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ALL FOR LOVE

By WALTER BESANT.

The only occupant of the room was the young fellow whom I had seen in the boat with the extraordinarily beautiful girl. He was knocking the balls about for amusement. There was no marker. I observed that he blushed violently when I invited him to play a game—more violently, that is, than a boy of 18 ought to blush. He accepted, however, and we played five games, Paul watching the play in a chair. Presently we began to talk about the village. The boy said that partly because it was eight miles from a station and partly because there were no lodgings except at the inn visitors very rarely found their way to the place. As for society, he said, blushing crimson—we could not say why—a few people lived in the villas beyond the church outside the little town—his own people among them, but it was a very dull and quiet place. For his own part—but here he blushed again and did not complete his sentence.

"For your own part," said Paul, "you desire to hear nothing but the beating of the waves on the shore and the cry of the sea birds all your life."

"And yet," the boy replied, with a touch of sadness in his voice, "I do not know how I am to get anything else. But that does not matter to you," he added quickly. Then, as if afraid of saying more than he desired to say, he wished us good night and went away.

"Why can't he expect anything else?" Paul asked. "The boy wants to go to sea, I suppose, or on the stage, or into the army, or to become a poet, or to do something which his father won't let him do. He's a pretty pink and white sort of boy; sometimes they turn out well, that sort of make. And he's a gentleman. Well, I shall go and put a compress on my ankle. Help me up stairs, old man."

He went up stairs, and I returned to the coffee room. It was then about 10 o'clock. The place was so quiet and still that the silence oppressed me.

Then I heard steps outside the house and in the hall, and a man appeared at the door. He peered round, saw me sitting beside a couple of candles, hesitated for a moment, and then came in. It was a public room, and I suppose he had a perfect right to use it if he pleased, but I resented his intrusion. When he took off his hat, I perceived by the light of my two candles that he was perfectly bald, that his whiskers and eyebrows were white, that his eyes were red, his lips thick, his cheeks as fiercely red as his eyes, and his nose swollen. I declare that the very first aspect of this man made me tremble and shiver. I cannot tell why—it may have been a presentiment of mischief, yet he did no harm to me. Sometimes I have thought that this natural loathing was caused by the inexpressible wickedness of the man's face.

"I think," he said—his voice was raspy and grating—"I think that I saw young Robert Reeve leave the inn a little while ago."

"There was a young gentleman here," I replied, "who played a game of billiards with me and is gone."

"Yes, the same, the same. Nice boy, sir, ain't he?"

"He appears to be so."

"Are you a friend of his—of the family, may I ask?" He leaned forward and grinned horribly. Why did he grin? "An old friend perhaps of former and happier times? Yet not quite old enough, I should say"——

"I have not the pleasure of knowing them."

"Ah!" He leaned back in his chair and breathed another sigh, apparently of satisfaction. "Ah! A thousand pities for him, poor boy; but, of course, it is worse, much worse, for the girl. But you do not know the family yet. You would be interested"——

"Not at all," I said. "Pray do not waste village scandals upon me."

"Village scandals? My dear sir you are greatly mistaken—greatly mistaken. It is a worldwide—why, I could tell scandals—why, I could tell you things about this village which"——

I perceived that the old fellow had been drinking, which was perhaps the cause of his familiarity and his strange confidences. However, I left him.

In the morning Paul's ankle was still swollen, and I agreed to leave him and go on with the walk alone. He, for his own part, thought he would send to town for some books and stay where he was. The place was quiet; the inn was comfortable; he should be neither lonely nor dull. I thought of the boy—this Robert Reeve, if that was the name—perhaps he would turn up at the inn, and then I thought of the girl. There was certainly one possibility which might make a stay at this place very far from dull. But I said nothing about her.

After breakfast I strapped my knapsack and started for the solitary walk of 25 miles a day for a fortnight or so. When one is young, so many friends are made at every halt that there is no time to feel lonely.

Three weeks later I found waiting for me on my arrival at a certain town which was on our proposed route a letter from Paul. It was short and without explanation begged me to get back to him as soon as I received the letter. This request gave me an uneasy feeling.

What should Paul—Paul, the self reliant—want with me or with any one? If a man wanted counsel, he generally went to Paul for it, but Paul himself asked no man's counsel. It could not be that Paul was in a scrape of any kind.

It was not till 9 in the evening that I reached the place. Paul was not in the inn. The landlord told me, however, that he was quite well and that he was most probably at Mr. Reeve's. This he said with a meaning smile and added that he would certainly be back again before 11 o'clock. I went into the coffee room and sat down to wait.

The old baldhead again, the man with the red eyes and the white eyebrows—he followed me into the coffee room.

"Back again, my dear sir?" he began cheerfully. "Back again? I hardly expected this. Yes, I saw you drive down the street. The horse and cart belong to old Poulton, the man who burned down his own hayricks for the insurance. The fellow who drove you is said to be reformed. A very violent character once and in prison many times."

I paid no attention to these revelations. He took a chair, however, called for some brandy and water and went on talking.

"Strange doings," he said. "Strange doings since you went away. Your friend, sir—ah, poor young man. Trapped, I am afraid, trapped." He drank half his glass of brandy and water and drummed the table with his fingers, repeating with great satisfaction that my poor young friend was trapped.

"Now"—I grew pretty hot at this interference—"if you have come here to tell me stories and made up scandal, walk out of the door, or, old as you are, I shall put you out."

"Don't be violent, young man. Pray don't be violent. Why, you are like your friend. I warned him a week ago—I thought it my duty to warn him—and what was the consequence? Language more rude than I thought possible for a barrister and a gentleman to employ."

"I dare say you deserved it."

"What? For warning a young man on the edge of a precipice? Oh, what a world is this! What an ungrateful world!"

"I think," I said, "that you are a very meddlesome and impertinent person. Why do you speak to me at all?"

"Because I must speak. Young man, if you have any friendship for your friend—the other young man who swears—drag him away."

He locked and spoke so much in earnest that I began to fear there might be some danger of an unknown and unsuspected kind.

"What danger?" I asked.

"The danger?" He leaned across the table and shook a warning forefinger in my face. "The danger of a most lamentable connection. You do not know—how should you?—the nature of this village and its residents."

He leaned across the table and shook a warning forefinger in my face.

I began to wonder if the man was mad or if there was method in his madness. "This place, sir, is the refuge of those who can no longer live among their fellow men. Here all alike have a disgraceful past and can meet on equal terms. In fact, it would be in the highest degree unmannerly to speak of what may have happened. Some words, such as detection, punishment, justice and the like, are never used here. Be careful not to use them."

"Good heavens!"

"Why not? People must live somewhere. Surely it is best, when a man comes out, to join a community of others who have either come out or been driven from society. Ah, my young friend, I have now been here six months and more, and I have as yet regarded the possession of this knowledge as a sacred secret, but to see a young gentleman trapped—I cannot longer remain silent. I cannot indeed."

I wanted to ask him if he had recently "come out," but I forbore.

"In the very first villa outside the town," this agreeable person went on, "there lives a lady who was once tried for her life in Scotland. She got off because the verdict was "not proved." But she did it, my dear sir, she did it. I have read the evidence, and I think I may be allowed some experience in evidence. She did it."

"Well?"

"And on the other side of my house lives a man who was cashiered—drummed out of the army, sir, and he a major—for cowardice. Oh, yes! My house is between them."

"And what have you done?" I asked impudently.

He shook his head sadly, as if I was greatly to blame for asking so indiscreet a question.

"Opposite to us there lives an aged clergyman. Ask him—I am not a libelous person—I say only ask him why he holds no benefice now—ask him that. To say of his neighbor that he is a fraudulent bankrupt and lives upon the profits would not surprise you, I suppose. And of the Hon. Mr. Arthur Mompesson, another of our neighbor residents, that he was expelled all his clubs for cheating at cards would not strike you perhaps as at all an unusual incident in a gentleman's career."

"But what did you do?" For the man was reeling out these accusations with a malignant joy which made one's brain turn. "What is it that you have done?"

He shook his head again.

"And there's another man, who made his fortune by wrecking ships, overinsuring them and then overloading them. He is a churchwarden now—ho, ho! And as for old Reeve, as he calls himself now, who wants to throw over his old friends, refuses to speak to me if he meets me and has forbidden me the house—why, I defended him, sir, I defended him, and this is his gratitude."

"You—you defended him? What were you then?"

"What was I, sir? I would have you know, sir, that I was a barrister, sir, and a queen's counsel, sir. What do you think of that?"

"You were a barrister and a queen's counsel? Then why are you no longer either? What did you do?" I asked again.

He shook his head no longer, but sprang to his feet, with a fierce gesture, and for a moment I thought he would have made for me.

"Why," I said, looking him steadily in the face, "if you are no longer a Q. C., what is it that you have done?"

He made no reply, but actually fled from the room. He ran out of it and down the street, and I saw him no more.

At 11 Paul came home. He was evidently in a state of high excitement. "I sent for you," he said, "because I must tell some one, and I know I can trust you. Sit down and listen to me without speaking one word."

As for the substance of his tale, it was what one might have expected. He was in love, madly in love, and with the very girl—the beautiful creature whom I had seen on the river. Her name was Isabel. The largest and finest house in the place belonged to her father, who was, it appeared, a man of considerable wealth. So far all seemed plain and easy sailing.

"You love her, Paul," I said. "No occasion to repeat it. And—if one may have the impertinence to ask—does the young lady"——

"She refuses me," he replied. All this time he had been walking about the room in a violent agitation. "She refuses me."

"Refuses you?"

"Refuses me. Mind, there is a reason. The dear girl owned today that if it were not for this reason—she—she"—Here he choked.

"Is the reason insurmountable?"

To be Continued.

Even wealth has its burdens. It is said that Rockefeller is expected to pay an income tax to the general government of $152,225 assessed on $125,000,000 worth of property. The Jay Gould estate is not expected to pay more than $80,800; Russell Sage, $90,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $81,000; William K. Vanderbilt, $76,960; John Jacob Astor, $50,000. The government evidently thinks it is worth something to be rich.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The company which has just been formed for taking over the works at the isthmus of Panama has issued a report, giving, says the *Engineer*, what it professes to be an accurate idea of the present state of the canal. It had been expected that after being abandoned for nearly five years to the ravaging influences of the floods from the river Chagres, and the growth of vegetation which flourishes with remarkable luxuriance at the isthmus, the works would have been greatly deteriorated, necessitating perhaps the re-excavating and banking of those sections of the canal already completed. Judging from the report issued by the liquidator, the canal itself has remained practically intact, and the machinery and other plant has only partly deteriorated from the climate.

The first section of the canal, from Colon to a distance of 21.700 kiloms., has been greatly modified by the action of the river which has flowed into it, and after following the incline of the canal for about five kiloms., the river deposits a great deal of sediment and turns off into the Rio Mindi, which has considerably enlarged during the past four years. Beyond the point where the Chagres breaks into the canal the works are in very good condition, though they are so covered with vegetation as to be sometimes indistinguishable from the surrounding country, and it is explained that this is one of the reasons why untechnical observers have insisted so often upon the complete ruin of the works. The report urges that, so far from being a disadvantage, this growth has actually been of service in preserving the canal, and the vegetation can be cleared away at very little cost. After the maritime reach, which terminates at 22.500 kiloms., are the works of the first lock, and these are in excellent state of preservation. From this point the cutting continues with an embankment 50 meters in height, but notwithstanding the steepness of the sides not a stone has given way, and this is set down to the protection afforded by the dense vegetation. This state of things is unchanged across the plain of Tavernilla as far as kilom. 36; at this point the elevation runs close to the river, from which the water descends during the rainy season. This is particularly noticeable between kiloms. 25 and 28 and between kiloms. 33 and 34. In the middle of the plain of Tavernilla are the large cunettes, which, notwithstanding their steep incline, have been in no way affected by the severe floods of four years ago. The works facing San Pablo are also unchanged, though entirely covered with vegetation. The same condition prevails up as far as the second lock, where the cutting had first been made in view of a level canal, and then altered to meet the exigencies of the plan ultimately adopted.

The canal then follows the bottom of the narrow valley, where it now and then cuts the river as far as the 40th kilom. The result is that the filling-up process has been very active, in consequence of the floods, and the vegetation in this part is particularly luxuriant. At Matachin, where preparations were made for the third lock, the works are often covered with water, but the cutting is nevertheless in a good state of preservation. After Matachin the canal leaves the valley of the Chagres and enters the valley of the Obispo. Here, at the 46th kilom., the works for the fourth lock are in good order, and owing to the uneven state of the ground the canal has a depth in certain places of 44 meters. A little more than a kilometer further on the banking fell in during the work of cutting. From the 48th kilom. a cunette has been made over a distance of several hundred meters through a very hard rock. Then after passing the works between the Obispo and the Rio Camacho, the valley extends and merges into the plain of Emperador. In cutting through the high ground in this plain the canal has a depth varying from 35 to 40 meters. The fifth lock at this point is likewise in an excellent state.

From kilom. 52.600 are the works of the Culebra, and at one place, where the depth is about 40 meters, the bank has fallen in. Notwithstanding the influx of water, the works are very much in the same state as they were five years ago, though between kiloms. 54.300 and 55.400 the soft soil that had to be cut through has given way. This is due entirely to the action of the water, and it is stated that with proper drainage the difficulty can be overcome. The same influence has been at work on the Pacific slope, where a great deal of shifting soil has been met with. Between the sixth and the tenth lock, descending toward the Pacific, there is nothing worthy of remark, except that the works are very humid and the vegetation is very thick. From the tenth lock the valley opens out into a low, marshy country, and between kiloms. 65.500 and 66.700 the canal has been partly filled up. Further on the canal is in a better state of preservation, owing to the water having freer course. The maritime channel commences at the 68th kilom. It makes a detour around the mouth of the Rio Grande, and then continues in a straight line until within 200 meters of the northern point of Perico Island. In some parts, where the channel is exposed to the winds, it has been filled up by as much as four meters. As regards the machinery and other material, the report speaks favorably but sparingly. Of the sixteen dredgers of 120 horse power ten are almost as good as new, and have hardly been used, but the others will require a great deal of repairing. There are several other dredgers, including two marine dredgers and two of the Suez type. All the floating material is found on different points of the canal, principally at Colon and upon the Pacific slope. The rolling stock is likewise distributed over different portions of the canal, and is not in such a bad condition as might have been expected. Some of the locomotives have been repaired since 1888, and may again be put into service; but many of the wagons have rotted in the destructive climate. In short, it is thought that all the metal plant will be available for use after being overhauled. The wharves at Colon and Boca, the docks and other installations will have to be entirely reconstructed, and repairs will be needed in every direction before the work can be resumed. The railways will likewise have to be relaid; the wooden sleepers are entirely useless, but the steel sleepers are still serviceable. The rails, nuts, and bolts will all have to be replaced. In view of the many costly repairs that will have to be carried out before the work of cutting the canal can be proceeded with, it is difficult to understand the project of the company, whose available capital of not more than twelve millions sterling will be practically swallowed up in preliminary works. It is not pretended, even, that the new company has any definite plan in view.

The first object is to get a few hands at work upon the isthmus, so as to fulfill the clause of the agreement with the government of Colombia which makes it necessary that the work should be resumed before the end of October, in default of which all the material would be confiscated. When half of the capital has been spent in preliminary works the technical commission will meet to decide whether it is worth while to continue the work, in which event the public will be asked to subscribe about twenty millions sterling. If, on the other hand, it is found advisable to pursue the undertaking any further, the money already subscribed will be used for working the Panama railroad, in which the old company had a considerable interest. So far, no plan for completing the canal has been definitely adopted, and this matter will be left to the technical commission which will be appointed as soon as the company is in working order.

Rufus M. Ramsey, state treasurer of Illinois, died of heart disease on the 11th.

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Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains,
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-pictures of Venus, 16½ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was $350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of a whole family.

I. F. CALBREATH. E. E. GOUCHER.

Calbreath & Goucher.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

McMINNVILLE - - - - OREGON

(Office over Braly's bank.)

LEGAL BLANKS.

The following general forms are always in stock and for sale at the Reporter office:

Warranty Deeds	Real Estate Mortgage
Quit-claim Deeds	Chattel Mortgage
Bond for Deed	Satisfaction of Mort.
Farm Lease	Transfer of Mortgage
Notes and Receipts.	Bill of Sale

We carry a large stock of stationery and are prepared to do job printing of every sort in the best style of the art and at low figures.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned as sheriff of Yamhill county, state of Oregon, under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Yamhill county, bearing date of October 5th, A. D. 1894, upon and to enforce that certain judgment and order of sale made by said court on the 26th day of March, 1894, in that certain action therein pending, wherein John Jones was plaintiff and Joseph Wood and Louisa Wood were defendants, in which it was adjudged that said plaintiff, John Jones, recover from the said defendants, Joseph Wood and Louisa Wood, in U. S. gold coin, the principal sum of Eighty-one and 43-100ths dollars, and interest thereon from March 26th, 1894, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and the sum of $25.00 attorneys fees, and the costs and disbursements taxed at $27.85, and for accruing costs, and ordering the sale of the hereinafter described real property attached in said action on the 15th day of December, 1893, to obtain funds to pay the several sums of money above stated, and accruing costs.

And whereas, on the 15th day of December, 1893, W. L. Warren, the duly qualified and acting sheriff of Yamhill county, Oregon, at that time, duly levied upon and attached, in said action, the following described real property belonging to the said defendants Joseph Wood and Louisa Wood, to-wit:

Lots numbered three (3) and four (4) and the north forty feet of lots twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) of block C, Hobson's addition to the town of Newberg, in Yamhill county, state of Oregon.

Now therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment and order of sale, and in pursuance of the commands of said writ, I will, on Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1894, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the court house door in McMinnville, Yamhill county, Oregon, sell subject to redemption, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the above described real property, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this the 16th day of October, 1894.

W. G. HENDERSON, Sheriff of Yamhill County, Oregon.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the estate of Benjamin Antrim, deceased, has filed his final account in the county court for Yamhill county, state of Oregon, and said court has set Saturday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1894, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day as the time to hear said final account, and of objections thereto, and to the settlement thereof.

Dated Nov. 6th, 1894.

J. R. FORREST, Administrator of the Estate of Benj. Antrim, deceased.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, as sheriff of Yamhill county, State of Oregon, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Yamhill county, bearing date of October 19th, A. D. 1894, upon and to enforce the judgment and order of sale made by said court on the 26th day of September, 1894, in that certain suit wherein Charity A. Richardson was plaintiff, and R. B. Hibbs, Carrie C. Hibbs, R. Jacobson and McMinnville National Bank were defendants, in which it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff, Charity A. Richardson, do have and recover of and from the said defendant, R. B. Hibbs, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.00) together with interest thereon from the 2d day of September, A. D. 1893, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and the further sum of $100.00 attorneys' fees and the costs and disbursements taxed at $15.60, and for accruing costs, and ordering the sale of the following described real property, to-wit:

The north half of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of section Sixteen (16), in township Three (3) south, range Six (6) west of the Willamette meridian, in Yamhill county, Oregon, containing 220 acres more or less.

Also block numbered or lettered "C" in C. G. Saylor's addition to the City of McMinnville, Yamhill county, Oregon, as shown upon the duly recorded plat thereof, now of record in the recorder's office of said county.

In which said suit it was ordered, adjudged and decreed by said court that said real property be sold as by law required, and that said two tracts of land be sold separately, and that out of the money arising from said sale there be paid,

First, the costs and expenses of said sale and of this suit and accruing costs.

Second, the sum of $1,000.00, together with interest thereon from the 2d day of September, A. D. 1893, at the rate of ten per cent per annum and $100.00 attorneys' fees due the plaintiff, Charity A. Richardson.

Third, to the payment of the sum of $108.80, with interest on said sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 13th day of December, A. D. 1893, and the sum of $20.00 special attorneys fees due the defendant R. Jacobson.

Fourth, to the payment of the sum of $100.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 19th day of September, 1893, and $25.00 stipulated attorneys' fees due the defendant, McMinnville National Bank.

Now, therefore by virtue of said execution, judgment and order of sale, and in pursuance of the commands of said writ, I will on Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1894, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the court house door in McMinnville, Yamhill county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the above described real property, to satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this the 1st day of November, 1894.

W. G. HENDERSON, Sheriff of Yamhill County, Oregon.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, as executor of the estate of Andrew Shuck, deceased, has filed in the county court of Yamhill county, state of Oregon, his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and that said court has ordered that said account and objections thereto be heard by said court at the usual place of holding said court in the court house in McMinnville, in said county and state, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December, 1894, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and make or file objections to said account. 43-4

Oct. 26th, 1894. C. A. WALLACE, Executor.

RAMSEY & FENTON, Att'ys for said Estate.