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SATURDAY.....JULY 15, 1899

TWO GREAT CITIES.

It does not require a prophet to foretell that there will in a very few years be two great cities in Oregon. One is already a great city and has such a firm grasp upon the business of state that it never can have a successful competitor in certain lines. That city is Portland. It is today and ever will be the commercial center of Oregon. The heavy banking and jobbing not only of Oregon, but of a good portion of Washington and Idaho will ever be done in Portland. It has the facilities and capital for conducting that branch, and can never have a successful competitor. Today it is also the distributing point for the products of the state, but in this line it must ere long surrender to a more advantageous point—a point that can be reached by the largest ocean vessels, where ships can enter at small expense and take on full loads. That point must be near the mouth of the Columbia river, and affairs are so shaping themselves that the change must be made ere long.

The mouth of the Columbia is now connected with the producing country by a line of railroad, and it is only a question of a very few years when the products of the country tributary to the Columbia, that are destined to be shipped by ocean, will be run direct to some point near the mouth of the Columbia river, either Astoria, Flavel or Warrenton, for their is no economy in unloading them 100 miles above a point where the largest vessels can land, and bringing vessels there to load them. In the near future the wheat of the Inland Empire and of Willamette valley will be shipped direct to one of these points either by rail or boat and there be loaded into the ships that are to take it to the market of the world. There is no question that when wheat is on board the cars it can be hauled for less money from Portland to the mouth of the river than it costs to bring an ocean steamer 100 miles up the river.

Another feature in favor of the mouth of the river as a shipping point is that larger ships can come in over the bar than come to Portland, and the tendency is to construct larger vessels, so the big boats must eventually do the carrying business of the world. Then there is little question but the government will soon begin removing the obstructions to navigation of the upper Columbia, and when this is accomplished it will cause the products of the Inland Empire to float down the river instead of going out of its way to reach Portland. Therefore it is easy to see that no extended time will elapse before Oregon has two great cities, one of which will be Portland, the great commercial center, and the other a city at some point near the mouth of the river will be the shipping city, where the fleets from the entire world will come to carry away the products of our farms, mines and forests.

PACIFIC PROSPECTS.

The organization of visitors now in Portland, being editors, realize better, perhaps, than the same number of men of any other calling would the manifest and rapidly growing importance of the Pacific coast. The cannot have failed to see, before they made this trip, that the events of the past year across the Pacific mean a mighty and permanent developement of Pacific ocean commerce. Here we lie directly facing those countries, swarming with hundreds of millions of people, who are just beginning to learn of us and our products, and to use and like the latter. In some few respects it is inevitable that those Asiatic peoples should become our competitors, but for the most part our producing and commercial interests will not clash with theirs. We do not want them as citizens, nor even as near neighbors, but we shall do business with them, in a rapidly increasing volume.

Our visitors have perceived the value to the whole nation, and especially to this coast, of the construction of the Nicaragua canal, shortening the distance by water between Pacific and Atlantic ports by many thousands of miles, and also making a short route to our principal market, Great Britain, thus materially increasing the profits of all our producers.

They have seen, or if they investigate a little will percieve, that Stewart's celebrated prediction that the Pacific was destined to become a greater highway of commerce than the Atlantic, is beginning to be fulfilled. Within a generation the vessels of war and transports for soldiers that are now crossing the Pacific will give place to thousands of vessels of peace, making the ports of the Pacific the counterparts in point of the volume of business transacted, of the greatest ports on the Atlantic.

All this is coming, and coming surely and swiftly, and it is these facts that help, in connection with other favorable conditions, to make these states incomparable as a home for young, energetic and ambitious men. The tide that sweeps on to fortune is rising here in the Pacific Northwest as it is rising, and can rise, nowhere else in all our broad land.

THE EXPORT EXPOSITION.

The National Export exposition to be held in Philadelphia during September, October and November of the present year, promises to be not only one of the greatest and most complete exhibitions of American goods, but one of the most important agencies for the extension of American trade with foreign countries that could possibly be arranged, says the Spokane Chronicle. It is estimated that at least 10,000 representatives and firms will be present. And these 10,000 foreign visitors who are expected will include men who represent the largest interests in the countries from which they came.

The international commercial congress which holds its sessions in Philadelphia during the exposition will be largely attended. Official delegates are sent by the governments of the following countries. Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Chili, Equador, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Japan, Jamacia, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, Queensland, Australia, Russia, Venezuella and Victoria. Trade organizations from nearly all parts of the world have already signified their intention of sending accredited representatives to the exposition.

It is obvious that the opportunity for advertising American wares is one of the best ever offered. There will be assembled at Philadelphia trained observers from the whole world who will be quick to note the superiority of American articles and to report upon them at their homes. They will see more of American goods than ever before and it is believed that they will go home greatly impressed with the advantages to be gained from trading with us. If this turns out to be the case foreign commerce should receive an additional impetus from the advertising it gets through this exposition.

THE GERMAN EXPERIMENT.

The new German labor bill, which is designed to put an end to strikes, is not so severe a measure as it was expected the government would submit to the reichstag. From the tone of the emperor's speeches delivered before the bill was presented, it was expected that a very drastic enactment would be asked, but severe punishments for a violation of the provisions of the bill are fixed only in exceptional cases.

Penal servitude is imposed as a penalty when acts of intimidation or of incitement have led to a strike or a lockout which endangers the security of the empire or that of a German state, or which imperils the security of life or of property. In such cases the leaders may each receive a sentence of not more than five years of penal servitude and one of not more than three.

The mere incitement of a strike is not mentioned in the bill as a punishable offense, but the use of physical force, attacks on personal honor and endeavors to induce any one to participate in or to abstain from associations for the purpose of obtaining better conditions of labor or an increase of wages may be punished with three months' imprisonment. This is aimed specially against professional strike agitators. Picketing is expressly named as an offense under the clause prohibiting the employment of physical force by strikers.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORS

The Christian Endeavor convention at Detroit last week was a success. In fact, its conventions have been a success from the first and its membership has increased so rapidly that the annual meeting now dwarfs in point of numbers any other convocations known to modern times. And the zeal and enthusiasm in the society's work is attested by the fact that many of the visitors come from remote parts of the world and traveled thousands of miles to take part in the proceedings, says the Spokeman-Review.

The organization has been well said to be a union of youth and faith and it embraces all creeds and all forms of Christian thought brought together by the impelling power of religious interest and endeavor. The liberality of its belief and its worthy purposes have commended it strongly to the favor of men and women who believe that the simple doctrines of Christianity form the only true basis of right living. With these catholic views it has gathered to itself people representing every denomination from all walks of life and the local societies now embrace the best citizenship of the community. It deals with common sense rather than doctrinal Christianity and commands the respect of the secular world because its aim is to bring together the Christian forces of the times and make Christianity a wholesome feature in business and government.

GOT IT BAD.

The editor of the Salem Journal has evidently been hypnotized by some fair supporters of equal suffrage. Here is the way he acquits himself:

Miss. A. M. Hough, of Des Moines, Iowa, is introducing a book—"Female Filosofy, Fished Out and Fried by Felix Feeler,"—Rev. L. E. Keith, A. M. Menlo, Iowa. This book is, or ought to be a means of salvation for a lot of Oregon voters who cannot see why woman is going to be any handsomer, sweeter or more loveable with suffrage than without. These unregenerate persons can't see why they do not honor, love, respect, obey and cherish woman as she is without the ballot.

We would say to all such do not, let Miss Hough or Dr. Annice Jeffreys get hold of you, and above all do not read this book, because it answers the objections to women suffrage in four hundred different ways and it will be all off with your prejudices in a thousand ways.

Vancouver is to be the Pacific coast point at which a new regiment will be recruited for service in the Philippines. The district of which for this purpose Vancouver will be the military center will comprise California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Idaho and Alaska. As it is to be presumed that those who first come will be first accepted, if qualified, the young men of Oregon and Washington who live near Vancouver, and who want to spend two years or less on the other side of the globe in Uncle Sam's service, will have the best chance to get into the new regiment. It will soon be filled, for there are plenty of young men who will jump at the chance to go to the Philippines, in spite of the climate and dangers to be encountered there. In fact, it is not unlikely that some of the boys who will soon return from that country will go backward after they are rested up and have visited a bit.

Announcements are not infrequent that some idiot playfully points an "unloaded" gun at somebody else, pulls the trigger and there is a funeral. The idiot usually receives the "sympathy of the entire community" and escapes further punishment. But if some sheriff would playfully put a rope around the idiot's neck and gleefully spring the trap breaking his neck, such occurrances would be less frequent Private Cassaway, who jokingly shot his comrade at San Francisco, offers good material for some jocular sheriff to practice on, and his hanging would have a good effect upon other similar jokers.

It seems practically settled that the war between England and the Transvaal republic will be averted, at least for the present. President Kruger wisely concluded to grant some concessions rather than arouse the wrath of the British lion, who, if he started on the warpath in south Africa again, would not retreat as he did the last time.

THE TARIFF AN ISSUE.

Postmaster-General Smith, always a radical protectionist and a beneficiary of the system, reads aright the signs of the times and realizes that tariff for protection will be an unpopular issue in the next national campaign, hence he insists that it will not be a vital issue between the great parties. Mr. Smith, like many others of his partisans, does not want it made an issue; would rather it was passed by unnoticed, knowing full well if his party is retained in power there will be no material reduction in duties, and that the beneficiaries thereof will continue to hold a monopoly of American markets to the detriment of the consumers. He had occasion recently to express his views on this subject, and here is what he said:

"The tariff is not an issue of the same importance as in the past. The policy of protection aimed to build up our industries to a point where they could stand independent on their own feet. This object has been accomplished. Protection has established the complete industrial independence of this country. More than that, it may fairly be said that it has substantially established our industrial supremacy. This truth has been demonstrated within the past two years, as we are now beating the products of the Old World on their own grounds. With this developement of our home industries to the point where they completely possess the home market and are able to reach abroad, the protective issue has not the same vital force it had during the period of struggle and developement."

Despite the protests of Mr. Smith and his partisan friends, the tariff is now, and will be in the future, a vital issue in campaigns until it is so regulated that Americans may purchase American goods as cheaply as do the foreigners, and until it is reduced to such a scale that no individual or set of individuals can monopolize the markets of this country. It will probably not be made an issue by the party with which Mr. Smith affiliates, but it will be forced by the opposition. The fact that we are "beating the products of the Old World on their own ground" is sufficient to convince everyone that we are paying the beneficiaries of protection a royalty. If our manufacturers can enter the markets of Europe and successfully compete with manufacturers there after having paid the cost of transmission, then they should and could compete with them in the home markets at their very doors. American tradesmen are not entering foreign markets at a loss, then why should they require pratection against foreign competition? Why should they be privileged to charge their home patrons more shon foreign customers? So long as these conditions exist the tariff will be a vital issue between the two great parties, for American consumers believe they are as good as any people on earth and that they should be accorded as good facilities as are the most favored in any section of the globe.

WILL NEED EMPLOYMENT.

The Oregon boys on their arrival from Manila will be wined and dined; they will be received with open arms to welcome them home; people will shout themselves hoarse in their praise, and the volunteers will be made to realize that their bravery on the battle field is appreciated to the fullest extent by an admiring and hero worshipping populace. This is right and proper, for all heroes are worthy of recognition. But when the excitement of the reception is over, something more substantial will be needed Fully 90 per cent of the young men in the regiment were wage earners before they left home a year ago They gave up good paying positions to shoulder muskets in defense of their country. When they return they will find the situations they surrendered occupied by others.

Few indeed of them will have saved enough out of their small soldier pay to enable them to long remain idle after being mustered out. It will therefore become necessary for them to look for employment. With what success will they meet is a question which rests largely with their former employers, and with others who are in a position to give them an opportunity to earn a living. Brass bands, banners, banquets and songs of welcome will be pleasant for a time, but they do not posess the necessary requisite for sustaining life. Something more substantial will be needed. Work is what the returning soldiers will want after they shall have accepted the hospitality of the people for a time. And while our people are overflowing with patriotism and vieing with each other in their efforts to welcome the boys home, let them also be considering something more substantial, and look about for positions where they can earn a livelihood.

A WASTE OF BREATH.

Some misguided people are squandering their lung power endeavoring to boom Governor Theodore Roosevelt for secretary of war, because he had an audience with the president. But they seem not to realize the absurdity of their effort. In the first place there is no vacancy in the war portfolio nor is there any likelihood of there being one, for the president has not the backbone to invite Alger to resign, and that he will never resign of his own accord is clear to all. Alger has no intention of resigning, for he has a job that suits him, and besides the president is under obligations to his secretary of war that he cannot ignore. And second, Roosevelt is not seeking to be a member of President McKinley's cabinet. He is not a friend or admirer of the administration, and evidently considers it a higher honor to be governor of New York than a member of the cabinet of a mismanaged administration. More than this McKinley does not want Roosvelt in the cabinet, especially at the head of the war department, for Roosevelt would bring order out of chaos, and this would reflect discredit upon the past administration of that department. "Teddy" Roosevelt will not be secretary of war even in the event of Alger's retiring, which is improbable, for he is not the kind of a man the president wants.

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

Last Monday an opinion was handed down by the supreme court in which Wasco county is considerably interested, in that it was the respondent. The case was that of Wasco county vs. The Hood River Lumbering Company in which it was sought to annul a contract and lease granted said lumbering company, made on January 16, 1898, and also to condemn certain property adjacent to Hood river and belonging to the appellants.

In December, 1898, the county court appointed viewers to assess the damages to be paid the lumbering company and reported that reasonable damages would be $2,040. This the company refused to accept. Thereupon the county court made an order appropriating certain lands belonging to the lumber company to be used in improving Hood river and converting it into a public highway for conveying logs, timber, etc. The company reviewed the order in the circuit court, where the judgment of the county court was sustained and the writ of review dismissed. The appellants appealed to the supreme court and there the decision of the lower court was reversed.

In carrying this case through the different courts the county has been put to considerable and apparently needless expense. At the last term of county court Hon. W. H. Wilson was allowed $520 attorney fees, besides there is a cost bill in the supreme court that will probably amount to over $100 more. We say the expense is apparently needless from the fact that the county court, in January, 1898, leased the river to the Hood River Lumbering Company and accepted a bond for the performance of certain work in the way of making the stream a public highway. The company having failed to comply with the stipulations of its lease and the penalty of its bond was possibly liable to the county for such failure, and it would appear that the district attorney was the proper party to begin action to forfeit the bond. If not, then the parties to be benefitted, namely, the parties who have constructed the mill at the mouth of Hood river and seek the privilege of floating logs down the stream, are the ones who should bear the expense of determining in the courts what if any rights the Hood River Lumbering Company had to the stream under their contract.

To us the entire case seems to have been one in which the county has been made to pay the expense of a trial for the benefit of a private individual—a case wherein the county should never have been made a party except in name, for the benefits to accrue by declaring the lumbering company's lease void would be enjoyed only by the owners of the mill mentioned above, hence they should have born all the cost. To the majority of taxpayers in Wasco county it is immaterial whether the right to run logs down Hood river rests in the Hood River Lumbering Company or in the owners of the mill at the mouth of the river. But the rest of the taxpayers in the county will have to bear the expense of trying the case, and since the supreme court has so decided the lumbering company's lease is still good and they will have the exclusive right to the river as a public highway.

YIELDING NOT AN INCH.

Senators and representatives who go north to inspect Alaska return with the idea that it is a country of great resources and immense possibilities. And the more strongly convinced they become that it has a future, the more decided are they that the United States should not give up an inch of territory in the settlement of any boundary controversy.

Congressman Hull, who has just returned from an Alaskan trip, said in Seattle Tuesday very decidedly that "we have nothing to concede to Great Britain in the way of territory. It is not that we have acquired something that does not belong to us that was owned by the crown. We have nothing to do with that boundary. We stand simply upon the rights of possession acquired by the Russian purchase. There has been no new demarkation of boundary. England never questioned the boundary from 1825 to 1867, when Seward purchased the country from Russia, and therefore we will accept nothing less than the territory accorded us under that treaty."

These views will be proved by the people generally. This boundary dispute would never have arisen had not American enterprise brought about developments in the Yukon country. So soon as something of value in the way of mines was found there, then the dominion in the hope of getting some of the growing trade asked for a relocation of boundaries in order that she might secure a harbor in southeastern Alaska. There was a very prompt and positive refusal to accede to the request and there is no particular reason why it should be granted.

So far as boundaries are concerned the United States just at this time is expanding not contracting. As a matter of fact the dominion is peculiarly fortunate in having as much area as she now controls. Had it not been for a mistaken yielding in 1845, when the cry was "Fifty-four-forty or fight," a good deal of rich territory which ought to have been ours would now be under the Stars and Stripes. Fourty-four years ago, however, people in the east as a rule thought this part of the country worth nothing and believed they were giving up something of no value. A similar mistake will not be made this time. In insisting upon the present Alaskan boundary we are standing on rights which have never been questioned for over 40 years, rights which were not questioned in 1867, when Alaska was conveyed to us by the Russian treaty. All of Alaska as it is today will be useful to us and we cannot give it up. We need it in our business.—Spokesman-Review.

The mustering out of the Oregon regiment at San Francisco will mean a gain of many thousand dollars to that city, for the boys when they get their pay will want to spend a portion of it. And it will be a big loss to Portland, since there would have been at least 50,000 visitors in the city to attend the reception had the boys come to Portland, and they would have spent on an average at least $3.

Some of the republican leaders are raising an objection against doing anything to reform the currency at the coming session of congress. Their chances of re-election would probably be better if they kept their hands off currency legislation, but their show to get campaign funds for 1900 will be lessened.

There are many Americans in Europe who could handsomely serve their own country by taking up their permanent residence on foreign shores. Some, indeed have done so, as William Waldorf Astor, whose good example should not be wasted upon Marcus Aurelius Hanna and Richard Croker, at this moment in a position to promptly give profit to their country by reducing the lesson to practice. There are many others who are visitors with them, but the full value of the moral so pertinently defined can only be attained when a strong export movement begins among others so easily to be spared at home. For example, Secretary Alger could lead with distinguished results. In his train Adjutant General Corbin would find a place that few could better fill and if Commissary General Eagan contemplates a return from Hawaii no one will dispute his eminent claim to be in the procession. The list could be extended indefinitely.

Secretary Alger boastfully asserts that he "never retired under fire," but the records of the department over which he presides show that if he hadn't retired he would have been "fired." Alger is an artful old dodger.

All Oregonians regret that the regiment did not come to Portland to be mustered out, but the wishes of the soldiers had to be considered. They were tired of sea voyages, and nobody could consistently blame them.

The Oregonian's monument fund now amounts to $570.46. It should be doubled in the next 20 days.

SAN FRANCISCO GETS THEM

Oregon Regiment Will be Mustered Out There.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—A telegram was received from the department at Washington today announcing the Oregon volunteer regiment would be mustered out here and travel pay and commutation rations would be issued here. The decision of the Washington officials was soon made known to the soldiers on the transports, and was received with loud hurrahs. The people of this city are much gratified at the turn of affairs, and the committees having the reception of the soldiers in charge will complete arrangements at once.

Just when the soldiers will be allowed to land and what disposition will be made of them after they had landed has not yet been decided.

Immediately on release from quarantine last evening Colonel Summers sent the following telegram to Washington:

"Steamship Newport, San Francisco, July 12.—To the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington: Oregon troops, just arrived, unanimously object to being mustered out at Portland and lose the right of travel allowance, and request to be mustered out at San Francisco and get travel allowance.

O. SUMMERS,
"Colonel Commanding Second Oregon volunteers."

Governor Geer, who was one of the first to greet the troops, at once called a conference of the Oregon reception commitee representatives, and subsequently sent the following indorsement of the wishes of the regiment:

San Francisco, July 13.—In deference to the unanimous wish of the Oregon regiment, I indorse Colonel Summers' request for mustering out in San Francisco.

"T. T. GEER, Governor of Oregon".

PERCENTAGE OF SICK.

Only One-Third Volunteers in the Philippines are Well.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Advices received by the transport Newport, dated Manila, June 11, are as follows: The volunteers are greatly debilitated in consequence of their hard campaigning through three months of tropic weather. Since the middle of May no volunteer regiment has had a sick list of less than 20 per cent. Most of them at the present date had 25 per cent ill, and a few regiments have less than one third of their number on duty.

The Nebraska regiment has suffered the worst. It came in from San Fernando a few days ago with less than 200 men in the ranks. Some of its companies have only two sets of fours. The South Dakota followed yesterday with 275 men on duty. The Montana and Kansas regiments at San Fernando have not more than 280 available men each. The morning after the Washington troops took Morong a week ago, only 263 men responded to roll call.

The Washington men have been engaged since March 12 in preventing the insurgents armies of the north and south from forming a junction in the region of Laguna de Bay, often being engaged at the same time with the enemy in opposite directions. Twenty-four of the Nebraska officers are on the sick list and the Montana, Kansas, Washington and South Dakota regiments show 20 or more officers in the hospitals or sick in their quarters.

These regiments have borne the brunt of the fighting. Their losses in killed and wounded range from 160 in the Montana regiment to 200 Nebraska men. The loss of the Kansas regiment is second to that of Nebraska, while the Washington and South Dakota regiments follow closely, each with losses about 200. The Oregon regiment also suffered severely. Of the regulars, the Third artillery is the heaviest loser, its killed and wounded numbering 123.

ANOTHER LITTLE BATTLE.

Americans and Filipinos Have One More Brush.

MANILA, July 13.—Lake Laguna de Bay is being patrolled by three troops of the Fourth cavalry under Captain McGraw, and the army gunboat Napidan, commanded by Lieutenant Larsen. The force makes its headquarters on an island, living on cascoes, in which the men are towed about to make unexpected visits to towns where there are small forces of insurgents for the purpose of keeping the rebels moving.

On Tuesday the troops had an engagement at Mantilupa, on the south coast of the lake. They found 500 insurgents there, entrenched near the shore. The Napidan shelled the rebels and a party of American troops, numbering 135, landed and drove them by a sharp running fire to the hills, where they were too strongly intrenched for the small force to attack them.

Two of the cavalrymen were wounded, and the bodies of 10 insurgents were found. It is supposed that the enemy's loss is 35.

Harmony Whisky

For family and medicinal use. Sold by Ben Wilson, The Dalles.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE

For the Year 1897.

By virtue of a warrant issued by the clerk of the county court of the county of Wasco, for the state of Oregon, dated the 17th day of June, 1899, to me directed, commanding me to levy on the goods and chattels of the delinquent tax-payers for said county, for the year 1897, thereto attached, and if none be found, then upon the real property as set forth and described in the said delinquent tax roll, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged therein, together with the costs and expenses, I will, on

Monday, the 14th day of August, 1899

at the front door of the court house in said county, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, subject for redemption, to satisfy said warrant, cost and accruing costs, the hereinafter described pieces or parcels of land, having duly levied upon said pieces or parcels of land and being unable to find any goods or chattels belonging to the respective delinquents therein named.

Dated at Dalles City, Oregon, July 14, 1899.

ROBERT KELLY,
Sheriff Wasco County, Oregon.

Abraham, Rose; lot 22, blk 3, H R Park	$ 0 54
Abraham, Sarah; lot 23, blk 3, H R Park	54
Alcorn, Ida V; lot 40, blk 1, H R Park	54
Allen, Cynthia C; lot 13, blk 3, H R Park	54
Alexander, George W; sw qr, sec 28, 5 s, 12 e, 160 a	7 70
Allison, Charles; lot 4, blk 34 Gates' ad to Dalles City	20 70
Alcorn, W A; lot 44, blk 1, H R Park	54
Ainsworth, L B; lot 9, blk 1, H R Park	54
Anderson, W A; lots 13 and 14, blk 6, Erwin and Watson's 2nd ad H R	1 16
Arbuckle, W H; personal property	4 45
Asher, Adella; lot 17, blk 10, Erwin & Watson's 1st ad to H R	60
Bachelor, Mrs. Wm H; s hf of s hf sec 10, 2 n, 11 e, and n hf, nw qr and sw qr, nw qr and nw qr, sw qr, sec 15, 2 n, 11 e, 320 a	24 64
Bail, Frank; 20 a, in sec 17, 2 n, 10 e	2 70
Baker, W J; se qr of ne qr, and commencing sw corner of se qr nw qr sec 2, 2n, 10 e, thence e, 68 70 rods; thence n 91 rods to line of Benson's D L C; w 68.70 rods; s to beginning all in sec 2, 2 n, 10 e, 80 a	30 25
Baldwin, Charles M; sw qr sec 34 2 n, 15 e, 160 a	8 80
Baldwin, J C; commencing nw cor of Main and Union sts; thence n 120 feet; thence w 100 feet; thence s 120 ft; thence e 100 ft to beginning, all in blk e, Trev ad to D C	31 05
Bargainnin, B D; lot 20, blk 10, Erwin and Watson's 1st addition to Hood River	30
Barnhart, Mary; lot 1, blk 11, Bigelow's bluff addition to D City	2 59
Bart, F B; lots 39 and 40, blk 7, E & W 1st ad to H R	1 20
Bennett, J T, lot 4, blk 11, B ad to Antelope	7 75
Benson, T C; personal	11 00
Billings, A B; personal property	2 40
Birgfeld, Laura E; s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr sec 26, 7 s, 17e, 160 a	10 60
Birgfeld, Otto; personal property	21 70
Blake & Osburn; n hf of s hf of n w qr of sw qr sec 11, 2 n, 10 e 10 a	1 35
Blanchet, F N; s 60 ft of lots 1 and 2, blk 5, Trevett's ad to D C	27 60
Boorman, Wm; commencing s w corner of s w qr of se qr of sec 3 2 n, 10 e, thence w 20 rods; thence n 80; thence e 20 rods; s 80 rods, 10 a	8 30
Blumauer, S; lots G H J K and L, blk 15, Military ad to D C	13 80
Bordie, Joseph; lots 1, 2 and 6, blk 1, Belvue ad D C	2 07
Botsford, Florence; lots 19 and 20, blk 3, Erwin & Watson's 1st ad H R	60
Boyd, N H; lots 25 and 26, blk 1, Erwin & Watson's 1st ad H R	60
Briggs, Mrs M E; personal prop	18 63
Brock, Anna J; com 40 rods n of center of sec 13, 2 n, 10 e; thence n 20 rods; thence e 80 rods; thence s 20 rods; thence w 80 rods; 10 a	14 00
Brown, Walter J; lots 45, 46, 47, 48, blk 6, Erwin & Watson's 1st ad to H R	1 20
Brown, John; lots 1, 2, 3, blk 9, Erwin & Watson's 2nd ad H R	3 00
Brown, George H; s hf of sw qr and nw qr of sw qr and sw qr of nw qr, sec 25, 2 n, 12 e, 160 a	8 64
Buhlman, John; personal prop	8 22
Buckley, Honora; lot 1, blk 76, Mil ad D C	5 18
Bunnell, Catherine E; lots A, B, C, J, K, L, blk 34, Mil ad D C	6 21
Bunnell, D; lots E and F, blk 45, Mil ad D C	2 76
Burlingame, James; ne qr of sw qr and n hf of se qr and ne qr of se qr, sec 34, 4 s, 12 e, 150 a	11 49
Baird, Jessie; lots 3 to 12 incl, blk 3, and lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and part of 7, blk 13, Baird's ad to Antelope	4 80
Cable, Albert E, lots 5 and 6, blk 6 Erwin & Watson's 1st ad to H R	1 20
Campbell, G C; personal prop	10 35
Campbell, H G; nw qr of nw qr, sec 13, 2 n, 10 e, 40 a	8 40
Campbell, Henry H; lots 3 and 4, sec 19, 1 s, 11 e, 67 a	3 62
Campbell, Myra; lots 27 and 28, blk 9, Erwin & Watson's 1st ad to H R	1 20
Campbell, W J; s hf of sw qr of nw qr, sec 13, 2 n, 10 e, 20 a	2 70
Candiana, C F; personal prop	4 40
Carter, M W; lots 17 and 18, blk 7, Erwin & Watson's 1st ad to H R	60
Cascade Water Co; personal property	22 00
Cates, D L; commencing at the ne cor of lot now owned by John Cates on the s line of Alvord avenue; thence southerly at right angles to said a venue to the alley; thence easterly along said alley to the w line of the D L C of W C and Mary Laughlin; thence n along said w line of said land claim to the s side of Alvord avenue; thence w along said avenue to beginning, all in D C, Wasco Co., Oregon	2 73
Chambers, W M; lot 1, being ne qr of ne qr, sec 26, 3 n, 10 e, 39.90 a	3 00
Clark, D S; sw qr se qr sec 21, 2 n 10 e, 40 a	6 40
Clark, D A; personal property	7 21
Clark, Levi; peasonal property	7 42
Clear Lake Lumbering and Irrigating Co.; se qr sec 32, 4 s, 9 e, 160 a	4 40
Cleavenger, A C; se of nw qr sec 12, 2n, 10 e, 40 a	6 75
Coatsworth, Grace, estate of; ne qr and e hf of sw qr and sw qr of sw qr and n hf of se qr sec 12, 1 n, 13 e, also n hf of nw qr sec 13, all in 1 n, 13 e, 379 a	76 74
Coats, Harry C; se qr sec 25, 2n, 9 e, 160 acres	6 05
Cockerline, M J; s hf of se qr and s hf of sw qr of sw qr section 17, 1 s, 14 3, 100 acres	82 84
Coe, H C and O L Stranahan, commencing at nw corner of n e corner of N Coe. D L C in sec 25, 3 n, 10 e, thence s to the center of O R & N Co's right of way on the west line of said D L C thence in an easterly direction following the center line of said right of way 935 feet, thence n, 30 feet to the north boundary of said right of way at which point a stake was set for beginning on corner; thence n 209 feet; thence e 209 feet; thence s 209 feet; thence w 209 feet to beginning; 1 acre	15 75
Clements, Thomas; sw qr sec 20, 1 s, 13 e 160 acres	8 25
Coe, Mrs Kittie; about 30 acres in s w corner of N Coe D L C being an unsold portion of said claim, sections 35 and 36, 3 n, 10 e, except 2 acres described in vol Y of deeds page 156; about 25 a in nw cor of N Coe, D L C, being an unsold portion of said claims, sections 25 and 26, 3 n, 10, e lots 6 and 7, blk 2, in Waucoma; lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in blk 22, Hood River proper	96 60
Collins, E J & Co.; personal property	166 60
Comini, Louis; lots F and G blk 76, Mil ad to D C	13 94
Coon, Jack, (Indian) lots 1, 2, 3, sec 4, 2 n, 11 e, 122 a	8 96
Cordes, P F; beginning ne cor sec 27, 3 n, 10 e; thence e, 5.93 ch n, 8.62 ch to bluff; w along bluff to w line of sec 27; thence s to beginning, 3 a	3 90
Crabtree, D P; nw sec 35, 4 s, 13 e, 160 a	8 48
Crawford, S E; lots 1 and 2, blk 6 Erwin & Watson's 2d ad to H R	1 20
Crehan, Wm; lots 39 and 40, blk 10, Erwin & Watson's 1st ad to H R	60
Crocker, A C; lots 19 and 20, blk 7 E & W 1st ad to H R	60
Crossen, L A; lot 1 blk 1 Trevet's ad to D C	31 05
Crum, Albert; n hf of ne qr, sec 24, 2 n, 12 e, 80 acres	4 32
Cutts, E O; lot 2, sec 33, 3 n, 9 e, 35 acres	1 12
Carr, Matilda; lots 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, blk 4; lots 35 to 48 inclusive, blk 2; lots 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 42, 43, 46, 47, blk 8; lots 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 37, 40, blk 9; lots 1 and 2, blk 24; all of blocks 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, all in H R P	2 70
Coe, Frank; estate, easternmost one of two springs in sw corner of N Coe, D L C sec 35, 3 n. 10 e, one half acre	13 50
Daggett, George; lot F, block 36, Military ad to D C	1 04
Dalles Commission Co; personal property	34 50
Dalles Cold Storage and Commission Co; personal property	20 70
Davenport, Frank; se qr section 32, 3 n, 10 e, 160 acres	11 15
Davenport Bros Lumbering Co; n hf of sw qr, sw qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr sec 15, 2 n, 9 e, se qr sec 14, 2 n, 9 e, 320 acres	104 28
Davis, Silas W; estate of, n hf of nw qr, ne qr, and n hf of se qr sec 14, 2 n, 12 e, 320 a, lot 4, blk 5, D C	57 76
Dietrich, A; all of blk 10, 3d ad to Dufur	9 75
Denton, C W; D L C No 42	83 61
Derham, Charles; 4 lots in Baird's ad to Antelope	3 00
Devin, James; ne qr of ne qr sec 3, 1 n, 12 e, 42 a	2 53
Dillion, Charles; e hf of ne qr sw of ne qr ne qr of sw qr sec 22, 1 n, 14 e, 160 a	11 44
Dimmick, Ann B; ne qr sec 33, 1 n, 10 e, 120 a	8 64
Dodson, John; personal prop	3 30
Dowell, Frank D; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, blk 7, E and W 1st ad to H R	2 70
Drake, R G; lot 48, blk 6, E and W 2d ad to H R	58
Durbin, Sophia; lots 47 and 48 blk 7, E and W 1st ad to H R	1 20
Edwards, Edward; nw qr of nw qr sec 4, n hf of ne qr sec 5, all in 1 s, 13 e, 120 a	11 56
Edwards, Julia, se qr of se qr, sec 33, 1 n, 13 e, 40 acres	3 30
Elliott, J M; se qr sec 7, 2 n, 12 e, 160 acres	11 34
End, W E: personal property	1 77
Erwin, Robert, lots 4, 5, 36, 43, 45, 46, blk 9; all of blks 2 and 3, E & W 2nd ad to H R	3 90
Erwin, Jane A; all unsold lots in E & W 1st ad to H R	3 00
Everett, Abbie L; lots 5 and 6 blk 5, E & W 2nd ad to H R	1 20
Falkner, Marcellus; lot 5 blk 1 D C	4 20
Feak, Edward; n hf of se qr of ne qr sec 13, 2 n, 10 e, 20 acres	4 20
Feak, James E; nf of nw qr of se qr sec 2 n, 10 e, 30 acres	6 30
Feldhansen, Peter; commencing at se corner of nw qr of sw qr; thence n 70 rods; thence e 40 rods; thence s 30 rods; thence e 30 rods, thence 40 rods, w 70 rods to beginning, sec 1, 2 n, 10 e	6 75
Ferguson, Luke; beginning at a point where the w line of Laughlin's D L C intersects the n line of Alvord ave in Neyce & Gibson's ad to D C, Or, thence n 66 deg w, along the n line of Alvord avenue 81 feet; thence n, 32 deg 30 min e, 108 feet to the s line of Fulton's ad to D C; thence s 66 deg e, along the s line of Fulton's ad to D C to the west line of Laughlin's D L C to beginning	13 80
Fewel, Edward; commencing 9 68 ch w of ne cor Benson's D L C thence n 7 ch; thence w 8.81 ch; thence s 7 ch; thence e 8.81 ch to beginning in sec 35, 3 n, 10 e, 6 a	4 00
Fisher, George A; lots A.B,C,D,E, F, blk 112, Mil ad to D C	2 07
Fisher, J W; undivided hf of lots G,H,I, blk 12; undivided hf interest in lots A,B,C,D,E, F, blk 35; undivided hf interest in lots K,L blk 38 all in Mil ad to D C	2 94
Fisher, Joseph; lot 11, blk 8, Big ad to D C	2 59
Fisher, J W; trustee, lots 4, 5, 6, blk 21; Gates' ad to D C	43 13
Fitch, J C; lots 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, blk 6, E and W ad to H R	3 00
Fitzgerald, Wm; lots 31, 32, blk 9, E and W ad to H R	1 20
Falkman, J; lots 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, blk 8, H R Park	1 35
Foreman, W H; personal prop	3 31
Fowler, W H; l