FIGHT FOR BULL RUN

Portland Resents Encroachment on Water Reserve and Will Contest Condemnation Suit Brought by Mt. Hood Power Company.

That the city will fight every encrachment upon its rights to the water supply of Bull Run river was definitely decided at a meeting of the water board this morning when the members discussed the condemnation suit brought by the Mount Hood Power company to secure a right of way across the city's property near the junction of the Bull Run and Sandy rivers. The case will be tried at Oregon City tomorrow before Judge McBride, and Mayor Lane, Superintendent Dodge and Deputy Auditor Wiegand will be subpoenaed to testify in behalf of the city.

The suit is one of the most important in which the city has been involved for many years. Rights including the city's water sources in the future are at stake and no efforts will be spared to defeat the company in everything pertaining to water rights.

So far as the condemnation suit in itself is concerned little is at stake. The land which the company is seeking to condemn for a right of way involves but 13.10 acres of land valued at about $50 an acre. However, the company desires to build a trestle along the right of way and, as near as can be learned, to erect it sufficiently strong to carry a water flume beneath. It is the fact that the company may use this flume to divert water that may seriously hamper the city's supply in the future that gives the greatest concern to the water officials.

Too Late to Compromise.

The offer of the company made through City Attorney Kavanaugh two weeks ago at a secret session of the board, and which was turned down, was made in substance by Dr. Allen this morning, but Mr. Kavanaugh stated that he did not think the company would consider the proposition at this late hour.

Dr. Allen's position was that he favored granting the company the right of way it is seeking if it in turn would relinquish to the city all its claims to the surplus water supply of Bull Run river. Dr. Allen further favored giving the company the use of this surplus until the city is ready to use the water. Upon the statement made by Mr. Kavanaugh that he did not think the company would listen to a compromise the members then agreed to fight the case through the supreme court.

It was evident from the sentiment expressed by the members that the company will have the biggest kind of a fight on its hands before it gets through with the city. The members feel that they have the interests of the people to protect, and that the company must sooner or later come to the people for favors. If the company fights back at the present time, it is argued, the people will not be in favor of giving up when the time comes for the company to ask for franchises in the city.

One of the questions discussed by the board this morning was as to the advisability of appraising the value of the land at issue with the company, instead of sending the jury on a two days' trip to view the property. It was finally decided to make no overtures of any kind to the company but to fight it out in the court in regular order.

To this end, Mayor Lane and others will go to Oregon City tomorrow or next day and take along the records of the water board to show that the city has been within its rights throughout the controversy. It is expected their testimony will show that the company did not endeavor to come to an agreement with the city but on the other hand tried to override the members of the water board in the matter of a right of way.

City Attorney Kavanaugh expects the case to be finished in several days.

FIGHTS THAW'S INSANITY PLEA

Witnesses Called to Prove Defendant Sane at Time of the Shooting.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Jan. 28.—R. E. Lingley, a public accountant, who was in the Madison Square Garden on the night Harry Thaw shot and killed Stanford White, was the first witness in rebuttal to take the stand in the Thaw murder trial this morning. The gist of his testimony was to the effect that the defendant appeared rational to him.

Mayer Cohen, manager of a music publishing company, also saw Thaw in the garden that night. He also testified that, in his opinion, Thaw was rational. H. F. Blaesem, a music publisher; Paul Brune, city fireman, and Warner Paxton, an engineer, witnessed the tragedy and testified today that the defendant showed signs of insanity.

Policemen Anthony Debs and Dennis Wright both declared on the stand that while Thaw was in their custody on the night of the shooting he appeared rational. Debs placed Thaw under arrest and Wright took him to the police station.

Dr. Francis McGuire, the Tombs physician, was not permitted to testify, as Littleton invoked the section of the code which prohibits a physician from testifying as to information obtained while acting in a professional capacity.

District Attorney Jerome has decided not to call any medical experts in rebuttal. During the noon recess he stated that he merely desired to dispose of the Hummel matter before closing the rebuttal. Abraham Snydecker, who, as clerk for Attorney Abe Hummell, witnessed Evelyn Thaw's signature to the affidavit detailing Thaw's alleged cruelties, told of going to White's apartments in the Madison Square tower on October 27, 1902, where he found White and Evelyn in evening dress. She had in her possession the affidavit which she signed. When he was shown a photograph copy of the affidavit today he could not identify it.

There has been no change today in the prediction made yesterday that the fate of Harry Thaw will be in the hands of the jury tomorrow night. The state has practically completed its case on rebuttal, and it now seems certain that the summing up of the attorneys will begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The state rested its case at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The defense rested at 3:15 o'clock.

Murder at Visalia.

Visalia, Cal., Jan. 28.—J. P. Powley of White River was shot and mortally wounded last night by W. F. Cord, according to his dying statement. Cord gave up and will be brought to Visalia from Porterville. Powley's statement says Cord fired without warning. The cause of the shooting is not known.

RAILWAYS INVENT NEW DELAY GAME

Rate Review Measure to Be Cold-Storaged by Device of "Hearings."

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Railroad interests have asked for a hearing on the bill of Senator Fulton that provides that a shipper's protest against a proposed increase in a rate shall operate automatically to suspend such proposed increase until the question as to whether or not the proposed rate is reasonable can be passed on by the interstate commerce commission.

Inquiries at the committee room failed to disclose the identity of the railroads which have asked for the hearing. Senator Elkins refused to reveal the names, saying certain senators had asked that proceedings be delayed. Urged for the names of senators who had preferred such requests the answer was that they could not be given at this time.

It is claimed in some quarters that hearings will likely be continued, after the custom is well established, accomplishing delay by multiplying long and frequent sittings.

There are persistent claims that the railroads have discovered new evidence as to the inadvisability of the Fulton bill.

GRAFTS FINGER POINTS

(Continued from Page One.)

mation that the warrants were to be issued, or that any specific complaint had been made against the women, all of whom were, and are, notoriously well known to the authorities. Bail in each case had been arbitrarily fixed at $100 cash, just four times the amount usually demanded in similar cases.

The women were arrested and on the following day they appeared in the police court, being represented by Attorney Seneca Fouts, who, in turn, announced himself as the representative of Judge Sweek, attorney of record for all of the women save M. Chevelier. This latter defendant was represented by Attorney George W. Joseph, and from the beginning her case was divorced from the others.

A representative of the district attorney appeared for the prosecution and immediately asked that the cash bail be raised from $100 each to $500 each. This order was made and the four clients of Attorney Fouts were forced to deposit a total of $2,000 cash to secure their liberty pending trial.

Attorney James Gleason had, prior to this occurrence, acted in many cases as counsel for women of this nationality and character. How or why Sweek and Fouts were employed in this particular case is one of the details that do not appear of record.

The cash bail of $500 each having been deposited, some one secured an order of court again fixing the bail at $100. Then appeared two bondsmen, Simon Wolf and Pat Powers, and qualified on bonds of $100 for each of the women. These bonds were substituted for the cash bail, the $2,000 in gold being drawn down by Attorney Fouts and retained in the custody of himself or his principal, Judge Sweek.

Justice Begins to Wink.

The aforementioned acts having been accomplished, the charge against the women was, on June 27, three days after their arrest, "continued indefinitely," which is the polite police court way of dismissing a case.

In the meantime two men, Jean D'Aille and George Savage, alleged consorts of two of the women, had been arrested on warrants issued by authority of District Attorney Manning. The men were also represented by Fouts and Sweek. Their bonds were fixed at $1,000 each. These were furnished by Wolf and Powers. In the police court they were ordered held to await the action of the grand jury.

Here the matter stood until some time in the following September, when D'Aille and Savage began to wonder why they had not been summoned to appear for trial in the circuit court. Their friend and backer, E. Descamps, proprietor of a saloon at Second and Davis streets, also began to wonder what had become of the $2,000 in gold, the greater part of which he had furnished to secure the liberty of the four women. Followed a visit to the office of Judge Sweek. Here they were informed that the grand jury—i. e., District Attorney John Manning—had found, on a date not mentioned, a "not a true bill" against D'Aille and Savage and they were therefore in the full enjoyment of their liberty with no charge hanging over them.

Then Descamps wanted to know what had become of the cases against the women and when he could draw down the $2,000 in gold he had put up as bail money.

Money Goes Visiting.

He was told that the women were free and that it had been necessary to deposit the $2,000 with the bondsmen to insure them against loss in case D'Aille and Savage left the country. This money now being released, he was told, he says, that he could have it, less the amount of the fee charged for defending the four women and two men. He states that he was then tendered $250, at the same time being informed that the attorney's fee was $1,750.

Descamps protested, but his protestations were of no avail. He said he was willing to pay $250, or even $500, but he did not propose to be robbed. Finding pleas, threats and argument alike fruitless Descamps, D'Aille and Savage went to attorney Gleason and placed their case in his hands.

Gleason went to Judge Sweek and made him a formal tender of an amount he considered far in excess of what he believed to be a reasonable fee, but the tender was declined. He then filed a suit for the money in the circuit court. Some time during the recent season of holidays, and before the case could be brought up for trial, Gleason's clients came to him and asked if he would offer any objection to settling the case out of court. When he replied that he had no objection, if they were satisfied, he was paid his fee and was later instructed to dismiss the action, which he did. The nature of the settlement, if one was made, was not divulged to Gleason.

Mr. Sweek, when asked to make a statement regarding the allegations made by D'Aille, et al., said that the fee charged by him was $1,500 and not $1,750, as stated. He considered his services worth that much, he declared.

He was not so explicit, however, regarding other points, and stated with apparent frankness that he had forgotten even the names of the defendants. His memory was also faulty as regards the substitution of paper bonds for cash bail in the cases of the accused women. He thought, he said, that some of the work had been done by Fouts, but the exact manner in which their labors had been apportioned had escaped his memory. He had also forgotten the date on which the "not true bills" had been found.

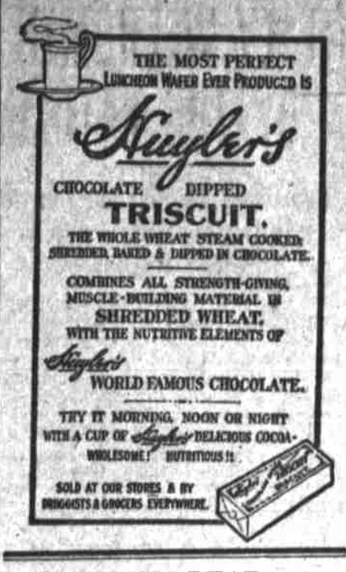
Whole Hog or None.

"So far as I remember," he continued, "there did not appear to be any jobbery in the matter. I think the prosecutions were begun in good faith. The whole proceeding seemed to be regular."

The same women and the same men are still in the city and are still engaged in the occupation they were engaged in at the time they were arrested on warrants signed by District Attorney John Manning and issued on complaint of District Attorney John Manning's confidential detective.

Any member of the city detective force or any policeman whose tour of duty lies in, through or about the north end district could and can provide abundant evidence to secure a conviction of the persons arrested at the instance of District Attorney Manning and who were set free in the police court or against whom Mr. Manning, sitting as a grand jury, found "not a true bill." This evidence, however, was not asked for.

Who is getting the "protection fund?"



EAST SIDERS LEAD IN REGISTRATION

That the east side is nearly 1,000 ahead of the west side in the registration of voters was disclosed this morning, when a count of the names on the rolls was made by geographical divisions.

This count, which includes yesterday's registration, shows that 3,312 east siders are on the rolls, while the west side musters only 2,322. From the outside country precincts there are 485.

The total registration, including yesterday, is 6,119, of whom 4,753 are Republicans, 1,079 are Democrats and 287 are Independents or members of other parties. Yesterday 334 registered, which is a little above the average, but considerably below Saturday's high water mark of 500.

SENSATION FALLS FLAT

(Continued from Page One.)

that the evidence introduced by the government has not ended to connect his client with any conspiracy to construct or maintain illegal fences. He contended on the other hand that the evidence submitted by the government went to show that Mr. Hall had proceeded against Steiwer, Hendricks and other violators of the law, asking that he be given assistance to make the investigations and gather the evidence necessary for beginning prosecutions for the violation of the land fencing laws. It was argued by the counsel that the letters written by Hall and which had been introduced by the government as its evidence themselves tended to show that Hall was not in a conspiracy but on the other hand was hostile to the company and its officers in their illegal acts.

Asks for Instructions.

The forenoon session was taken up with the introduction of many letters writen by Hall, Fulton, Hermann and others regarding the Burke-Goslin case. One letter written October 11, 1899, by Fulton to Hall, said that the writer had sent a letter to Binger Hermann discussing the Burke case and asking that the charges against his clients be dismissed. Fulton asked Hall to wire to Hermann for instructions and said he would pay the expenses. The letter closed with the remark of: "Of course if you cannot consistently do this I will not ask you to do it."

Another letter written October 20, 1899, by Fulton to Hall was introduced. This letter had enclosed a letter written by Hermann to Fulton about the Burke matter. Fulton had written to Herman asking for the dismissal of the Burke case and had related the circumstances of the case, as he understood them, by which Burke and Goslin had induced men to file on the lands, but had afterwards allowed the claims to be relinquished.

Hall wrote to Fulton October 26, 1899, telling Fulton that he had received a telegram from Hermann saying that the Burke matter was in the hands of the attorney general. Hall suggested to Fulton that some of the latter's friends might be able to induce the attorney general to consent to a dismissal of the case. This letter was underscored in places to show the interest of Hall in the case, who said he would allow the indictment to stand until such time as further action could be determined upon.

Hermann also wrote to Fulton on October 26, 1899, saying that he had no knowledge of the Burke case and advising him to consult the district attorney. Hermann said the question had not come before his department but was in the hands of the department of justice. He said, however, he would be willing to do what he could in the matter because of the representations made by Fulton to him.

Another letter written by Attorney-General John W. Griggs on December 16, 1899, was introduced. This letter inclosed a letter from Fulton to Senator McBride asking for the dismissal of the Burke case, which had been referred to the attorney-general. General Griggs had referred the question of dismissing the Burke case to Hall.

Henry E. McGinn was put on the stand to testify that he had secured two men to serve as bondsmen for Harry Allen and S. Johnson, who had been indicted in connection with the Burke case. McGinn said he had hunted up the two men at the request of Senator Fulton.

About the last letter introduced was one written by Fulton to Hall telling him of having secured transportation for him over the line of the Astoria and Columbia river railroad and assuring him that an annual pass would be sent immediately. The court records showing the dismissal of the Burke case, on motion of Mr. Hall, was also put in evidence.

Charles H. Carey was also put on the stand. He testified that he had a converstion with Hall during the latter part of 1903 in which he attempted to secure permission for F. P. Mays to appear before the grand jury prior to his indictment. Carey said Mays had been under suspicion and in danger of indictment and had desired to make an explanation to the grand jury. Carey had advised him to appear before the jury and had sought Hall to allow it. The witness said he had supposed Hall to be in charge of the jury, but had found that Henex had assumed command. He said Mays had believed that he had an understanding with Heney by which he was to be allowed the privilege of making his explanation, but that he had never been called to make it.

Tell of Scrip Deal.

W. E. Burk and William G. Goslin were put on the stand during the latter part of the afternoon yesterday to tell of land transactions in which they had been interested in 1899 and 1900, which had been brought to the attention of John Hall, but for which they were not prosecuted. The stories told by the two men were the same in all essential details. It was related in effect that the two men had induced some 20 floaters from the North End of Portland to file on claims at the Oregon City land office. The men had been given $2 each for their services and were to hold their filings for a short time in order to enable A. B. Hammond, then a timberland speculator and the president of the Astoria & Columbia river railroad, to file lieu land scrip on the claims. Senator Fulton was the attorney for Hammond.

George Sorenson, who has been convicted of land grabbing and who yet has four indictments hanging over his head, was also called as a witness. Sorenson told of having made a trip to Oregon City with Hall to interview Brownell. Hall had told the witness of the charges against himself, Brownell and others, and had advised him that it would be better for them to stand in and support Hall for reappointment as district attorney than to support Brownell. Sorenson had been supporting Brownell for the office, he said.

C. B. Moores, former register of the Oregon City land office, testified regarding letters which he had written Hall in October, 1899, in which he had told Hall of the unlawful entries made by Burke and Goslin, advising him of what was intended by the two speculators.

It was brought out on cross-examination that Hall had written to Hermann regarding the Burke-Goslin deal, asking what had better be done by him in regard to the matter. Hermann had replied telling Hall he had better use his own judgment according to the facts which were shown by his investigations.

Captain J. A. Sladen was also called to testify in regard to the dates on which grand juries had been in session during the time covering the land fraud investigations. E. H. Stolte, former clerk at the Imperial, was called as a witness to testify regarding the date of H. H. Hendrick's visit to Portland at the time he called upon Hall in regard to the land fencing case made out against his company near Fossil. Miss Eva Moulton, stenographer for George C. Brownell, was also called and testified regarding the visit made by Hall to Brownell in December, 1903, or January, 1904.

A. B. Steinbach & Co

GREAT

Annual Clearance Sale

FINAL WEEK

½ Price SPECIAL ½ Price

MEN'S FINE WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS—This season's broken lines of our $45.00, $40.00, $35.00, $30.00, $25.00 and $20.00 garments at HALF PRICE

$45.00 Suit or Overcoat	$22.50	$30.00 Suit or Overcoat	$15.00
$40.00 Suit or Overcoat	$20.00	$27.50 Suit or Overcoat	$13.75
$35.00 Suit or Overcoat	$17.50	$25.00 Suit or Overcoat	$12.50
$32.50 Suit or Overcoat	$16.50	$20.00 Suit or Overcoat	$10.00

SEE 4TH ST. WINDOW DISPLAY.

"FOOT FORM" is the name of one of the shapes we are showing in the SELZ ROYAL BLUE SHOES. The most perfect-fitting last ever made; a special Selz last. It fits more feet right than any shoe shape we ever saw and it's so perfect that every Selz shoe, whatever the style, is made on the general measurements of the Footform last. We'd like to show it to you; you'll find it right—$3.50, $4 or $5.

Best Oak Sole Leather Used in All Our Shoes.

Rosenthal's

PORTLAND'S BEST SHOE STORE

Corner Seventh and Washington Streets (Formerly 149 Third Street)

FIR CORDWOOD

FIRST GRADE		SECOND GRADE	
Long	$6.00	Long.	$5.50
Sawed	$6.50	Sawed	$6.00

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Phone East 202—B-2020. 451 HAWTHRONE AVE.

FASHIONABLE RED SALMON HAVE ROUGE TAKEN OFF THEIR CHEEKS

"Too many things have been sold on account of their pretty, fascinating, appetizing color, and the pure food law will cut out all this foolishness," said a fisherman at the Imperial hotel this morning. "As a consequence we will have no more smoked salmon of a vivid red color.

"This will be a big blow to the housewife and others who have been accustomed to hunting the stores and markets for a salmon just as pink and pretty as a parlor ornament," continued the fisherman.

"The housewife will henceforth hunt in vain for that saffron hued fish which she may imagine has almost grown to be a necessity on the family table. Of course she will get something just as good and really better but not nearly as pretty. The grocer or the butcher may explain that the salmon species is degenerating and try to account for the copper shade of fish he will now show instead of the bright red fish he used to sell her.

"The vivid red fish she bought of old was colored by man and not by nature. The color looked good to the housewife, but not to Dr. H. W. Wiley of pure food fame. The food law says the dye used in coloring the salmon is dangerous to health. The smoked salmon of the future will be a dull copper shade, the natural color of the fish.

"Nature, reform and Dr. Wiley are having their way at last."

No More Backache

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Do Not Realize It Until It Has Developed Into Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Diabetes, or Bright's Disease. Which Will Prove Fatal If Not Attended to At Once.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

CURES TO STAY CURED. A TRIAL BOTTLE OF THIS GREAT KIDNEY CURE WILL BE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE JOURNAL WHO SUFFERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR BLOOD DISEASE.

MISS KATHLEEN BUTLERS.

Miss Kathleen Butlers of Virginia, Minnesota, who is prominent in Catholic circles and Secretary of the Social Circle, had pains in the back, was nervous, depressed, run down and her kidneys were diseased. She took Warner's Safe Cure, within three months was a well woman, and cannot say too much in favor of Warner's Safe Cure.

"Before I began using Warner's Safe Cure I was all run down in health and spirits and did not care whether I lived or died. My back ached, kidneys out of order, liver deranged, and there was no time when I was free from aches and pains. I had liver spots on my face, felt depressed and nervous all the time.

"The first bottle of Warner's Safe Cure improved my appetite, made it possible for me to obtain a good night's rest, and in less than three months I was well. My back never causes me any trouble, my complexion cleared of all the liver spots, and I certainly have every reason to praise Warner's Safe Cure."—Kathleen Butlers, Sec'y Catholic Social Circle, Virginia, Minn., June 10, 1907.

Cures Kidney Disease

When the kidneys are diseased the uric acid is not carried off and this causes Gout, Lumbago, Rheumatism of the Joints, Rheumatism of the Muscles, Rheumatism of the Heart, Rheumatism everywhere. WARNER'S SAFE CURE drives out the uric acid and purifies the kidneys and bladder.

In kidney disease the bowels are often constipated and the liver torpid. Warner's Safe Pills quickly relieve this condition, and no ill after effect is experienced.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is put up in two sizes and is sold by all druggists, or direct, at 50 CENTS AND $1.00 A BOTTLE. Refuse substitutes containing harmful drugs which injure the system.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE! To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that WARNER'S SAFE CURE will absolutely cure, a trial bottle will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, postpaid, to any one who will write WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in The Journal. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed. If you will write us full statement of your case, our doctor will send you free advice and a valuable medical booklet, describing causes, symptoms and treatment and many convincing testimonials. All communications strictly confidential.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Loss of Time or Detention From Business.

We want every sufferer from Asthma to write us today for a free trial of our wonderful New Method for curing Asthma. We especially desire those cases of long standing which have tried all the various kinds of inhalers, douches and patent smokes without number and without relief. We know we can cure them. We want to and are willing to prove it absolutely free of cost. Many thousands have accepted this opportunity and are now cured. There is no reason why any one, old or young, rich or poor, should continue to suffer from Asthma after reading this marvelous offer.

Our method is not merely a temporary relief, but a cure that is founded upon the right principles, a cure that cures by removing the cause.

Don't put this off until you have another attack, but sit right down today and write for the method. It is free and we send it with all charges prepaid.

MAIL THIS COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO.,
ROOM 67, 109 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gentlemen—Please mail to address below a free trial of your New Method for curing Asthma.

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A Cure for Misery.

"I have found a cure for the misery malaria poison produces," says R. M. James, of Louellen, S. C. "It's called Electric Bitters, and comes in 50-cent bottles. It breaks up a case of chills or a bilious attack in almost no time; and it puts yellow jaundice clean out of commission." This great tonic medicine and blood purifier gives quick relief in all stomach, liver and kidney complaints and the misery of lame back. Sold under guarantee at Skidmore Drug Co.'s drug store.

DEATH OF BROTHER KILLS TWO SISTERS

Old Women's Hearts Break When They Are Parted From Him.

Washington, Pa., Jan. 28.—On January 1 John Stewart Coventry of Bavington, in the northern part of this county, died at the age of 76. He lived with his two sisters, Mrs. Matilda Coventry Searight and Miss Mary Jane Coventry, the three being much attached to one another.

The sisters brooded over their brother's death, and on January 12 Mrs. Searight, who was 82 years old, died, supposedly of a broken heart. The other sister, the last surviving member of the family, was so affected by the death of her brother and sister that she collapsed at the funeral, became unconscious the next day and died yesterday without regaining consciousness. She was 80 years old.

The three occupy graves side by side in the Bavington cemetery.

DALTON WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

Eliza Dalton has filed for probate the will of her late husband, Edward Dalton. The estate is valued at $8,950. Eleanor La Forgue of Astoria and Marie Wilcox and Julia Carlson of Portland, daughters of the deceased, receive $100 each, and all the remainder of the estate is given to the widow.

LARKIN FUNERAL AT OREGON CITY

The funeral of Captain William E. Larkin, master of the steamer Lurline, who dropped dead yesterday morning while steering the craft through the Burnside bridge draw, will be held at the Methodist church, Oregon City, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Hills and Horses

are a bad combination and the resultant strained shoulders and legs must be given careful attention if your faithful beast is to be spared to you. Prompt treatment is necessary and the best suited for the purpose is old reliable

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Made of oils, famous for their penetrating and healing qualities it quickly relieves soreness, soothes the injured parts and removes all stiffness from the joints and limbs.

Send for a FREE copy of our valuable booklet "Points from a Horse Doctor's Diary."
Lyon Manufacturing Co.,
66 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Estate of William Volheye.

Julius Volheye has petitioned for letters on the estate of William Volheye, who died on October 7. It is worth about $1,300 and the heirs are the petitioner and three daughters of the deceased.