

TOP PREVENT CAUCUS

The McBride People Circulate Secret Paper.

OBJECT IS TO CREATE DEADLOCK

If Eighteen Sign, They Think They Can Defeat Mr. Corbett—Many Members Arrive in Portland.

The scheme of the McBride following to create a deadlock of the Legislature over the Senatorship has taken written form. It is in the shape of an agreement to be signed by members of the Legislature declining to go into caucus unless the entire Republican membership is present and participating. It is stipulated that the vote must be viva voce. And it is further conditioned that the agreement shall be binding upon the signatories whenever their number is 18. That is to say, whenever the number of 18 shall have subscribed their names, the pledge shall be deemed in full effect. The first name upon this secret document is that of Senator Booth, of Douglas, Josephine and Lane. Then follows, it is said, Senator Kuykendall of Lane, Senator Kelly of Lincoln, and Senator Fulton of Clatsop. A few other signatures—such as Senator Mays, of Multnomah, who expects to participate in full fellowship in Republican caucuses, so far as they contemplate a hold-up, and a Representative of Columbia, are also appended. The entire list probably totals about 12. The McBride men whisper in confidence to those whom they meet that they have a secret enterprise that they have nearly enough, and all they want is just one or two more. They know, they say, where the remainder necessary to make up the desired 18 are coming from. The secret is, however, it is intimated, why several gentlemen who expect to unite with them cannot yet affix their names, but they do not do so because they are waiting for the House and Senate. Thus upon one pretext and another they seek to obtain a name here and there until their object is accomplished.

It now appears that the project of blocking the caucus was first matured about a week since, when several State Senators identified with the McBride following met in agreement at Portland. They assembled at the law office of Senator Mays, and there the formal act of subscribing the initial names was performed. Then the services of C. W. Hodson, manager of the McBride syndicate, were called upon. He is the author of the syndicate editorials, and he was started out over the state. Evidently he did not go as far as he soon returned to Portland, to be accurate, he did not go at all. It is known that members who had been counted on to subscribe their names to the agreement, but who failed to do so, were urged to recall Hodson and do the work in Portland as the members came in. This is how the scheme came to light yesterday.

Senator Fulton, who is here urging his candidacy for the Senatorship, was asked last night if he had signed the paper. He declined to talk about it, adding that he was concerning himself about his own private affairs, and that he would not discuss the Senatorial question. Members who have seen the agreement say that the names are to be found there in the order stated above.

There are 42 Republican members of the Legislature, counting several "citizens" whose past affiliations have been Republican. If it sign the agreement and abide by it, the minimum number who shall stay out, if they can be persuaded to do it.

A considerable number of members of the Legislature arrived yesterday. Among them were Senator Marsters, of Douglas; Senator Dimmock, of Coos and Curry; Senator Williamson, of Crook, Klamath, Lake and Wasco; Senator Wheeler, of Wheeler; Representative Hume, of Coos and Curry; Carter and Stewart, of Jackson; Briggs, of Douglas and Jackson; Emmett, of Crook, Klamath, Lake and Wasco; Kirk, of Union, Multnomah and Lincoln; Barrett and Miller, of Gilliam, Grant, Sherman, Wasco and Wheeler. The hotel lobbies at the Perkins and Imperial were busy all day and last night the crowds were even larger.

While the McBride management says that it is not a caucus, it is agreed upon by a viva voce vote is agreed upon, and there is a full representation, the McBride lobbyists talk against any caucus at all, and make it perfectly clear that the scheme is if possible to make a deadlock. A McBride man was asked yesterday by a Corbett man what progress the McBride campaign was making.

"Oh, Republican votes, to be sure."

"Then I presume the Senator is anxious for a caucus?"

"Not exactly. Not unless there is a viva voce vote, anyway."

"Why does he insist on a viva voce vote?"

"Well, he wants to know just how things stand."

"Then he really doesn't know how things stand when he declares that he has more votes than anybody else?"

"Well, you see, the Senator wants a show-down, and he doesn't propose to give anybody a chance to 'throw him down.'"

"Then he thinks his friends are lying, when they tell him they are going to vote for him?"

"Well, he thinks he oughtn't to take any unnecessary chances."

"If McBride hasn't enough votes to control a Republican caucus, how does he expect to get enough to control the whole Legislature?"

"Oh, he'll get 'em all right. You just watch George McBride. He's got a way of fooling 'em and he'll do it yet. There's going to be a big surprise for somebody in this fight, and George McBride's going to spring it."

"What's he going to do? Pull out?"

craft party was brought up; and thereupon the Governor proceeded to say ex-President Cleveland. "Why is he talking about the Democratic party needing reorganization?" he asked. "Cleveland's not a Democrat. He's a traitor; that what he is. Why, sir, he accepted the Presidential nomination on a silver platform, and then he proceeded to do everything in his power to betray silver and ruin it. When I think of Grover Cleveland, I can almost admire Benedict Arnold. But I hold Bryan largely responsible for the defeat of the Democratic party. His vast agitation did it. Bryan poses as the great father of silver, and many people think he originated the silver doctrine. Why, sir, when William Jennings Bryan was stumping the country for Grover Cleveland, the arch-enemy of silver, and talking tariff, and nothing else, I was stumping Oregon for Weaver and silver."

CAME A WEEK TOO SOON.

So Mr. Hume is Abundantly Ready for the Session.

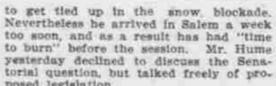
R. D. Hume, Joint Representative for Coos and Curry, arrived yesterday morning. Mr. Hume has already established his headquarters in Salem, and will return to that city today. He was in San Francisco about the first of the year, and while there met an ex-member of the Oregon Legislature, who intimated that the regular session begins on the first Monday in January. So Mr. Hume got on the train and started north just in time.

MR. REEDER WHO EXPECTS TO BE SPEAKER



Mr. Reeder, who is expected to be speaker of the Legislature, is in the city today. He is a member of the House of Representatives, and is well known in the state. He is a native of Oregon, and has spent much of his life in the state. He is a man of high character, and is well respected by his constituents. He is a member of the Republican party, and is a strong supporter of the party's principles. He is a man of high ability, and is well qualified for the position of speaker. He is a man of high character, and is well respected by his constituents. He is a member of the Republican party, and is a strong supporter of the party's principles. He is a man of high ability, and is well qualified for the position of speaker.

SEN TUTTLE WAS EVIDENTLY OPPOSED TO CARICATURES...



Senator Tuttle was evidently opposed to caricatures. He is a member of the Senate, and is well known in the state. He is a man of high character, and is well respected by his constituents. He is a member of the Republican party, and is a strong supporter of the party's principles. He is a man of high ability, and is well qualified for the position of senator. He is a man of high character, and is well respected by his constituents. He is a member of the Republican party, and is a strong supporter of the party's principles. He is a man of high ability, and is well qualified for the position of senator.

HAS THREE BILLS.

Representative G. W. Colvig, of Josephine County, has three bills ready for passage at the ensuing session of the Legislature. One is calculated to relieve the Supreme Court of a large amount of unnecessary work; the second is to render probate business more expeditious in the various counties, and the third proposes to extend the term of County Assessors to four years.

Wants Fewer Opinions Written.

When seen at the Imperial last evening, Mr. Colvig said he did not consider the scheme to create an auxiliary Supreme Court from a number of Circuit Judges expedient, as the Circuit Judges have enough business of their own to attend to, and could seldom be brought together at the proper time. His scheme is to relieve the Supreme Judges of the necessity of writing extended judgments in private cases, such as divorce suits, etc.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon.

Section 1. The Supreme Court of the State of Oregon shall only be required to prepare and file opinions at large, in the parties' litigation, and in any other public and general interest, which opinions shall be published as now provided by law. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court by said court on appeal, it shall be sufficient to file with the Secretary of State a concise written statement of its decisions, whether such case is affirmed, reversed, or modified, and such other matters as may be deemed proper, which statement shall not be published in the reports.

Term of Four Years for Assessors.

He desires to extend the Assessors' term of office to four years, and then give the incumbents a rest, so as to prevent them from being re-elected for a third term, by favoring this or that party-holder. He is aware that a number of bills are being prepared to amend the laws on assessment and taxation, and he hopes to see the needed changes embodied in one bill, even though this bill should not be his. He will work to this end during the session.

BICYCLE AND FOOT PATHS

BILL APPLYING TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY PREPARED.

Requires County Commissioners to Construct Paths and Wheelways to Pay 25 Cents a Year.

W. W. Bretherton, who has been at work on a new bicycle path bill, to be presented at the coming session of the Legislature, has completed the bill. The following is the full text:

An act to provide for the building of paths for bicycles and pedestrians on public roads and the protection of the same and to amend existing laws.

Section 1. In all counties in the State of Oregon having a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners or County Court to build, repair and maintain out of the general road tax, paths on either or both sides of said public roads for the exclusive use of pedestrians and bicyclists, and to charge all persons riding a bicycle on said paths an annual license of 25 cents, and to provide all persons paying said license with a tag similar to the ones now in use in the state, as a receipt for the same.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride a bicycle on said paths without having first obtained a license.

MR. REEDER WHO EXPECTS TO BE SPEAKER



MR. REEDER WHO EXPECTS TO BE SPEAKER. SENATOR MARSTERS SEEMED TO KNOW 'MOST EVERYBODY.' REPRESENTATIVE MS. ALUSTER MADE A FEW GENTLE REMARKS...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

Senator Marsters seemed to know 'most everybody.' Representative Ms. Aluster made a few gentle remarks...

ADDITION TO THE FEE BILL

NEW MEASURE PREPARED FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

Fixed Charge Proposed for Every Service by County Clerk, Recorder and the Sheriff.

An addition to the proposed new fee bill has been prepared by officials at the Court-house and submitted to the Taxpayers' League. The bill, as it now appears, includes the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the County Court, County Recorder and Sheriff, and provisions are made in the act for the contingency of the consolidation of the offices of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the County Court and Recorder, which is being agitated in some quarters. The bill is framed to apply only to Multnomah County, while as a matter of fact such a law should be a general one to apply to the whole state. Its promoters, however, do not wish to meet with opposition from outside sources. It will be an easy matter for the Senators and Representatives of other counties to believe the plan of fees proposed to be proper to amend the act to cover the entire state. Previous statutes of this kind have been general, and

should be so, as attorneys throughout the state have occasion to do business in all of the judicial districts, and a uniform system of fees is convenient. There is also no reason why the fees should differ for the same services performed in different counties. The fees for the Recorder's office are about the same as those now in force:

That part of the bill relating to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court was published in The Oregonian recently. The remainder of the bill is as follows:

County Clerk. It shall be the duty of the Clerks of the County Court, or if there be no Clerk of the County Court, the County Clerk to collect for services in the County Court, the following fees:

The fees prescribed in subdivisions 1 to 23, inclusive, of section 2 of this act for similar service in the State Circuit Court.

For filing each paper or pleading, except in cases of claims against the county, filed in the County Court or before the County Commissioners, 10 cents.

Docketing cause in any action or proceeding other than docketing a claim against the county, in any County Court, 25 cents.

Recording any judgment, order, bill of appointment of any executor, administrator or guardian for each folio 10 cents.

Recording any admeasurer of claims, 15 cents.

Making all indexes in relation to an estate, 25 cents.

Making and keeping a register in relation to an estate, 25 cents.

Making and keeping a record, accounting and distribution in relation to any estate, 25 cents.

Issuing letters testamentary of administrators or guardianship, 25 cents.

Making out appointment in pursuance to a will, 25 cents.

Certifying to the official character of a notary public, 50 cents.

Recording commission of notary public, 10 cents.

Issuing any license required by law, other than marriage or liquor license, 50 cents.

Marriage license, including registering, filing, recording and indexing; marriage certificate, 50 cents.

Taking and certifying an acknowledgment to a deed or other instrument in writing, 25 cents.

Filing and making entry required by law of any articles of incorporation or other instrument in writing, and recording same, 50 cents and 10 cents per folio.

Any services not herein enumerated, which said Clerks may be required by law to perform, such fees shall be charged as may favorably compare with the fees herein established for similar services and as may be established by order or rule of court.

Trial fees in the County Court shall be one-half of the trial fees established for the Circuit Court by section 2 of this act, and shall be collected in the same manner and at the same time provided for the collection of trial fees in the Circuit Court by section 2.

It shall be the duty of the County Clerks or Clerks of the County Court to exact from the moving party in any action or proceeding instituted in said County Court, at the date such action or proceeding is commenced, \$5 on account of fees, if at any time the money deposited has been earned by the county, then the said Clerks are required to demand a further deposit of \$5 or an amount sufficient to pay all fees in the case. If such amount does not exceed \$5, and no paper shall be filed by said Clerks or service performed until such payment is made. All fees and charges incurred by the party depositing the amount herein shall be charged to such party and the account thereof kept in the same manner accounts are required to be kept for service performed in the Circuit Court, as provided in section 2. Said Clerks shall collect in advance from any other party the fees incurred by him in any proceeding in the County Court.

The fees herein provided shall be collected in a cases and proceedings pending in the County Court, except cases and proceedings filed therein since February 25, 1895, and before this act takes effect.

Recorder's Fees.

For recording any deed, declaration, contract, chattel mortgage or other instrument in writing required to be performed by law or recorded, 10 cents per folio, and for each official certificate attached thereto, 15 cents.

Filing and making entry required by law of a bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other instrument, when the same is not recorded, 50 cents.

Entering and attesting satisfaction assignment or release on the margin of the record of any mechanic's lien, real estate or chattel mortgage or other instrument, 25 cents.

Filing and making entry of the assigning of any filed instrument, 25 cents.

For recording any deed, declaration, contract, chattel mortgage or other instrument in writing required to be performed by law or recorded, 10 cents per folio, and for each official certificate attached thereto, 15 cents.

Filing and making entry required by law of a bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other instrument, when the same is not recorded, 50 cents.

Entering and attesting satisfaction assignment or release on the margin of the record of any mechanic's lien, real estate or chattel mortgage or other instrument, 25 cents.

Filing and making entry of the assigning of any filed instrument, 25 cents.

For recording any deed, declaration, contract, chattel mortgage or other instrument in writing required to be performed by law or recorded, 10 cents per folio, and for each official certificate attached thereto, 15 cents.

Filing and making entry required by law of a bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other instrument, when the same is not recorded, 50 cents.

Entering and attesting satisfaction assignment or release on the margin of the record of any mechanic's lien, real estate or chattel mortgage or other instrument, 25 cents.

Filing and making entry of the assigning of any filed instrument, 25 cents.

ADDITION TO THE FEE BILL

NEW MEASURE PREPARED FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

Fixed Charge Proposed for Every Service by County Clerk, Recorder and the Sheriff.

An addition to the proposed new fee bill has been prepared by officials at the Court-house and submitted to the Taxpayers' League. The bill, as it now appears, includes the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the County Court, County Recorder and Sheriff, and provisions are made in the act for the contingency of the consolidation of the offices of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the County Court and Recorder, which is being agitated in some quarters. The bill is framed to apply only to Multnomah County, while as a matter of fact such a law should be a general one to apply to the whole state. Its promoters, however, do not wish to meet with opposition from outside sources. It will be an easy matter for the Senators and Representatives of other counties to believe the plan of fees proposed to be proper to amend the act to cover the entire state. Previous statutes of this kind have been general, and

should be so, as attorneys throughout the state have occasion to do business in all of the judicial districts, and a uniform system of fees is convenient. There is also no reason why the fees should differ for the same services performed in different counties. The fees for the Recorder's office are about the same as those now in force:

That part of the bill relating to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court was published in The Oregonian recently. The remainder of the bill is as follows:

County Clerk. It shall be the duty of the Clerks of the County Court, or if there be no Clerk of the County Court, the County Clerk to collect for services in the County Court, the following fees:

The fees prescribed in subdivisions 1 to 23, inclusive, of section 2 of this act for similar service in the State Circuit Court.

For filing each paper or pleading, except in cases of claims against the county, filed in the County Court or before the County Commissioners, 10 cents.

Docketing cause in any action or proceeding other than docketing a claim against the county, in any County Court, 25 cents.

Recording any judgment, order, bill of appointment of any executor, administrator or guardian for each folio 10 cents.

Recording any admeasurer of claims, 15 cents.

Making all indexes in relation to an estate, 25 cents.

Making and keeping a register in relation to an estate, 25 cents.

Making and keeping a record, accounting and distribution in relation to any estate, 25 cents.

Issuing letters testamentary of administrators or guardianship, 25 cents.

Making out appointment in pursuance to a will, 25 cents.

Certifying to the official character of a notary public, 50 cents.

Recording commission of notary public, 10 cents.

Issuing any license required by law, other than marriage or liquor license, 50 cents.

Marriage license, including registering, filing, recording and indexing; marriage certificate, 50 cents.

Taking and certifying an acknowledgment to a deed or other instrument in writing, 25 cents.

Filing and making entry required by law of any articles of incorporation or other instrument in writing, and recording same, 50 cents and 10 cents per folio.

Any services not herein enumerated, which said Clerks may be required by law to perform, such fees shall be charged as may favorably compare with the fees herein established for similar services and as may be established by order or rule of court.

Trial fees in the County Court shall be one-half of the trial fees established for the Circuit Court by section 2 of this act, and shall be collected in the same manner and at the same time provided for the collection of trial fees in the Circuit Court by section 2.

It shall be the duty of the County Clerks or Clerks of the County Court to exact from the moving party in any action or proceeding instituted in said County Court, at the date such action or proceeding is commenced, \$5 on account of fees, if at any time the money deposited has been earned by the county, then the said Clerks are required to demand a further deposit of \$5 or an amount sufficient to pay all fees in the case. If such amount does not exceed \$5, and no paper shall be filed by said Clerks or service performed until such payment is made. All fees and charges incurred by the party depositing the amount herein shall be charged to such party and the account thereof kept in the same manner accounts are required to be kept for service performed in the Circuit Court, as provided in section 2. Said Clerks shall collect in advance from any other party the fees incurred by him in any proceeding in the County Court.

The fees herein provided shall be collected in a cases and proceedings pending in the County Court, except cases and proceedings filed therein since February 25, 1895, and before this act takes effect.

Recorder's Fees.

For recording any deed, declaration, contract, chattel mortgage or other instrument in writing required to be performed by law or recorded, 10 cents per folio, and for each official certificate attached thereto, 15 cents.

Filing and making entry required by law of a bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other instrument, when the same is not recorded, 50 cents.

Entering and attesting satisfaction assignment or release on the margin of the record of any mechanic's lien, real estate or chattel mortgage or other instrument, 25 cents.

Filing and making entry of the assigning of any filed instrument, 25 cents.

For recording any deed, declaration, contract, chattel mortgage or other instrument in writing required to be performed by law or recorded, 10 cents per folio, and for each official certificate attached thereto, 15 cents.

Filing and making entry required by law of a bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other instrument, when the same is not recorded, 50 cents.

Entering and attesting satisfaction assignment or release on the margin of the record of any mechanic's lien, real estate or chattel mortgage or other instrument, 25 cents.

Filing and making entry of the assigning of any filed instrument, 25 cents.

For recording any deed, declaration, contract, chattel mortgage or other instrument in writing required to be performed by law or recorded, 10 cents per folio, and for each official certificate attached thereto, 15 cents.

Filing and making entry required by law of a bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other instrument, when the same is not recorded, 50 cents.

Entering and attesting satisfaction assignment or release on the margin of the record of any mechanic's lien, real estate or chattel mortgage or other instrument, 25 cents.

Filing and making entry of the assigning of any filed instrument, 25 cents.

TO PUSH SUGAR REFINERY

PORTLAND SHOULD TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

The Enterprise is Both Practicable and Desirable—One Subscription of \$25 is Already Offered.

The subject of a sugar refinery for Portland received general consideration in Portland yesterday, but the lack of sufficient information interfered somewhat with free discussion of the matter. One man came forward with a \$25 subscription. Nobody doubted that the sugar refinery and the steamship line that depends upon it would add greatly to the volume of Portland's commerce and to its opportunity for trade expansion. And the example of Seattle in raising \$100,000 to be presented as a free gift to the local community, is a strong argument in its favor. It would add to the volume of the refinery for the Government was by many cited as an argument to show what Portland should do for herself in connection with the proposed sugar refinery and the business in its wake. If Portland should establish a refinery, it would be the gainer in the enterprise, in the estimation of men who are vitally interested in the prosperity of the town.

An investment of a sum between \$50,000 and \$100,000 would be required for the refinery, one that could stand on its merits and command recognition from the trading firms, and it would be a good thing, and a decided improvement for Portland. It would increase the tonnage, and in all ways be a desirable acquisition. Samuel Hahn, president of the Portland Board of Trade, is heartily in favor of pushing the sugar-refinery project. While he does not profess technical knowledge of the business, he reasons from general principles that it ought to be as successful here as in other places, and the great opportunity for trade expansion that lies in the wake of the refinery he deems worth a great effort to get.

"This is no trifling sum for Portland business men to raise," said he; "but we must remember that the town would be very great. The time is ripe for Portland to take hold of a large enterprise of this kind. Seattle helps herself and goes forward with a victory to another. Portland must also help herself. We cannot sit still and expect others to fill our lap with success. We must make an effort for ourselves, and I think this is worth trying."

President Hahn, of the Chamber of Commerce, is also in favor of acting on the suggestion of the O. R. & N. Co. "It is a very good thing," he said, "and I believe it will pay for itself. Perhaps the O. R. & N. Co., as a Portland institution, will itself subscribe liberally. I am decidedly of the opinion that the enterprise a success, even if it does not make a free donation. I look for no trouble from the sugar trust. There would be no more likelihood of trouble from that source than there is from any other. To be sure, there is a slight differential in favor of the sugar trust, but that is a matter of detail, and does not cut much figure. Grocers who buy trust sugar would be free, I think, to subscribe for a refinery, but I believe it is better to let the organizers of this nature, and does not oppose the marketing of the product in a seasonal market. I am decidedly of the opinion that Portland should make an effort for this great industry and what it will bring us."

Here is a Proposition. PORTLAND, Jan. 10.—(To the Editor.)—When a sugar refinery shall have been established in Portland, and when the company shall be ready to operate, it is hereby authorized to draw on me for \$25. This is not a great deal, but it will give in proportion there will be more than enough. I make this offer because I large interest, the J. A. CLEMENSON.

When Indians Killed Stock Eastern Oregon Pioneer Tells of Suits to Recoup Losses.

Frank Hewitt, of "Alkali Frank," an old settler of Eastern Oregon, is in Portland visiting relatives. He arrived in Portland first in 1859, when there were but four houses in the town. He says, and he used to cross the river in a home-made raft in order to visit the town proper in the evening after the ferry had quit running. In 1860-61, he worked for a time on the river, and in '61 he cut a big hemlock tree into cordwood, where the southwest corner of Sixth and Washington streets is now overgrown. He remembers, and says, that the tree was 10 feet in diameter at its butt and one foot log produced exactly a cord.

He afterwards became a packer between The Dalles and Canyon City, and made some money, as he charged 15 cents a pound. The marauding Indians from Harney Valley drove off 64 of his pack horses, and shot at several parties who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times.

He later became a packer between The Dalles and Canyon City, and made some money, as he charged 15 cents a pound. The marauding Indians from Harney Valley drove off 64 of his pack horses, and shot at several parties who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times.

He later became a packer between The Dalles and Canyon City, and made some money, as he charged 15 cents a pound. The marauding Indians from Harney Valley drove off 64 of his pack horses, and shot at several parties who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times.

He later became a packer between The Dalles and Canyon City, and made some money, as he charged 15 cents a pound. The marauding Indians from Harney Valley drove off 64 of his pack horses, and shot at several parties who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times.

He later became a packer between The Dalles and Canyon City, and made some money, as he charged 15 cents a pound. The marauding Indians from Harney Valley drove off 64 of his pack horses, and shot at several parties who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times.

He later became a packer between The Dalles and Canyon City, and made some money, as he charged 15 cents a pound. The marauding Indians from Harney Valley drove off 64 of his pack horses, and shot at several parties who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times who lost stock on those troublous times.

</