

ELECTRICITY NO EXCEPTION.

Dangers Attend Its Use Just as in the Case of Other Agencies.

Ever since electricity left its experimental stage in the laboratory and became a possible source of energy and power to man in advancing the commercial progress of the arts and sciences, the questions of the dangers to life and property have been brought prominently before the public just as the dangers attending the use of steam, of rapid locomotion on railroads, of illuminating gas and of dynamite were brought to the attention of the world, when these powerful agencies passed through their infancy and entered into the active service of man. In each instance there was a period when the dangers were so great that the public took the partial or narrow view that if the new agency were dangerous it should be excluded from the public, or if admitted, it should be hampered by such limitations and exclusions as to render it almost useless for practical purposes, as well as to retard its future progress and advancement. It is well that upon the introduction of steam in England laws were passed limiting the pressure to thirty pounds to the square inch. Passengers were not allowed to sit on the "high rate of speed" of the Great Eastern, the suggestion of thirty miles per hour was considered ridiculous. A journal of that time stating that the people would as soon be shot out of a cannon as to travel at such a "high rate of velocity," it being considered detrimental to respiration and the vital parts of the body. Great excitement occurred through the daily press when dynamite was first introduced, not long ago, stringent laws being passed in regard to its storage and transportation, a result of attempts to evade which caused many accidents and dangers by carrying and keeping it in every day and unoccupied places. All manner of objections were brought against the introduction of gas as an illuminant, such as explosion, impurity of air by combustion and suffocation. Nearly everyone remembers, when the arc lights appeared in New York City, of the startling account in the papers of flames issuing from the body of a horse that had accidentally come in contact with one of the light wires.

All the old matters, however, have settled themselves with the laws of universal progress and the diffusion of knowledge, and we now find fewer accidents with steam pressure of one to two hundred pounds than with thirty then, and fewer accidents also with sixty to eighty miles per hour passenger traveling, considering the increase in the number carried, and fewer fires from gas than from candles or oil. Electricity thinks we may conclude then that the power or danger of any new form of energy should not, and will not, deter it from a universal adoption, that being only a question of time. Intelligently managed and controlled, the most powerful and otherwise dangerous agency may be turned into man's best and most efficient servant. Thus, in dealing with the problems concerning the generation and distribution of the electric current, it should not be restricted by unintelligent legislation, limiting or fixing certain voltages, quantities, insulation, etc., but rather the aim should be to perfect means by which its full force may be realized, fostering its growth into a higher range of intensity and usefulness and thus to increase its efficiency.

REPEATED FAREWELLS.

The Russian Habit of Hugging and Kissing at Parting.

In Russia a great deal of emotion is expended over a railway journey. To nine-tenths of the people a trip of a hundred miles by rail is a tremendous event, and they accordingly bid their friends farewell with a solemnity and effusion unknown to the "globe trotting" American. Rough men and stout old women hug one another with the fervor of bears, and half the people are either kissing or shedding tears.

Not the least amusing part of the spectacle to the beholder are the ludicrous mistakes of the uninitiated. Several warnings are given before the train leaves, and many persons take each warning for the final one.

Thomas Stevens, in his volume entitled "Through Russia on a Mustang," mentions a woman who was saying her parting word to her husband through an open window of the car. The bell was rung. The lady leaned out; her husband's arms were placed about her neck. They kissed each other with resonance, once, twice, thrice! She drew back into the car, and both expected the train to move off.

It did not stir, however, and an officer told the man that there were still fifteen minutes to wait, and that another signal would be given. Instead of one signal there proved to be two, and so this loving couple treated the bystanders to their little tableau no less than three times, two of which were the result of false alarms.

The English Army.

It grows harder every year to get recruits for the British army, chiefly because army life has not improved with the advance of the nation. Wages have risen until the average is three or four times that of a private's pay, and so a little intrigue has to be used. An order has been issued requiring all boys who apply for the place of telegraph messenger to agree to join the army at the expiration of their term in the messenger service. An English paper calls attention to the immense importation of boys in the ranks of the army, and the increasing difficulty of obtaining recruits owing to the smallness of the pay, the poor chances of promotion for those without influential friends, and the chilling manner in which the soldiers are treated where they ought to be welcome.

The nip of a poisonous snake is but a slight remove from being more dangerous than the poison of scrofula in the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the vital fluid, expels all poisonous substances, and supplies the elements of life, health and strength.

AN EXPENSIVE TOWN.

Bill Turley's Discouraging Experience in a Chicago Restaurant.

Bill Turley, of Erwin Township, Ind., came to Chicago on business, writes Ed R. Pritchard in the Arkansas Traveler. Bill fancied he knew it all, and a thing or two besides, so he swaggered around with his pants in his boots and his hat on one side of his head, swore at the bus drivers, knocked over a couple of hotel runners at the Union depot, and "loused Sheecawo wuzent so dad-durned big 'at he couldn't find anywhere he wanted to go, by jing."

So, with an impudent go-to-thunder look in his eye and a rolling stand-back-here swagger in his gait, he mowed his way along Canal street and past a long line of hackmen, who, sizing him up as "no bloody good," allowed him to go unscathed. He turned east on Madison street, crossed the bridge, and a few minutes later brought up at Clark; here he stopped, and, for the first time, showed some signs of doubt and uneasiness. At length he stepped up to a policeman, and, accosting him, said: "Say, I want ter go to a tavern or some place where I kin git suthin' ter eat."

"Right across the street," answered the officer, pointing with his club to a large building on which the sign, "Restaurant—Breakfast Now Ready," was conspicuously displayed. Our Hoosier friend crossed over and entered. As he sat down at the table a waiter rushed up, poured out a glass of ice water, shoved a bill of fare under his nose, and hurried away to perform a similar office for another patron who sat opposite.

A minute later he returned to Bill's chair and said: "Well, sir, what will you have?" "Well," said Bill, slowly, "bring me some steak 'n' onions, ham and eggs, baked taters, plate o' toast 'n' er cup o' coffee." The waiter had him repeat the order, and then finding he had gotten it right, he sailed away to have it filled.

Twenty minutes later, during which time Turley had grown not a little fidgety and nervous, the waiter appeared with an enormous tray-load of eatables. First he deposited on the table a large sirloin steak on a huge platter, flanked by an odoriferous frier of onions; then he placed beside it a huge slice of ham and three fried eggs, then a dish of baked potatoes, and, lastly, a plate of toast, steaming hot.

Bill fell to work with an air of a man who meant business, while all unconscious to himself he was the target of not a few inquisitive eyes, he proceeded to dispatch that breakfast in about the time in which an ordinary man would have disposed of a ham sandwich and a toothpick.

Having finished his meal he shoved back from the table, picked up his hat from the floor, where he had deposited it beside his chair, and made his way to the cashier's desk. He threw down a quarter and was passing on out when the waiter came up and, plucking him by the sleeve, said: "You've forgotten your check, sir; here it is; please pay the cashier."

"That's all right," said Bill, gruffly, "I've settled with the cashier. I gin him a quarter jess now."

"Two dollars!" echoed Turley in blank dismay. "I thought twenty-five cents a meal was the price everywhere."

"Not much it isn't," returned the waiter. "So you can just walk up and settle and save trouble."

Bill saw he was in for it, so he walked up and paid like a man. But as he went out he remarked: "Two dollars fer brekfast an' no great shakes of a meal nuter. Well, I kin live on cheese an' crackers an' cow oysters till ter-morrow; but, Lord, won't I make the grub look sick when I git back to old Erwin!"

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN.

Wrecked Vessels and Drowned People Always Sink to the Ground.

There is a rather common but erroneous notion to the effect that a human body or even a ship will not sink to the bottom of the profounder abysses of the ocean, but will, on account of the density of the waters at a great depth, remain suspended at some distance above the surface of the earth. This, according to Scribner, is an error. No other fate awaits the drowned sailor or his ship than that which comes to the marine creatures who die on the bottom of the sea—in time their dust all passes into the great storehouse of the earth, even as those who receive burial on the land. However deep the sea, it is but a few hours before the body of a man who finds his grave in the ocean is at rest upon the bottom; it there receives the same swift services from the agents which, in the order of nature, are appointed to care for the dead, as comes to those who are reverently inurned in blessed ground. All save the hardest parts of the skeleton are quickly taken again into the realm of the living, and even those more resisting portions of the body are, in large part, appropriated by the creatures of the sea floor, so that before the dust returns in the accumulating water to the firm-set earth it may pass through an extended cycle of living forms.

The fate of animal bodies on the sea floor is well illustrated by the fact that beneath the waters of the gulf stream, where it passes southern Florida, there are in some places quantities of bones, apparently those of the manatee, or sea-cow, a large herbivorous mammal, which, like the seal, has become adapted to aquatic life; these creatures plentifully inhabit the tropical rivers which flow into the Caribbean sea, and are, though rarely, found in the streams of southern Florida. At their death they drift out into the open water and are swept away to the northward by the ocean current. For some weeks, perhaps, the carcasses are buoyed up by the gases of decomposition which are retained by their thick, oily skins; as these decay and break the bodies fall to the bottom.

SLAVERY IN PERU.

It Goes by Another Name, But Is Bondage Pure and Simple.

Slavery has no recognition in Peruvian law, but there are ways of maintaining and explaining it not unworthy of some admiration for their cleverness. Take, for instance, an established hacera or hacienda—any hacienda. According to law the Indian is a free man. Certainly. Also, according to law, no man—white, mestizo or Indian—may leave the place where he has contracted a debt until he has paid it, if his creditors choose to enjoin (embargo) him. Now it happens that the Indians are all and always heavily in debt to the owners of the hacera where they live, and said owners do choose to enjoin them. Wherefore, concludes Harper's Magazine, the Indian remains perpetually embargoed. When the young Indian has grown large enough to do what may be regarded as a man's work he enters service. He receives the habitual recompense of nine soles per month. On this sum he cannot live. The master knows it, the Indian knows it; but what is to be done when such is the established stipend throughout the length and breadth of the valley. The result is, receiving none of the commonest necessities of life gratuitously, he overdraws from the first. A strict account is kept of all that he obtains from his master of food, clothing, implements and knickknacks; papers of injunction are duly served, and he is compelled to work on day after day in satisfaction of the debt.

Consider another phase of the matter. If a man desires to establish a new hacienda he can obtain all the land he may need by simply "denouncing" it in due legal form, occupying and building a house on it; but he cannot secure laborers by spreading the rumor of his wishes and summoning a crowd of applicants from which to choose. For this he must repair to some well-stocked hacienda where there are Indians to spare, pay the debts of such as he selects, thereby transferring the Indian with his obligation and its attendant bond of servitude from one master to another.

BLUFFED BY A DUMMY.

Clever Scheme of an Old Timer to Ward Off the Law Minions.

The Trinidad (Col.) Chronicle relates an incident of Joe Simpson, an old timer, who recently died in that city. Joe owned a piece of land near town, on which he one day found a corps of surveyors running a line. He promptly drove them off with a 44-caliber revolver. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest, but the deputy sheriff who attempted to serve it was held up by the furious frontiersman, his gun and belt emptied and himself sent back to town quicker than he came.

Anticipating a visit from a posse of men, Simpson took an old suit of clothes, stuffed it with grass, placed the dummy in a chair at the door of his cabin, surmounted the figure with a wide-brimmed sombrero and arranged a broom to give the innocent effigy the appearance of preparing to send a bullet through any one who might approach. Simpson then hid in an adjacent corral and awaited developments. The posse finally arrived, and, catching sight of the figure in the doorway, held a hurried consultation and finally beat a retreat. Simpson was a highly amused spectator of the performance, and the next day he came to town and gave himself up.

In a Cow's Stomach.

In the stomach of a cow which was butchered at Washington Court-House, O., the following articles were found: Several nails two and three inches long, screws, brass nails, carpet tacks and a number of small stones. There was fully a quart of these articles in the cow's stomach. The cow was apparently in good health before being butchered.

MUTE SOLDIERS.

A Military Company Composed of Deaf and Dumb Members.

The Drilling Is Conducted Entirely by Signals and the Work Performed Is Described as Simply Wonderful.

The only deaf-mute military company in the world is now the leading attraction at the Illinois institute for deaf mutes at Jacksonville, Ill., and the work performed by this silent company is simply wonderful. Every member of the company, with the exception of the captain, is deaf and dumb. A few years ago Dr. Gillett, the superintendent, employed as storekeeper George H. Scurlock, a pupil of the state normal school at Carbondale. Mr. Scurlock at once began the study of the sign language, and in due time made himself familiar with that difficult mode of communication. He put it to a use little dreamed of by the superintendent or the trustees. At the university he had been drilled in military tactics by Lieut. C. G. Starr, of the United States army, and he conceived the idea one day of forming a company from the pupils of the institution.

The first thing to be done was to invent a code of signs representing the orders given in the marching, drill and manual of arms, and to this he bent his energies for some weeks, and at last had it so far perfected that he deemed it safe to begin his experiment.

It was early in the spring of 1891 that he collected thirty boys together and told them his plans, and they at once entered into the idea with all the eagerness of youth.

Some of his signs are as follows: "About face!" is given by raising the hand and making the letter "r," which is by holding the index finger behind the middle one and then turning the hand round. "Right face!" is by holding the hand up and turning it to the right, and "Left face!" by the reverse movement. "Forward march!" by extending the hand forward on a level. "Halt!" by a simple cut with the sword or the letter "h," which is made by extending the first two fingers forward. "Four's" right or left, by holding the hand up and the fingers separated and then turning them to the right or left as the case may be. "Form triangle," by pointing the index finger toward each. "Form square," by indicating the side of a square with the hands in the proper position. "To the rear," by holding the open hand up and quickly reversing it. "Mark time," by drawing the right hand slowly over the other hand, doubled up into a fist. "Right dress," by two fingers pointed in the direction desired, and as explained, these and many more constitute the code of preparatory signs or orders and when the captain's sword goes up they are executed.

The more intricate orders are given by combination of signs. All the drill is executed as promptly as by hearing soldiers and it will be readily seen that a quick eye is necessary and a close attention to business. The cadets never turn their heads, but maintain a true soldierly bearing, and when they or any of them are so situated that they can't see the captain the order is repeated as quick as a flash.

ON THE SARGASSO SEA.

A German Mareographer Has Sailed There and Knows All About It.

The Sargasso sea, or floating masses of gulf weed in mid-Atlantic, which impeded the ships of Columbus four hundred years ago, according to the London Globe, has been the subject of careful study by Dr. Krummel, a German mareographer, who takes a different view of its origin from that commonly accepted. He shows, to begin with, that the sea is much more extensive than Humboldt supposed. The middle or thickest part is elliptical in form, the great axis lying along the tropic of cancer and the foci at forty-five degrees and seventy degrees west longitude. Around this are more extensive but thinner accumulations of the weed, which vary with the prevailing winds.

The gulf weed (fucus natans), which, with its little round "berries," is not unlike the mistletoe in form, but of a brownish-yellow color, has been thought to have lost its property of rooting on rocks and to have acquired the power of living afloat. It has even been suggested that the sea marks the site of a submerged continent, apparently the lost Atlantis. Dr. Krummel holds that the weed has simply been drifted to its present position by the gulf stream and its affluents from the West Indian islands and the gulf of Mexico. It is now proved that the gulf stream is not a single narrow "river of the ocean," as Maury poetically described it, but consists of a number of currents not only from the Mexican gulf but the Antilles. The weed, according to Dr. Krummel, would take fifteen days to float as far north as the latitude of Cape Hatteras and five and a half months to reach the Azores. In the Sargasso sea it becomes heavy and sinks, but the supply is kept up by the gulf stream. Dr. Krummel is certainly right in giving the Sargasso sea a much wider area than Humboldt did and than our maps usually portray. It has been encountered some two or three hundred miles northeast of Barbadoes; but whether this weed is solely carried from the West Indies and the gulf is perhaps open to doubt.

Cutting Fine Veneers.

Few people have an idea how thin a sheet of veneer may be cut with the aid of improved machinery. There is a firm in Paris which makes a business of cutting veneers, and to such perfection have they brought it that from a single tusk thirty inches long they will cut a sheet of ivory one hundred and fifty inches long and twenty inches wide. Some of the sheets of rosewood and mahogany are only about a fiftieth of an inch in thickness. Of course, they cannot cut out all woods so thin as this, for the grain of many varieties is not sufficiently close to enable such fine work to be done, but the sheets of boxwood, maple and other woods of this character are often so thin as to be translucent.

A RUSSIAN BELL.

Returned to Its Old Home After a Banishment of Three Centuries.

A distinguished Siberian exile snugly packed in a wooden box and honored with the regretful farewells of a whole population has just been returned to European Russia under an escort of a committee of citizens glad to receive it back after its many privations. The said exile is no other than the famous bell of Uglich, banished to Tobolsk in 1593 by order of Czar Boris Godunoff for having rung the signal for the insurrection in Uglich at the time of the assassination of Crown Prince Dimitri. Writing of it in his book Mr. Kennan says: "The ceded bell has been purged of its iniquity, has received ecclesiastical consecration, and now calls the orthodox people of Tobolsk to prayers. The inhabitants of Uglich have recently been trying to recover their bell upon the plea that it has been sufficiently punished by three centuries of exile for its political untrustworthiness in 1593, and that it ought now to be allowed to return to its home. The mayor of Tobolsk argues that the bell was exiled for life, and that consequently its term of banishment has not yet expired. He contends, furthermore, that even admitting the original title of the Uglich people, three centuries of adverse possession by the city of Tobolsk have divested the claimants of all their rights, and that the bell shall be allowed to remain where it is. The question, it is said, will be carried into the Russian courts." The latest news from Tobolsk, besides showing that a decision has been reached in favor of Uglich, illustrates, says Free Russia, the inconsequential character of Russian justice, which closes its tribunals to the wrongs of thousands of sufferers in Siberia and opens them to a miserable squabble about a bell.

WHENCE CAME THE FROGS?

A Recent Shower in New Jersey Suggests Some Scientific Speculation.

During a thunderstorm in New Jersey the other day it "rained frogs" to such an extent that, according to the testimony of multitudinous witnesses, the streets of Port Morris were alive with hundreds of these creatures. Here's a state of things which the Boston Globe says science can no more explain to-day than it could two thousand years ago. It is still said, of course, that these frogs were sucked up in marshes and carried into the clouds, but no human being ever yet saw a frog thus taken up, and it is odd that nothing is ever "raised to eminence" in this way except the frog, though plenty of other living things may be near by all ready to be sucked up.

A good many observers hold to the curious and interesting opinion that under certain very rare electrical conditions life seems generated spontaneously. The frog is a peculiarly electrical creature, and in fact first suggested the existence of animal magnetism as a distinct force to science. If any animal could be thus suddenly and strangely called into being it might well be the frog. Now that the university extension professors are about setting to work teaching the people science, it would be interesting to hear them explain mysteries such as the descent of frogs, which has been the talk of Port Morris and all the region round about.

Boils, abscesses, tumors and even cancers, are the result of a natural effort of the system to expel the poisons which the liver and kidneys have failed to remove. Ayer's Sarsaparilla stimulates all the organs to a proper performance of their functions.

Examining Newspaper Men.

The Institute of Journalists at London has recommended that candidates for admission to membership shall pass an examination. Subjects of examination shall be: The English language and literature, English political and constitutional history, political and physical geography, Latin and either French or German, universal history and the principles of the law of newspaper libel. If the proposal be adopted there will be in future no recognized journalist in London that cannot boast of a very fair liberal education.



MAKES ITSELF FELT

—the great, gripping, old-fashioned pill. Not only when you take it, but unpleasant, from first to last, and it only does a little temporary good.

The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will regulate the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. No reaction afterward. Their help lasts and they do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is returned. Nothing can be "just as good."

THE PREVENTION CURE.

Preserving the Health of Schoolboys by Daily Attention to Their Condition.

"A Headmaster's Wife," in an uncommonly sensible letter to a London paper, describes a plan whereby the health of schoolboys or young collegians can be more thoroughly taken care of than is usual. In normal school practice all boys "reported sick" are excused from football and other sports, but the question is, to what extent must a schoolboy feel ailing before he reports himself sick? It is the very plan that one admires in boys that generally works the mischief, and they often will not complain until the delay has more or less seriously aggravated the case.

Though so unready to report himself "sick," a boy will usually admit that he "does not feel very gay" if the question is put to him directly, and it is this fact that has given rise to a system which has been found to answer excellently well. One boy in each dormitory is appointed to report each night upon the condition of the boys in his dormitory. He writes on a slip of paper: "All well in such and such dormitory," and adds the date, or: "All well except so and so, who complains of this or that malaise." These slips are placed nightly on the desk of the lady manageress.

Suppose that a boy complains of headache or sore throat, he is at once summoned, the slight ailment is inquired into, a simple remedy ordered, and in nine cases out of ten nothing more is heard of the matter. If, however, it seems to be a case of chill, the boy is kept warm in the sick room for a day or two.

"I am convinced," says the "Headmaster's Wife," "that being kept warm for a day or two often wards off a serious illness, and in this opinion I am supported by one of the most eminent of London physicians. A plan something analogous to this might be carried on in nearly all educational institutions. The 'preventive' takes only a day or two, the 'cure' many take weeks, and that means a serious loss of valuable work and possibly precarious health for years to come."

THOSE WHO WISH Glass, Lime, Cement, PLASTER, LATH, Picture Frames, MACHINERY

—SUCH AS Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Engine and Boiler.

CALL AND SEE H. GLENN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco, in an action theretofore pending, wherein Martha Perkins was plaintiff and George Wilson was defendant, in favor of said Martha Perkins, plaintiff, and against said A. Wilson, defendant, and George Krauss, surety, I did on the 24th day of April, 1894, levy upon and will on Saturday,

the 16th day of June, 1894,

at the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day, sell at public auction at the front door of the county court house in Dallas City, Wasco County, Oregon, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (8 1/2 of the NE 1/4) and the south half of the northwest quarter (8 1/2 of the NW 1/4) of section two (2), in township one (1) north of range fourteen (14) east of the Willamette meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of \$47.50, together with interest on said sum at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 5th day of March, 1894, and the further sum of \$105.22 costs of said action, and also the accruing costs and expenses of sale.

Dated at Dallas City, Wasco County, Or., this 5th day of May, 1894. T. A. WARD, my204 Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county, made on the 7th day of May, 1894, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of H. Staley, deceased, will on

the 23d day of June, 1894,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction at the premises hereinafter described, all of the real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four, township four north, range twelve east of the Willamette meridian, situated in Wasco county, Oregon, to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

E. SAVAGE, T. J. DRIVER, W. M. MCCORMICK, W. B. CALIBRELLI, and C. J. VAN DYKE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., May 1, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on June 12, 1894, to-wit: Ferdinand Westerman, Homestead No. 4667, for SE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 31, Tp. 2 S. R. 12 E. and NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 5, Tp. 4 S. R. 12 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Geo. Maloy, E. D. Pitcher, Henry Sweigler, Thomas Hedrick, Tom Valley, Or. may JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., May 1, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Johann W. Fischer against the heirs at law of William J. Murphy, deceased, for the voiding his Homestead Entry, No. 4571, dated October 12, 1892, upon the NE 1/4, SE 1/4, and NW 1/4, Sec. 31, Tp. 2 S. R. 12 E. in Wasco county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the Dalles, Oregon, on the 14th day of May, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., and present their testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.