can present their claims to the legislature, if they think they have any, but they cannot file them in this office nor receive any certificate or other recognition of claims against the state without a mandate of the court."

Here are some of the institutions affected by this ruling, and the minimum that the state would save during the biennial term, if the secretary is sustained:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Amount. Includes Normal schools (\$3000), Charitable homes (\$2800), Pilot commissioners and clerk (\$200), Fish and game protector (\$500), Dairy and food commissioner (\$3000), Railroad commission (\$2000), Domestic animal commission (\$500), Agricultural college (\$500).

This does not include the deficiencies and appropriation for repairs, improvements and incidentals that these items usually carry with them. Including these extras the amount of the above appropriations is approximately \$130,000.

Washington's Dry Lands.

The state of Washington is proceeding systematically in the work of reclaiming its arid lands, the operations being under the direction of an arid land commissioner. A recent report by this officer says that by the process of irrigation over 1,000,000 acres in the state may be made fertile. The work in hand is the reclamation of some 850,000 acres, which have been withdrawn from the public domain at a cost, mostly for personal services, of about \$7,000. Abundant water for this large tract can be had from the Natchez river, reinforced by a series of reservoirs, the water to be supplied by a canal 150 miles in length.—Detroit Free Press.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The Only Thing Left.—Director—"She's positively getting too old for the ballet." Manager—"Give her the part of the child wonder."—Detroit Free Press. —"If you had half the nerve this tooth has," said the dentist to the quivering wretch in the chair, "you could have this all over in about five seconds."—Chicago Tribune.

The President's Policy.

President McKinley, in his Inaugural address said of currency reforms and the need of economy in the administration as follows:

Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, which will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well, in the year of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

With adequate revenue insured, but not until then, can we enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws and give that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action.

If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events worth a trial, and in my opinion it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

The question of international bimetalism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, and the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative values of the two metals, the value of silver already coined and of that which hereafter may be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency, and the inviolability of its obligations, must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not to increase our outstanding obligations and this policy must be again resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenue should always be large enough not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldier and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide is the mandate of duty, a certain and easy remedy for the most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceeds its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged.

State Delinquent Taxes.

Anent the dispute between Marion County authorities and the state regarding that county's delinquent taxes, the following information is volunteered from Salem: The date when state taxes become delinquent is not the same all over the state of Oregon. The law provides that on or before the first Monday of February in each year, the several county treasurers shall pay over to the state treasurer the amount of taxes due, which shall be paid out of the first moneys collected by the county treasurer. This applies to all counties except Wasco, Umatilla, Baker, Union, Grant, Jackson, Coos, Curry and Josephine. The treasurers of the enumerated counties are required to pay their state tax to the state treasurer on or before the first Monday in April in each year. State taxes become delinquent and bear 8 per cent interest, if not paid within 30 days after the time fixed by law. So taxes in all counties, except the named list, become delinquent March 3d, or 30 days after the first Monday in February. In the other counties, taxes, if not paid, will not become delinquent May 7, or 30 days after the first Monday in April.

Marion County, which is included in the delinquent list, has just begun the collection of 1896 taxes, less than 100 tax receipts being so far issued. In the matter of the raise of more than \$2000, by reason of the action of the state equalization board, the county proposes to ignore such action. The county treasurer has been instructed by the county court to pay over to the state treasurer only the amount due upon the assessed valuation of the property. The state, of course, will accept whatever payment the county may make and will probably in time sue for the residue, testing the validity of the action of the state board of equalization in raising the assessed valuation of the county.

—Legal blanks at THE MAIL office.

Superior job printing—MAIL office.

Schilling's Best

tea coffee soda baking powder flavoring extracts and spices

in the kitchen—are like oil on a machine—make it run easy.

For sale by Geo. L. Davis

A HOME FOR LEPERS.

Their Only Place of Refuge in This Country.

An Institution in Louisiana Where the Poor Unfortunates Are Happily Housed and Cared For.

Perhaps few people know that the only leper home in the United States is one recently established in the parish of Iberville, not many miles above New Orleans. It is a state institution, its board of directors entirely masculine, but if you would know who gives personal service to these diseased outcasts, ah! then, indeed, look to the women. The whole civilized world has begun to take alarm at the fact, indisputably shown, that leprosy is on the increase everywhere. Not the frightful leprosy, perhaps, of Scriptural days, but a disease incurable and hideous enough and only to be stamped out by the complete isolation of its victims.

To this end was the lepers' home in Louisiana established and has for its inmates men and women, black and white, who have come to it from different states of the union.

After the board of directors had formulated their plans, after the funds had been placed at their disposal, one great difficulty frowned on them. Who could they get to care for the lepers? Men? Preposterous! Then one illuminated director proposed that they set forth their dilemma to the mother superior of the convent at Emmittsburg, Md. Forthwith this mother called on Sister Beatrice, then in charge of the hospital at Lowell, Mass. When the summons came Sister Beatrice cheerfully resigned her charge and became the zealous and untiring superior of the lepers' home in Louisiana. Sister Annie, Sister Thomas and Sister Cyrill soon joined her and, together, they have made this home a real home for those who dwell in it. The sisters established themselves in the old Camp mansion, once one of the finest plantation residences in Louisiana, but now somewhat fallen into decay. With that genius for systematic and wise administration which is characteristic of the order, they soon converted the dilapidated dwelling into a comfortable home. The house stands in the midst of a grove of towering pecans and wide-spreading oaks. Not far from this building is a new house, wherein dwell the resident physician and a priest of the church, both consecrated to the service of humanity.

In this building also, all the patients take their meals, prepared by a black madonna of the pots, an artist in her line.

The sisters strive to interest and amuse their patients, encouraging those who are able to sew, wash, cut and saw wood and cultivate the garden. There is a large park for their exercise and recreation, furnished with swings, benches and outdoor games of various kinds. The lepers live in small cottages built on either side of a live-oak avenue. These houses are comfortably furnished and spotlessly clean. Each house is occupied by two persons, except where there are more than two members of the same family, in which case they are all permitted to live together. In one of them live four sisters, all afflicted with leprosy, and each with a different type.

Among the patients is a man of 75, who does not remember when he was not a leper. Another is a union veteran, drawing a pension and still in love with life. Yet another is a young mulatto, who was employed as a carpenter in building the cottages. Hardly had he driven the last nail when he found himself a leper. But the most interesting patients are a pair of lovers, the tragic pathos of whose story is almost without parallel.

About six years ago, in the parish of Lafourche, there lived a young fellow of about 25 who was engaged to a good, pretty girl of 18. Almost upon the eve of marriage he made the horrible discovery that he was a leper. He released the girl from her promise, though she implored him to marry her. He sought a clearing in the heart of the woods and lived there utterly alone. As soon as the home was open he sought its shelter. His sweetheart still loved him, still declared that some day they would be united. Six months after her lover entered the home she, too, sought it, crying: "Unclean! unclean!" Thus this woeful pair, so tragically united, are yet forever disunited, as marry they cannot, at least as long as they are inmates of the home. They spend much of their time together and seem cheerful enough.—Chicago News.

Napoleon's Opinion of Love.

During the period when Napoleon was with his regiment at Auxonne, as lieutenant of artillery, he devoted much of his spare time to authorship. He wrote two short pieces, one a "Dialogue on Love," and the other "Reflections on the State of Nature." Prof. William M. Sloane, in his new "Life of Napoleon," quotes the following interesting extract from the former in the Century: "I too was once in love," he says of himself. It could not well have been in Ajaccio, and it must have been the memories of the old Valence, of a pleasant existence now ended, which called forth the doleful confession. It was the future Napoleon who was pressed in the antithesis. "I go further than the denial of its existence; I believe it hurtful to society, to the individual welfare of men."

BOON TO THE BLIND.

Eyesight May Be Restored by Edison's Scientific Skill.

Remarkable Results Follow the First Experiments in This Direction—The X Ray the Agent Employed.

Thomas A. Edison, who has given to the world so many marvels of electric science, has paused to do another good deed for humanity. Through his fluorescence the man who breaks his leg can watch the surgeon fit together the ragged fracture with a certainty that the work is being done rightly. Mr. Edison now demands that the blind shall be allowed to see. He was led into this train of thought in quite an accidental way. Some little time ago, while at work in the Roentgen ray room, he happened to lean his head upon his hands, with his palms pressed against his closed eyes.

At the time his head was in the neighborhood of a Roentgen tube and to his astonishment he found that he could see through his closed eyelids and hands. This astonishing result caused Mr. Edison to reason that if the X ray would penetrate through his closed eyelids, why should it not penetrate through a cataract in the eye or any similar obstruction and inform the optic nerve, provided the latter were still intact? In the case of a deaf man, where the tympanum has been destroyed but the aural nerve remains, sounds can be transmitted through the teeth. So much for theory and the next step was to make a practical test.

Interested friends offered to bring before him some persons afflicted with blindness. The offer was quickly accepted by the wizard, and it was not long afterward when Jacob Mahrbacher and Otto Kallensee, of Newark, walked into the laboratory. Mr. Edison patiently heard the story of their afflictions and then went to work. Mahrbacher was the first to be tried by Mr. Edison. The light was flashed before his eyes and gradually the operator turned on the X ray current stronger and stronger. Finally, as the strongest light was reached Mahrbacher tremblingly announced that he could see a glittering substance. Mr. Edison's face brightened and again the tube was changed.

Kallensee then stood before the X ray and gazed unblinkingly at it for some time. Another light was thrown, and with almost a sob the man cried: "I can see a light. It's burning now, isn't it? I can see."

The best result was reached by the incandescent light in a red globe, and this gave Edison a clew that may be important. Many experiments were tried, by the use of direct rays and also the fluorescence, but with no better results.

After working for two hours Mr. Edison concluded to postpone the experiments for a time. As the men left him he said to them:

"Don't be discouraged, men. I know it is awfully hard to be blind, but we will find a cure for you yet."

The result of this test was not as satisfactory as it might have been had the persons experimented with been of a high order of intelligence. Commenting upon this Mr. Edison said:

"Jacob Mahrbacher and Otto Kallensee were not the right kind of subjects. I want a thoroughly intelligent man, one who can explain his sensations to me as I go along, for without knowing these I am as much in the dark as he is. These men could not tell me what they saw. They were hysterical with delight at being able to see anything, and were sure they would soon be able to read fine print by candle light. All I knew is what they could tell me, and that wasn't much. They said they saw points of fire dance before their eyes when the current was on, and were in Egyptian darkness when it was off. I did not have the apparatus to make the test that will be made later on. I have simply pointed the way and there is no telling who will make the final discovery. It may be made in Germany, San Francisco, or France, or here in West Orange."

"Why should not these persons use your fluorescence?" was asked of the wizard.

"That is out of the question," Mr. Edison replied. "The fluorescence is ordinary daylight. It simply converts the unexplainable Roentgen ray into ordinary light by reflecting it on particles of calcium tungstate. This mineral has the property of converting the invisible ray into light. Put the Roentgen ray into a dark box and you have absolute night. Put into that box crystals of the simple calcium tungstate and you have light. If we had always known the Roentgen ray we should have regarded the tungstate calcium as a phosphorescent mineral, they have such an affinity for each other. These two make the fluorescence; so, you see, they would do the blind man no good."

Tremendous interest was aroused among scientific and philanthropic persons by the announcement of Mr. Edison's discoveries. Medical men are conservative, however, and to what extent Edison's latest application of the Roentgen rays may improve the sight of persons partially blind or restore sight of persons in utter darkness none of the most eminent oculists or the best known opticians would hazard a prediction. Most oculists and a number of specialists in the electro-pathological branch of medical science are already at work experimenting along the lines suggested by the wizard's revelations regarding his latest discovery.—Chicago Times-Herald.

South American Jewelry.

One of the principal occupations of jewelers in the cities and towns of Chili and Peru is making gold crowns set with precious stones for the heads of images in churches and cathedrals. They usually are adorned by wealthy women, who thus pay homage to the saints.—Chicago Tribune.

BABY MARKET IN LONDON.

An English Reformer's Plan to Provide Homes for Little Ones.

William T. Stead, reformer, agitator and philanthropist, has furnished the world a new sensation by establishing in London a baby market. The baby market, or, as some term it, baby exchange, is a prettily-furnished suite of apartments in one of the eminently respectable portions of the English metropolis. The object of attempting this experiment was to create an institution that would provide children for married couples entirely without family; but who felt the desire to fill up the blank in their hearts and homes by adopting as their own some of the homeless among the little ones. It is this want that the baby market fills. To the comfortably-furnished rooms where the babies who may be adopted, together with absolutely correct information concerning them, are to be found, many women, young and old, charming and ugly, wend their way every day to see what specimens of juvenile beauty are candidates for home honors. Of course, the babies are like all other humanity, both bad and good. But the well-treated, well-fed and well-washed baby is not inclined to be ill-natured, and so all look their prettiest and smile their sweetest at the tender-hearted women who come to view them on adoption bent. The babies vary in age from six months to three years, but the tender age predominates.

Sometimes it happens that children beyond the customary age seek parents and hope for would-be parents to seek them. For instance, the mother of two little boys, eight and five years old, respectively, recently wrote to Mr. Stead asking him to find a home for her children. The death of her husband had left her almost destitute. These two little fellows are grandsons of one of the best known judges of India. As a rule, the antecedents of a child are not revealed, owing to the fact that innocence would frequently be forced to suffer for the guilt of others. Such instances as the one quoted are by no means rare, for in England, as in no other country, it is the case that good blood and poverty often dwell together.

While it is not always the case, and, perhaps, not in the majority of instances, that a baby is sold as if it were an infantile specimen of the pug dog, it is true that it not infrequently happens that a mother receives a cash consideration for parting with her little one. Generally it occurs that persons who are desirous of procuring ready-made children are plentifully supplied with this world's goods. Therefore, it is quite natural that they should offer no objection to, and generally prefer, giving a reasonable compensation to the born mother.

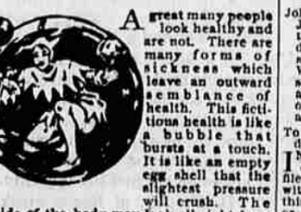
It sometimes happens, however, that the foster parents reverse this order of things, and, after selecting a desirable youngster, inquire how much they are to be paid for taking it. This class of persons are frowned upon by Mr. Stead and he has formally notified them that their presence at the baby market is not desired, and will be promptly dispensed with, if available in any other fashion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

seemingly to a Widow.

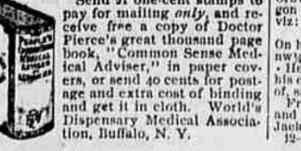
For widow's weeds nothing will be found the equal of crepon. It was made primarily for mourning, and nothing has been found better. It has the crinkled appearance of crepe without being as crushable. A widow's gown of crepon was made princess shape, front and back. The sleeves were drooping and full, and on the shoulders were double capes of the chiffon, each cape edged with white taffeta ribbon. The waist has a yoke outlined with taffeta. The ribbon came to points in the front. At the lowest point a little bolero jacket opened into a lapel and was finished with a border of the taffeta. To make the waist very slender a point of taffeta was brought down a little below the waist line. A widow's costume, being all of black and white, will stand a deal of fussiness that would not be becoming to other materials.—St. Louis Republic.

A great many people

look healthy and are not. There are many forms of sickness which leave an outward semblance of health. The actual health is like a bubble that bursts at a touch. It is like an empty egg shell that the slightest pressure will crush. The outside of the body may look all right long after disease has begun its dreadful work inside. If a man looks well and doesn't feel well, he has better be governed by the feeling not by the looks. A great many apparently strong and vigorous men collapse suddenly. They have what is known as nervous prostration. They go along persistently day after day, working hard and thinking hard, apparently healthy, and some day they go home and go to bed and don't get up again. The trouble didn't all come at once. It came on gradually. A strong man can live on his nerves and his health for a long time without apparent injury, but it isn't a safe thing to do. Whenever there is nervousness, or insomnia, or undue fatigue from ordinary work, when irritability takes the place of contentment, when a man "isn't sick but doesn't feel quite well"—then is the time he should begin to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best tonic medicine and nerve food, or invigorator in the world. It assists digestion, increases the appetite, promotes thorough assimilation of the food, purifies the blood and adds to it the life-giving principles that are needed to feed the starved nerves. It puts the whole body into perfect tune, and stimulates each organ to do the work for which it was intended. Thousands of people have been brought back to happiness and vigorous health. Thousands of people have been cured of most serious sickness by this wonderful medicine. Druggists sell it.



Send at once stamps to pay for mailing only, and receive free a copy of Doctor Pierce's great thousand page book, "Common Sense Medical Adviser," in paper covers, or send 40 cents for postage and extra cost of binding and get it in cloth. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



WEATHER AND BRAINS.

Psychological Effect of the Former on the Latter.

The psychological effect of the weather has long been a most interesting study. Most people feel the influence of dull days, east winds and extreme cold on their spirits and energies, mental and physical. An arctic cold and tropical heat are unfavorable to literary composition, for example, and we speak of cold "freezing our wits," an expression which is not altogether figurative, but rests on a common experience. Goethe found that his capacity for mental work depended on the height of the barometer and other instances of meteorological influence on the mind could be collected from the writings of celebrated men.

Suicide occurs most frequently in summer, perhaps owing to the heat and exhaustion, and not, as might be supposed, in winter. The American Journal of Psychology has an article on the subject in which the head of a large factory is reported to state that a disagreeable day causes a reduction of ten per cent in the output of the works.

Fine days make people generous and accessible and opinions given on such days are held by some to be the safest. The influence of the weather upon the logical faculty, the nerve and the eyes, has also been recognized in a perfunctory way. Nervous, excitable and irascible persons are prone to feel the influence of bad weather and blame their circumstances. Certain functional troubles of the liver, a chronic catarrh, a rheumatic joint, even a bad corn, predispose people to suffer from weather changes.—Providence Journal.

BREAD

A Comfortable Reflection is to know that you have a Bakery in the city where you can get everything in the line of bake stuffs—always fresh and clean. Wilson's Bakery is the correct place to trade—you get just what you want, and you don't order for pies and cakes—for special occasions....

WILSON, The Baker

Assignee's Notice.

In the matter of assignment of J. W. Lawton, insolvent debtor. NOTICE is hereby given that on February 1, 1897, the undersigned was appointed assignee of the estate of J. W. Lawton, the above named insolvent debtor, heretofore doing business at Medford, Jackson County, Oregon. All creditors of said insolvent debtor are hereby notified to present their claims under oath, in writing, to the undersigned, at Medford, Jackson County, Oregon, within three months from date thereof. Dated this 15th day of February, 1897. F. W. VEATCH, Assignee.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, February 2, 1897. 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 W. S. Crowell, county judge of Jackson County, Oregon, at Jacksonville, Oregon, on March 20, 1897, viz: OSCAR F. ANDERSON. On homestead entry No. 7292 for the 1/4 of sec 2 and 1/2 of sec 4, T. 37 N., R. 13 E. His names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank C. Ladd, Carl A. Anderson, E. S. Moore and Olaf H. Bjerrgaard, all of Prospect, Jackson County, Oregon. F. W. VEATCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, February 2, 1897. 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 W. S. Crowell, county judge of Jackson County, Oregon, at Jacksonville, Oregon, on March 20, 1897, viz: ANDREW E. MOORE. On homestead entry No. 7322 for the 1/4 of sec 2 and 1/2 of sec 4, T. 37 N., R. 13 E. His names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James E. Riebel, Harry Worlow, Robert M. Fleming and Thomas J. Kelson, all of Climax, Jackson County, Ore. F. W. VEATCH, Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Jackson County, C. B. Hostel, Plaintiff, vs. John W. Miller, Chas. J. Kurth, J. N. Teal as administrators of the estate of I. R. Dawson, deceased, D. H. Miller as assignee of the estate of J. W. Miller, W. Miller & Chas. J. Kurth, insolvent debtors, and the Merchants' Trust Co., Assignee of Portland, Oregon, Defendants.

To John W. Miller, one of the above named defendants: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled court within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or if served upon you out of the state of Oregon, or by publication, then by the first day of the ensuing April term of said court, and to show cause why you should not be held liable for the sum of \$418, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1890, at the rate of ten per cent per annum (less \$67 paid thereon on the first day of May, 1891) and the further sum of \$150 attorney's fees and the costs and disbursements of said suit, also for a decree of foreclosure of the mortgage set out in the complaint and for the sale of real property described therein, to wit: Lots nine and ten in block three in the town of Central Point, in Jackson County, in the state of Oregon, as the same appears upon the recorded Plat of said town, file in the county recorder's office of said county.

This summons is served by publication pursuant to an order made by the Hon. H. K. Hanna, judge of said court, said order being dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, the sixth day of February, 1897. W. H. PARKER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, February 4, 1897. 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 W. S. Crowell, county judge of Jackson County, Oregon, at Jacksonville, Oregon, March 27, 1897, viz: CARL A. ANDERSON. On homestead entry No. 7292 for the 1/4 of sec 2 and 1/2 of sec 4, T. 37 N., R. 13 E. His names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank C. Ladd, Oscar Anderson, E. S. Moore and Olaf H. Bjerrgaard, all of Prospect, Jackson County, Oregon. F. W. VEATCH, Register.