William Littschke, January 10; E. Kindt

William Littlechke, January 10; E. Kindt, 14th: Charles Herman, 11th; E. Brunke, 18th; George Mayerle, 15th; H. J. Rice, 18th; Ki Wo, 17th; A. L. Britting, 21st; Andrew Carlson, 22d: John Snyder, 22d; Fred Weatherford, 25th; Caspar Drelling,

24th; Mathlia Shephard, 28th; Elia Maline and William Kramer, 29th; E. N. A. Downing, 31st; Woo Suey, 31st.

Conrt Notes.

Frank Shaw was taken to the insane sylum, last night, by Deputy Sheriff

denhall, for \$114.50, R. J. Howard yesterday commenced

Hurley, and was taken under advise-

EUGENE MEN MISSING.

Friends Anxious to Learn the Where abouts of Bowen and Randall.

Richard Bowen and James Randall.

who came here from Eugene last week with the avowed intention of purchasing

in an appearance since Sunday, and they left the hotel with their room keys in

Proprietor Knowse, of the St. Charles,

is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Howen, in which she states that her husband was anxious to purchase either the Harvest

Moon or the Eaglelight. The latter steamer is what is known as a "tramp" boat, running on the Columbia, and oc-

short time ago she was sunk in the Co-

numbia, off Columbia slough, where she now lies. Reports of the accident that

reached this city did not mention that

any lives were lost, but Mrs. Bowen evidently fears that her husband and Ran-

have left here in a small boat, in search

dition of the telegraph and telephone

OREGON CITY SCHOOLS.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 5.-Professor P.

after a vacation of two weeks.

An adjourned term of the circuit court, to last two weeks, will begin Monday.

The new Baptist church will be dedicat-

ed tomorrow morning, Rev. R. D. Grant, of Portland, officiating. In the evening the Rev. M. L. Rugg, of Salem, will

A Lane County Mystery.

Several weeks ago a young woman, about 20 years of age, got off the train

at Cottage Grove and went to the Sher-

wood house, and in a few hours she gave birth to a child. The county judge was informed of the matter, and as the woman

had no means, the county bore the ex-

pense of her keeping. The judge, a few days ago, learned that she was up and around, and so he cut her off from county

aid. Now it is learned that a couple of days ago she quietly left town, leaving her child, a plump boy, behind, to be

asionally putting in at Portland.

STEEVES IS GUILTY

THE JURY RETURNS A VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The Lawyer Released on \$10,000 Bail. but Subsequently Placed Again in Juil to Remnin.

Attorney X. N. Steeves was yesterday found guilty of the crime of manslaughter on a charge of complicity with "Sonco" Kelly in the murder of "Uncle" George Sayres. The verdict of the jury was reached after 15 hours' deliberation, and was read to the defendant at 1:90 o'clock in the afterneen. His counsel was granted 30 days' time to file a motion for a new trial, as is usual in such cases. for a new trial, as is usual in such cases and they asked that their client be al-lowed his liberty on ball. Judge Stephens inter released the prisoner on 20,000 bonds, furnished by W. O. Allen and L. P. W. Quimby. Steeves was given his fre-Quimby. Steeves was given his treedom, and after enjoying the open air for about one hour. District Attorney Hume convinced the court that the sixtutes of the state do not provide for liberating a prisoner such as Steeves on bond, and he was again taken into custody by the she If and returned to the jail, where he vill doubtless remain until the final dis-osition of his carse.

The jury, which retired Friday even-

on after 10 o'clock to deliberate on a verdict, was expected to reach some conclusion by yesterday morning. Judge Stephens arrived at his chambers in the courthouse at 2 o'clock, and found that no verdict had as yet been reached. All was alient as the grave within the jury-room, where the 12 judges of Steeves' innocence or guilt were balloting for a decision. In other rooms and in the corridors of the courthouse autorneys and lawyers were collected in groups in dis-cussion of the probable outcome of the trial. No case in the criminal annals of this county has ever before excited greater apparent interest. At 12 o'cleck judge Stephens left the courthouse for Junch, and the idle spectators, thinking that no verdict would be returned for at least two or three hours, made their departure one by one until the courtroom and corridors were left alone, almost, in charge of the vigilant bailing in attentioned.

ande on the jury.

At exactly 1:30 o'clock a load knock on the juryroom door caused Bailiff Church to inquire within. He was informed that the jury had at last agreed upon a ver-dict. Bailiff Church immediately rushed to the telephone and notified Judge Stephens, who was at the Arlington Club. In a few minutes the judge arrived at the courthouse, and, taking his chair on the bench, called the court to order. But few persons were in the room at the time. Mr. Mallory was the only one present of counsel for the prosecution or defense. The court attaches, the newspaper reporthe court attaches, the newspaper repor-ters, and a half-dozen spectators were the only addition to the sudience, when the court sent for the prisoner. The jury was still in the juryroom, and the atmost silence prevailed, which was only broken by the ticking of the big clock on the wall.
Judge Stephens bowed his head in evident
meditation. Mr. Mallory at miore at the
counsel's table, with the collar of his overcoat buttoned closely around his neck

TO HEAR HIS FATE. Steeves in a few moments came up the statrway and into the courtroom, accom-panied by Sheriff Sears. His head was erest and his shoulders thrown back; and his dark eyes flashed out the feeling of anxiety that must certainly have per-vaded his entire system. He walked across the room and took a sent at the He uttered a table alongside his counsel. word of greeting, but Mr. Mallory did not ook up. He was evidently thinking of nothing but the verdict to be heard in a few moments. Judge Stephens nodded his head and the jury immediately emerged from its place of confinement. Taking its seat in the jurybox, there was nothing to indicate the result of its deliberation. Every countenance seemed serious and

"Gentlemen of the jury," asked Judge Stephens, after a moment's stlence, "have you reached a verdict?" "We have," quietly responded Foreman

The builiff then took the important doc ument from the foreman's hand, and gave it to the court. Judge Stephens unfolded the paper slowly and read its contents. His hands trembled slightly, as he turned to Clerk Mason, and, giving him the paper, told him to read the ver-Steeves slowly turned his face toward the clerk, and then, at the order of he court, arose to his feet to hear judg-

We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant guilty of man-slaughter," read Clerk Mason.

The agony of suspense was over. Mr. Steeves sat down. His dark eyes and hair made the sudden pallor that overspread his face all the more perceptible. He bowed his head. The verdict appeared to be a keen disappointment. Mr. Mallory was as silent as a sphinx. He, too, seemed overwhelmed. He had confidently expected a verdict of acquittal.

men, is this your verdict?" asked "It is," replied the foreman. Then the jury was polled, and each member, as his name was called, an-swared 'yes' to the query whether this was his verdict. The jury was then dis-

Mallory, as the jury was leaving the box, arose and in a most mild and courteous manner asked the court for the usual 20 days in which to file a mo-tion for a new trial. His request was

granted.
"Now, if the court please," continued
Mr. Mallory, "I suppose the defendant
will be given the privilege of being released on ball. It is usual, I believe, in

Judge Stephens hesitated a moment, and then replied that he would fix the amount of ball some time during the afternoon. The court immediately after announced an adjournment until Monday morning,

AN UNUSUAL INCIDENT.

A most unusual scene took place at this time. The members of the jury, af-ter leaving the jury box, went into the district attorney's office to get their ar-ticles of luggage, preparatory to going to their respective homes. They emerged from the room one by one, laden with values, autohets and bundles, and after shaking hands with friends, left the room. with most apparent demonstrations of happiness over their liberation. Steeves and Mr. Mallory were standing in the center of the room, quietly conversing. All but three of the jurors passed out without a glame at the prisoner. Three, however, went over to him and shook his hand, a strange and unusual incident, in a case of conviction. Juror West was the first to speak to Steeves. The prisoner looked somewhat surprised, and, as he grasped West's outstretched hand, said: "Well, you fellows certainly gave me a pretty rough deal." Jurors Showers and Pattee also shook

hands with the man they had just voted to send to prison for a term of years. Steeves told them about the same thing that he did Juror West. The jurors did not really say anything in reply to Steeves' remark. Their manner, which was extremely apologetic, indicated as much as words could have done, under the circumstances. They appeared anything but pleased with their position.

IN THE JURY ROOM. It took the jury a little more than 15 hours to arrive at a verilict. Before leav-ing the jury room, it was agreed that they would not divulge the details of their

ites before 1:30 o'clock yesterday afernoon, and the court was immediated aformed of the result. The verdict was clearly a compromise

It is understood that three jurors voted from the first for acquittal. Others were for rendering a verdict of murder in the first degree. Several were for the second degree. It is not known that any votes were cast for manslaughter, until the compromise was finally effected. Judging rom reports that have leaked out of th jury room. Steeves can consider himself very fortunate in having a verdict of manslaughter returned against him. A large majority of the jurors were unquestionably in favor of a higher verdict. One report has it that eight men voted for murder in the first degree, which means death for the accuracy. leath for the accused

There were two or three ury who were convinced of Steeves' ab-colute guilt, and with great reluctance, it is said, voted for a lesser verdicather, it is said, voted for a lesser verdict than the first degree. Three, however, were as strenuously convinced of the absolute innocence of the accused. Taking into consideration the enormous expense attached to the trial, it is surmised that the jurors made some concessions rather than to full to render any verdict at all.

STEEVES SECURES FREEDOM. Steeves appeared greatly encouraged when Judge Stephens antounced that he would allow him to be released on bail. The prospects of liberty, to a man of Steeves' tastes, after three months' confinement in a steel cage, must have been at least a partial recompense for any verdict but one of acquittal. Steeves was taken down to the sheriff's office, and he was soon in conversation with his friend, Mr. W. O. Allen, whose name has appeared so prominently in the rial. Judge Stephens soon announced that the Judge Stephens soon announced that the bail would be fixed at \$10,000. Soon after W. O. Allen and L. P. W. Quimby affixed their signatures to the required bond. Judge Stephens had gone down town meantime, but upon his return he approved the bondsmen, and gave or-ders for the release of the prisoner. If was near 5 o'clock when Steeves emerged from the juil. He immediately walked from the full. He immediately walked down the courthouse steps to Fifth street, and proceeded toward the heart of the and proceeded toward the heart of the city with his friends.

District Attorney Hume, at about the

time Steeves left the Jall, was asked by a Oregonian reporter if he had examined the defendant's bondamen. Mr. Hume was en route from the police station to his office in the Chamber of Commerce building at the time. He expressed the greatest surprise when intercogated. "Why," he exclaimed; "who told you Steeves was going to give ball? I've heard nothing of it. There must be some mistake."

nistake."

Mr. Hume then explained that he had not been at the courthouse during the lay. Neither he nor his associate counciel. Mr. Leasure, was present then the sel, Mr. Leasure, was present then the jury came in with the verdict. They had been informed of the verdict lafer, and, not thinking their services would be required during the day, were engaged in other matters. Mr. Hume at once started for the courthouse when he heard that Steeves was to be liberated. MR. HUME OBJECTS.

"I will interject a most vigorous ection to Steeves being allowed his liberty," continued Mr. Hume, on his way to the courthouse. "He's a red-handed murdeer, and I don't propose that a few thousand dollars shall stand between him and just punishment.

and just punishment."

Mr. Hume reached Judge Stephens' chambers and at orce asked to be heard in opposing ball being allowed Steeves. The court stated that his associate, Mr. Leasure, had agreed to it, and, in conzequence, he believed it was a most equitnble proceeding. Mr. Hume then resid
from the statutes of the state a most
direct instruction in regard to the bail
of prisoners, and Judge Stephens at once
decided that it would be best to revoke
his order allowing Steeves his liberty.

The law which Mr. Hume presented is
from section 162, of the statute. It reads
as follows: "The defendant cannot be admitted to buil when a proof or presumption of his guilt is evident or strong, and
when he is charged with the crime of
murder in any degree, or treason, or
with the infliction of a personal injury
upon another, likely to produce death, and Leasure, had agreed to it, and, in con upon another, likely to produce death, and under such circumstances as that, death ersue, the offense would be murde

AFTER STEEVES AGAIN. Judge Stephens, Mr. Hume, Mr. Leasur and two newspaper reporters then started down Fifth street. When they got to the corner of Fifth and Salmon streets, they met Steeves walking in the direction of the courthouse with W. O. Allen and another friend. Judge Stephens and Mr. the sheriff's office. It was about 20 min utes past 5 o'clock when the two parties

utes past 5 o'clock when the two parties passed each other on the crosswalk in the middle of Salmon street.

Steeves stopped abrupily and asked Judge Stephens if he was wanted at the courthouse again. "I hear there is something the matter with my bond," he added. Judge Stephens spoke a few words to him and passed on down the street. Mr. Hume, Mr. Leasure and the others stood about 50 feet distant from the lacality where Steeves, Alien and their friend were engaged in conversation. Mr. Hume then told Mr. Leasure that he Hume then told Mr. Leasure that he would go over to the courthouse and get the sheriff to come and take Steeves in custody. He started for the courthouse, passing Steeves on the way. Steeves and his friends finally turned and came back

down Fifth street to Kelly's saloon, near the corner of Salmon. A moment later Deputy Sheriffs Eman-vel Myers and S. S. Long came out of the sheriff's office and hastened to the sasheriff's office and hastened to the sa-loon. Deputy Long stood at the side door while Mr. Myers went in. A moment later they came out with Steeves, who was ac-companied by Mr. Allen. The party then went to the sheriff's office. Steeves sat there a while, conversing with Mr. Allen and other friends. The decision of the court on the matter of ball was explained to him, and he seemed to feel very badly

over the prospects of reconfinement. Later be was taken to his cell again. The loyalty of Mr. Allen to Attorney Steeves is most marked. He has stuck to him through thick and thin. He was the first man to respond when attorneys were to be renumerated for a defense of Steeves and the first to go on the bond for his release from custody.

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT A Wife-Threatener Fined-Superin-

tendent McBride Fined. Eugene M. Richardson, charged with threatening to kill his wife, was fined \$5 for assault and battery in Justice Geis-ler's court yesterday, and held in \$100 to

keep the peace.
Conductor Kensher, of the Portland
Consolidated line, charged with assaulting Philip Bertrand, was discharged. The complaining witness failed to make out any case against the defendant. Superintendent Hugh McBride, of the

county poor farm, arrested on complaint of Health Officer Goodman for violation of the ordinance regarding securing permits for burial of dead bodies, was fined \$19 in the municipal court yesterday. He buried a pauper Chinaman on December 28, and the day previous a man known as John Buckley was also buried at the expense of the county. In neither case did McBride secure a burial permit, al-though he had been previously notified to

observe the law.
John Thompson, a morphine fiend, was sent up for 30 days for roaming the streets. The prisoner works on the sym-pathy of people by pretending to be a mute, while gathering in a few dimes as

a cardcutter. Dan Griffin, a stonecutter from Oregon deliberations, but it has been learned from Dan Griffin, a stonecuiter from Oregon apparently good authority that the first ballot taken was to determine the guilt of "Bungo" Kelly. It is said that the twelve ballots cast were unanimous in pronouncing Kelly guilty. This point have in great the property to the lamette iron works by the steel bridg the Oregon Railway & Navigation C I will be a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Spriker claims to have intrusted him with a railway ticket, so as to have some bag-large checked, but Griffin got drunk and on Williamette iron works by the steel bridg the Oregon Railway & Navigation C I have a compounding the original property to the lamette iron works by the steel bridg the Oregon Railway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation Company to the lamette iron works by the steel bridg the Oregon Railway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation Company to the important property to the lamette iron works by the steel bridg the Oregon Railway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation Company to the important property to the lamette iron works by the steel bridg the Oregon Railway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation Company to the oregon Railway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I have a charge of larceny by balies. C. J. Baliway & Navigation C I h

THE COUNTY A LOSER

NO SPECIAL THEST IN SIGN OOD DE-POSIT WITH N. W. L. & T. CO.

suportant Decision by Judge Stearns -The West Approach to the Steel Bridge May be Removed.

In the case of Multnomah county vs est Loan & Trust Company 158,000 tax money, deposited Kelly, Judge Stearns yester Sherif Kelly, Judge Stearns yester-Sherif Kelly, Judge Stearns yester-decides that the county had no lien preference on the funds in the hands the Deciver over the other creditors The attorneys for the and sought to establish a preference to the extent of the \$185.00 due, and to place a lien for this amount on money, notes mortgages and securities in the hands of receiver Hartman. Judge Steams, in rendering his decision, said it was based on a decision of the supreme it was based on a decision of the supreme court. The supreme court, in the case of Muhlenberg vs. the Trust company, appealed from this court, held "that a credifor could only have a preferred lien over other creditors on the assets of the bank, where he distinctly traced and followed the property specifically, with the property in the hands and in possession of receiver, or in some substituted form

the funds of the bank."

So the main question in this case was whether the county could trace any of its funds into any property now in the hands of the receiver of the Northwest Loan Loan & Trust Company. The supreme of the court having so held in the Muhlenber case, therefore, if the funds of the county had been paid out by the bank on its debts and obligations, there could be n lien upon the property remaining in hands of the receiver.

where the trust funds were mixed with

The court found that the funds of the county were paid into the bank under a general deposit, subject to check, be-tween April 7, 1883, and July 28, 1883; the day the bank closed its doors. On April 7, 1890, the bank had on hand, in cash, of its own funds, \$40,000. Between said dates it collected, of its own loans, \$106. 900, and loaned out, during the same period, \$71,000. Of this \$71,000 loaned, \$46,000 was paid back and collected in by the bank. The bank, during this time, paid out \$225,000, \$287,000 of which went to its depositors. Of this, \$35,000 was the bank's cash on hand, and, besides, \$61,009 in addition was money borrowed by the bank, and these two sums, with the \$168,000 deposited by the sheriff, made up the \$25,000 paid out by the bank. When the bank closed, it had \$856 in cash, and there has come into the hands of the receiver, in the shape of notes and se curities, about \$29,000, of money loaner between April 7 and July 26, 1893. The court finds that all of these amounts dur-ing this period were mingled and fused together in one mass, and paid out generally from the common fund on the ob-ligations of the bank, as above stated ligations of the bank, as above stated; that it is impossible to determine from the evidence whether any of the county funds now remain in the hands of the re-ceiver; in brief, that the county could not trace or follow any of its funds into any specific property in the hands of th

A late decision of the supreme court, in Ferchen vs. Arndt, was quoted, where the court said "But whether such owner eeks to recover specific property, or to create a lien upon a mass or fund, he must trace such property and show that it belongs to him, or that it is gone into and then remains in the mass, which he seeks to impress with a lien, or charge In such cases the question to be deter mined always is, whether the trust prop erty, or fund, or the proceeds thereof, I traceable into any specific property of fund. Before, therefore, one claiming t be a trust creditor can be entitled to a lien or preference, over other creditors, he must make it appear that the fund or property of the debtor, which he seeks to effect with such lien or preference includes the trust property, or the pro-ceeds thereof."

Judge Stearns held that the count fund, or tax money, could not be traced and that the county was not entitled to reference over the other creditors. Under this decision, Multnomah county will have to collect its \$188,000 tax money from the Northwest Loan & Trust Company from time to time, taking a per centage as the bank pays it, along with all of the other depositors.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS WIN. The Approach to Steel Bridge May

Have to Come Down. Yesterday a mandate was entered in Judge Stearns' court from the supreme court, affirming Judge Stearns' decision in the case of the Williamette iron works in the case of the Williamette iron works has been received.

Chief of Police Minto has the matter court of the court of t vs. the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. The Willamette iron works is the owner of a block of ground at the for Bowen and Randall. corner of Third and Glisan streets, where they have a boiler shop, and they value the property at \$175,000.

works sued the Oregon Railway & Navi gation Company, alleging that the steel bridge approach, at Third and Glisar streets, was a very serious detriment to their property, as it obstructed both ligh and air to their boiler-shop building. Fur-ther, it was claimed that the steel bridge was in the street on Third street, run ning to the outer curb of Glisan street and it also occupied nearly all of the sidewalk on Third abutting their property, to their great damage. They alleged that neither the act of the legislature of 1837, granting permission for construction of the bridge, nor the ordinance of the common council of the city of Portland of the same year, granting right of way for the bridge, empowered the Oregon Rail-way & Navigation Company to erect and maintain the bridge in the street and to cover the sidewalk with it. Judge Stearns held, after a full hearing

of the cause, that the position of the Wil-lamette iron works was well taken, and that the approach to the bridge would have to be removed and modified so as not longer to operate to the serious detri-ment and loss of the property of the Wil-

amette iron works. The supreme court, in affirming the de cision of Judge Stearns, provided further that a temporary injunction issue against the Willamette iron works, restraining them from interfering with the approach to the bridge, until they and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company can get together and determine, if possible, the easement of the Willamette iron works

property in the premises. The supreme court finds that the approach must be torn down and removed, as the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company never acquired any right to the street, but only used it because com-pelled to, there being at the time no other way in which the landing could have been

The supreme court also finds that to compel the removal of the approach at once would inure to the detriment and loss of the Oergon Railway & Navigation Company, and great inconvenience of the railroad and street-car lines and passengers crossing the bridge. Therefore a temporary injunction is to issue, so that in the meantime the Willamette iron works and the Oregon Railway & Naviga-tion Company may get together, and, by ondemnatory proceedings, adjust, if possible, the loss to the property to the Wil-lamette iron works by the steel bridge of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. If the parties can settle their dif-ferences by the payment by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company to the

by the latter, this will finally determi The injunction will be dissolved, the

case will then be dismissed, and the ap-proach to the steel bridge will remain where it is. BOARD OF HORTICULTURE'S THIRD Cases Reset for Trial.

Criminal cases which had to be postponed for trial by reason of the time occupied in the Kelly and Steeves cases
were yesterday reset by Judge Stephens,
as follows:

William I Market BIENNIAL REPORT.

Scope of the Work Indertaken and Carried On in Orchard Work, Quarantining, Etc.

Secretary Sargent, of the state board of rticulture, has received advance proofs of the board's third biennial report.
The work is not as large as some reports, but the matter contained is of great practical value to fruitgrowers, ac-

tual and prospective. There are seeming-ly no visionary statements made, but facts from the actual experience of the members of the board and prominent fruitgrowers from all parts of the state The first thing of interest to the pub-

Thompson.
Kelly, Dunne & Co. have sued G. W. Cartwright, in the state circuit court, for \$131 37, for goods sold.
An order of default was yesterday made in the case of Lizzie A. Kleinsmuth vs. Elmer E. Kleinsmuth.
Sult has been filed by the Oregon Improvement Company vs. W. T. Wallace, to recover \$169 56 for coal sold.
W. H. Grindstaff got judgment by default in Judge Hurley's rourt yesterday against E. A. Hackett for \$3. lic is an itemized statement of the use made of the state funds appropriated ic carry on the work of the board during carry on the work of the board during the last two years. This is followed by eports of the officers, showing in a rief way what has been attempted by he various members, and pointing out he ineffectiveness of the present law under which the board is working, and the imperative need for stronger laws and especially for quarantine regulations against E. A. Hackett, for \$33. The bill of Sheriff Sears for the board ctive laws under which other boards of prisoners in the county jail for the of horticulture are working are show month of December was \$123.

John B, Stetson & Co., a Pennsylvania firm, has filed suit in the state circuit rourt against Arthur Kohn, for \$114, for n contrast to the present laws of this

The advance of horticulture in this state and reasons for its further development are clearly set forth. Statistics are given showing the amount of money actually invested at the present time, The work of he officers and members

In Judge Hurley's court yesterday, T. A. Garbade & Co. were awarded judgment by default against Harriet E. Menas shown by their reports, has been along the line of the most practical value to the fruitgrowers. Much time—more, in ction in the state circuit court against Matron & Stewart, to recover \$286 for wheat sold and delivered. A decree was rendered by Judge Stearns some instances, than the remuneration received would warrant, has been spent in the orchards in endeavoring to assist the owners & keeping under control the vayesterday in the case of Court Mount Hood, No. 480, A. O. F. of America, vs. J. H. Collier, foreclosing a mortgage for \$250 upon lot 5, block 14, Cloverdale exten-sion No. 2. rious insect pests and fungt, and in i parting information regarding the best methods of caring for the orenards, hand-

ng fruit, etc. Many valuable experiments have been Licenses to wed were issued yesterday for Christian H. Kisley, aged 28, Christine Jacobsen, 28; George Derwick, 29, Sadie Savery, 29; Martin Buck, 22, — Bracelin, 23; Edmund Anderson, 27, Tillie Johnson, 22; Robert Stewart, 22, Minnie Weisenmade by the board in cross-fertilization and pollination of fruits lossoms, and in the evaporation of fruits. The latter is of special value, showing as it does the amount of evaporated fruit to the hun-dred pounds of green, the length of time consumed, and the cost of evaporating The divorce case of Bertha Le Grande vs. Frank Le Grande was tried yester-day before Judge Stearns, and was taken the fruit, the results of rapid or slow evaporation. In the case of apples and pears the report is especially interestunder advisement. The ground is de-sertion and cruel treatment. Le Grande is alleged to have run away with Stella ing, giving figures which will enable the grower to decide whether it is more profit-Zaroni, a variety actress.

The land suit of Emil and Simon Waldable to ship his fruit in the green state or evaporate it. man vs. Thomas Connell, involving \$3000, was concluded yesterday before Judge

Extensive experiments have been made to determine the true value of the sprays recommended by the board, and c sive evidence is given of their effective

ment. This trial has been on trial at intervals for over one month past, and has altogether consumed about 10 days' The reports of several commissi show the actual field work done by them, and in one instance it is seen that in order to induce growers to properly sprny their trees, the commissioner bought at their trees, the commissioner bought a his own expense and furnished the grow ers spray pumps with which to spray their trees and taught them how to mix and apply the various washes. Two of the commissioners instructed competent men in the preparations of the sprays, a steamer, are missing, and the police have been called upon by Mrs. Bowen to make a search for them, as she fears men in the preparations of the symmetry who were afterward employed by owners of infected trees, who could not give their personal attention to the matter, to properly prune and spray their trees. The both men have been drowned. Messra. Bowen and Randail were at the St. Charles hotel last Sunday. Their bag-gage is still there, but they have not put value of spraying at the proper seaso for the different pests is amply illustrated in the report of the commissioner of the first district by plates showing sprayed

and unsprayed fruit.

Much time and study has been given by
the members and secretary to a few comparatively new diseases affecting the av ples, pears, prunes and peaches, and through their solicitation the government sent its specialist in this line to investi-

Aside from the practical work done by the board for the benefit of fruitgrowers, much has been done toward preparing for the work those about to engage in horti

The different fruitgrowing districts are described sufficiently to induce thorough investigation before planting an orchard. The requirements of the different variedall were on the steamer. They were to ties of fruit trees are pointed out, and the necessity for selecting favorable localities for the different kinds is shown. A fair idea of the cost of an orchard in the dif-Detective San Simmons, who has made some investigations in the matter, ex-presses the belief that the missing men went in search of the Eaglelight, and ferent parts of the state is given, based upon the actual experience of reliable finding her sunk, are trying to raise her, or that they are snowbound at some point on the Columbia. The crippled con-

A very interesting and instructive part of the report relates to investigations made in regard to the varieties of grapes (especially American) which have proven themselves perfectly adapted to the con

wires would render it impossible for them to communicate with their friends, and that is the reason, Detective Simmons ditions here The broad-field open to the work of the board is plainly shown by its attempt to carry on investigations of the various tree diseases; the study of beneficial and injurious insects; the importation, propainjurious insects; the importation, propa-gation and distribution of the former; quarantining against infected fruit and trees; furnishing general information on the above subjects, and collecting reliable data showing the area suitable to fruit Professor Waddell Is Professor Freeculture on a commercial basis. Facts ar given illustrating the importance of the industry to the state even at the present time, and pointing out reasons why it OREGON CITY, Jan. 5.—Professor P. M. Waddell, of Webster, Pa., has been engaged by the school board to supersede Professor L. A. Freeman 4s assistant principal in the Barclay school. Mile Waddell taught in the schools of this city should reach wonderful proportions

waddell taught in the schools of this city three years ago, since which time he has been in the East. He will arrive here in a few days, and, until he comes, a substitute will probably be employed. The schools will resume work next Monday, a vacation of two weeks.

The inenceuves that in order to bring Oregon to the front rank as a fruit-producing state, laws must be enacted that will give the board power to keep out new peats and to compel owners of old, worthless, pest-ridden trees to eare for the same. The great danger of the same is the producing state of the same in the fruit in order to bring Oregon to the front rank as a fruit-producing state, laws must be enacted that will give the board power to keep out new peats and to compel owners of old, worthless, pest-ridden trees to eare for the same. properly protected.

The ineffectiveness of the present law is set forth. It is demonstrated that in orcare for the same. The great danger of importing other tree and vine diseases that are not in the state at the present time is shown by some very good half-tone plates illustrating the work of some of them. Cuts are given of some of the beneficial insects that are proving to be of great help to the orchardists.

The appendix is given up to papers of great value that were prepared especially for it, and others that were read at different meetings of the State Horticultur

The Commission Plan. Dr. A. Sharples informs the Eugene Guard that he has received a letter from

the St. Paul commission firm to whom he shipped the product of his dryer for this season, some three carloads of prunes, and that they report they have sold them cared for by more humane persons than his mother. Where she has gone is not known, as she gave no notice of her intended departure. The child is now being cared for by a kind lady in Cottage Grove, and an effort will be made to find some one willing to adopt it. Nothing is known of the woman.

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