NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Passed by the United States Senate.

Opposition Consisted of Six Votes.

A Number of Amendments Made—Maritime Company's Stock to Be Called In and Replaced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The senate passed the Nicaraguan canal bill at 2:40 p. m., without taking a vote, by unanimous consent. Reconsideration of the passage of the measure was allowed in order that an aye and no vote might be taken, and the bill passed, 48 to 6.

After the senate had passed the Nicaragua canal bill, it was decided to make the anti-scalping bill unfinished business.

A number of amendments were made to theNicaragua canal bill, and there were innumerable short speeches during the day. There was, however, no opposition to the vote when the time came, and roll call on it developed only six votes in opposition to its final passage.

The Nicaragua canal bill, as it passed, continues the name of the Maritime Canal Company. It provides for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of stock at $100 each. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued, except that held by the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican governments. The company is also required to redeem and cancel the bonds and scrip heretofore issued by the company, and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with these requirements treasury warrants to the amount of $5,000,000 are authorized, with the proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the actual cash value of the rights, privileges, franchises and property at the time of payment, the value to be determined by commissioners to be appointed by the president.

This being done the secretary of the treasury is authorized to subscribe 925,000 shares of the company's stock for the government of the United States; the present members of the board of directors are then to resign, and a board of seven is to be appointed, consisting of five in behalf of the United States, and one each in behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the president, and confirmed by the senate. No two of them are to be residents of any one state, and no person who has heretofore been interested in the canal company is to be appointed to this office. They are also prohibited from being interested in contracts on the canal. Each of the directors, except the president is to receive a salary of $5,000 a year, and the president is to have $6,000. All traveling expenses are to be paid. Annual reports are required.

There is a provision against declaring a dividend, except on net earnings. The company is authorized to contract for the completion of the canal within six years. Payments are restricted to $20,000,000 annually. The canal is to be large enough "for the use of the largest seagoing vessels, at a cost not exceeding the estimate of the engineers, and not to exceed $110,000,0000."

This amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work, to be used as occasion requires. The bill gives the government a lien on the property to secure the repayment of the moneys advanced, and the president is empowered to declare a forfeiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascertainment. The president is also authorized to secure any change in or modification of the terms of the concession, either from the concessionaries or from Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

In case of the failure in such negotiations the president is also empowered to negotiate for another route across the isthmus. He is further required to open negotiations for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or any other treaty found to be in existence and standing in the way of the construction of the canal. The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed, but the right to protect it against the interruption of business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is reserved.

The votes against the bill were cast by Bates, of Tennessee; Caffery, of Louisiana; Cockrell, of Missouri; Mantle, of Montana; Martin, of Virginia, and Smith, of New Jersey.

The anti-scalping bill was taken up on a vote of 33 to 21, but no effort was then made to resume its consideration. The result of the vote was to give it first place on the calendar, but the understanding is that it shall not be pressed in opposition to the peace treaty or appropriation bills.

The following bills passed the senate today: Granting to the Clearwater Valley Railroad company the right of way through the Nez Perces' Indian land in Idaho, and extending the privilege of immediate transportation of dutiable goods to the port of Astoria, Oregon.

CAFFERY'S RESOLUTION.

Washington, Jan. 21.—At the opening of the senate McMillan presented credentials of Julius Caesar Burrows, re-elected senator from Michigan. They were filed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Caffery requesting from the president any information he may have received from agents or representatives of the so-called Filipino republic relative to conditions in the Philippines, was laid before the senate. Caffery said the resolution was very important. He thought it likely that the statements concerning conditions in the islands made in public print were true. If true, the question of fact concerning the islands had an important bearing on the pending peace treaty. The resolution was adopted.

IN DAWSON CITY.

The Klondike Metropolis Filled with Sick Gold Hunters.

Dawson, Dec. 22 (via Seattle, Jan. 21).—The situation here is gloomy. The number of sick is increasing, and the six hospitals are full.

The mounted police have donated for the help of the poor some $30,000 in cash from their treasury. This leaves them with but $4000 cash on hand.

Commisioner Ogilvie called a meeting to decide on ways and means for relieving the situation, and a memorial asking for aid will be sent to Washington. It is estimated that $5000 a month will be required to pay for the treatment of indigent patients. The death rate this winter has been almost as great as in the summer.

Several stampedes to new fields have recently occurred, but in each case the goldseekers were disappointed.

THE GOLD STANDARD

AGREED UPON BY THE HOUSE COINAGE COMMITTEE.

Bland's Effort to Substitute a Free Silver Provision Failed by Two Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The house coinage, weights and measures committee today by strictly a party vote, orderd a favorable report on the substitute for house bill to fix the standard of value in the United States and for other purposes. The bill provides in substance that the standard in the United States shall be the gold dollar; that all contracts existing and in future shall be computed in reference to the standard; that there shall be established a treasury department of issue and redemption; that greenbacks shall be retired and that upon their retirement gold bills shall be substituted therefor.

No silver dollars are to be hereafter coined except from bullion now in the treasury; the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, coin silver into subsidiary coin as public urgency demands, and the re-coinage of old, worn, uncurrent subsidiary coin without a special appropriation therefor is permitted; such current of bullion to be concurrent with the retirement of the treasury notes the same as if coined into silver dollars, and the coinage of such subsidiary coin is not to be limited to $50,000,000. The bill is supplementary to the currency reform bill, which is still being fought over in the committee on banking and currency.

Bland offered a substitute for the single gold standard feature a bill providing for free bi-metallic coinage, and it was voted down, 6 to 8, a strict party vote. The committee then directed the chairman, Stone of Pennsylvania, to call up and press the bill at the earliest possible moment.

THE OREGON GOES ON

HER DESTINATION IS THE BAY OF MANILA.

The Philippine Commission Has Received Its Final Instruction from the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Oregon is not going to Samoa, but will go straight ahead to Manila after taking coal at Honolulu, according to officials of the navy department.

A FINAL CONFERENCE.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Secretary Hay had what will probably be the final conference with the members of the Philippine commission today, and gave them full instructions on every point that it likely to arise.

BITTEN BY STAGE SPIDER.

Sleeping Drummer Gets a Bad Fright in a Variety Theater.

There is one New York drummer who declares he will avoid the wicked city of Chicago in all future trips to the West. During a recent visit to Chicago this drummer, in looking for Wild West amusement, went to a variety theatre, and, being unable to get a seat in the body of the house, took a box adjoining the stage. The performance lacked the anticipated interest, and finally the New Yorker fell asleep. In the midst of his slumber a band of chorus girls came on in a musical fishing scene. Each girl carried a fishing rod, with line and hook baited with large imitation insects. The one nearest the New Yorker dangled a large purple and gold spider from her hook, and, seeing the sleeping drummer, she made a well-directed cast and landed the spider full upon his nose. The sleeper awoke with a start, to see the poisonous terror playfully trickling his Cyrano probosis. With a yell which almost caused a stampede in the house the terrified drummer dashed from the box shrieking:

"Where is a toctor? Where is a toctor? I'm bitten by a darantula."

And it was only the roars of the audience that awoke him to the fact that it was an imitation insect.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price 25 and 50c per bottle. Try it. Lunn & Brooks, druggists.

Wheat ripens in Chile and Argentine in January; in Peru in November.

INSOLENCE OF NATIVES

American Authority Is Not Recognized

By the President of the Viscayas.

Rumors of a Contemplated Attack at Manila—Filipinos Disregard the Picket Lines.

MANILA, Jan. 21.—President Lopez, of the Viscayan federation, has replied to President McKinley's proclamtion of the 9th inst. He claims that the revolutionary government antedates the Paris treaty by over two years. He says he has never been officially notified of the existence of the treaty, and therefore he declines to recognize American authority and refuses to allow Americans to embark in force without express orders from the government at Malo Los. General Miller, commander of the expedition, replied that the Americans cannot recognize president Lopez's authority because the Filipino republic is not recognized by the powers. He also expressed regret at the determination of the Filipinos to resist his just claim. The United States gunboat Petrel and the Spanish gunboat El Cano are near Ilo Ilo.

The natives at the forts mistook the United States cruiser Baltimore's meal pennant for a challenge, and hoisted a red rag on the fort thrice daily, lowering it simultaneously with the Baltimore's pennant. Coasting steamers, which have arrived here, report that the natives are fortifying Falbayog and the island of Samar, refusing to allow the Americans to land there. The garrison consists of 1000 men, armed with spears and bolos. They have only six rifles.

Owing to persistent rumors of a contemplated attack upon Manila on Saturday and Sunday, the American troops were confined to their quarters all guards were doubled and, as a measure of precaution, the foreign flags were displayed on business and private houses everywhere, as on the day of the entry of the Americans into the city.

A CONFLICT AVOIDED.

Manila, Jan. 13, via Hong Kong, Jan. 21.—The Americans and Filipinos were probably nearer a conflict this afternoon than at any time since the occupation. Fortunately the matter was amicably settled. A Filipino lieutenant, imagining that his men had been insulted by some American troops, marched a company of forty armed natives to the line of the Americans, and the sentries, four in number, back of the Montana regiment, in obedience to orders, were compelled to retire from the outpost in order to avoid trouble, as the Filipinos disobeyed the command to halt, but deployed into the canebrake and assumed a determined and threatening attitude.

Lieutenant Jansen, who was in command of the post, telegraphed to brigade headquarters, and General Otis personally investigated the matter. The Filipino captain was summoned, and he was also found to be excited. As a result of the conference he admitted that the Filipino lieutenant had exceeded his authority. His men were drawn up in line, saluted, courtesies were exchanged, and the Filipinos retired.

The incident is significant, as it shows the tendency of the Filipinos to disregard the pickets, knowing that the Americans are not willing to commence hostilities.

MILLER HAS LANDED.

New York, Jan. 21.—A special to the World from Washington says: General Miller's expedition has landed on Guimaras island, three miles from Ilo Ilo, without opposition, General Otis cables from Manila. Landing was necessary because of the crowded condition of the troops on the transports.

Experience has proved that the soldiers lose spirit and fighting qualities when confined long on board ship, so the war department asked General Otis to ascertain if it was possible for General Miller to land his expedition near Ilo Ilo. He cabled that it was, and was then instructed to order a landing.

It was deemed inadvisable to advise this expedition to return to Manila without having landed, because it was feared that the natives of Luzon would think the Filipinos at Ilo Ilo repulsed the Americans.

The president's policy of pacification will be continued, and no attempt to land at Ilo Ilo will be made at present The island on which the men have landed is healthy and has an abundance of water.

NEW LAW FOR ALASKA

CARTER BILL RETURNED TO THE LOWER HOUSE.

Salaries of Officers Rearranged—The Statutes of Oregon Are Followed Considerably.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The Carter bill, relating to the government of Alaska, was favorably reported to the house by Broderick, of the house committee on territories. It preserves the general plan of the senate bill, but makes numerous changes. An important amendment provides that "whenever practicable, the secretary of the interior shall require that all children, between the ages of 6 and 15 years, shall attend public or private schools, where instruction shall be in English, at least three months in each year." Another amendment gives the term of the United States district court at Skagway, in August of each year. Other changes give the appointments of notaries to the governor; increase the governor's salary from $4,000 to $5,000, and decreases the judge's salary from $6,000 to $5,000, and makes all testamentary and probate procedure under the laws of Oregon.

This was District of Columbia Day in the house, and the major portion of the day was devoted to local legislation. The only action of public importance was the passage of the bill to extend the navigation laws of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands. The provisions of the bill grant American registry to all vessels flying the Hawaiian flag, owned by citizens of Hawaii on July 7, 1898.

BRUIN DIDN'T LIKE THE SAMPLE

Philadelphia Times: A wooden leg saved the life of a young man named Kelly, who lives near Lackawaxen, Pike county. Kelly was returning from a visit to the home of his sweetheart at Barryville, a few miles distant, late on Sunday night, when he was chased by a bear. A wooden leg impeded his progress, and the animal soon overtook him. With one cuff of its paw Kelly was sent sprawling. The bear pounced upon him and began chewing on the wooden leg, but after consuming half the leg, trouser and shoe, Bruin evidently became disgusted and walked away. Kelly reached home nearly frozen, but thankful that his life was saved.

THE MEAT WAS BAD

AFFIDAVIT BY A PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER SURGEON.

Beef Furished His Command Had to Be Buried—Charges Against General Eagan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The board of survey appointed by Secretary Alger to pass upon the question of proper condemnation of a large quantity of beef destined for the troops in Porto Rico, has received from Captain Barclay H. Warburton, of the Pennsylvania volunteer artillery, a sworn statement of the condition of the refrigerated beef on board the transport Manitoba, which transport was at Ponce from August 10th to 25th. In the course of this statement Captain Warburton says:

"I ate of the beef which the transport Manitoba brought to Porto Rico. It was served to the officers' mess on the United States transport Mississippi, which brought my command back to New York. When I say I ate the meat, I must qualify my statement by saying, I tried to eat the meat. It was so bad that it was impossible to swallow it. In my opinion the meat was not good, nor was it fit for issue. All beef issued to my battalion was bad, and had to be buried immediately upon delivery at our camp."

CHARGES AGAINST EAGAN.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The charges and specifications, upon which Commissary General Eagan is to be tried this week, have been given to the press. They are as fellows:

Charge 1st—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Charge 2d—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The specifications are two in number, and consist of language used in his statement before the war investigating commission regarding General Miles.

DUG FOR WEALTH.

More than forty years ago old Jim Dolliver, a rich owner of timber land and mills, buried $42,000 in gold somewhere between the Forks and Murphy's, in Maine. He had come from Montreal along the old French voyageurs' trail, and reaching the Forks, had told the landlord of the hotel that he had been followed by a party of French and Indian outlaws all the way from the St. Lawrence river.

"I have nearly five score hundred yellow sovereigns in my batteau," he said, "and if I don't bury my money now the crazy devils will rob me before I get to Waterville."

He left the hotel at 10 o'clock that night and was away three days. On his return he remarked to the landlord:

"Well, I've put that money where the archangel Gabriel can't find it."

Then he took a hearty supper, went to bed, slept two days and two nights, and awoke a raving maniac. For a week he fought Indians and buried untold treasure in his delirium, and died in the act of shooting a Mohawk chief who had invaded his sick fancy for the purpose of robbing him.

For a dozen years after Dolliver's death his heirs advertised for the missing wealth and increased the reward until the finder was entitled to seventy-five per cent of all he should discover. Having spent nearly $2,000 in advertising, the heirs gave it up as a bad job, after which the people who knew the story continued the work at their own expense. For twenty years the digging went on at all seasons.

In October, 1889, Sanders Atwood came from Winterport and brought an electric battery with him, which he said could detect an English farthing under four "fathoms" of solid earth. When he went away, two weeks later, he showed a handful of English sovereigns all stamped with dates thirty or more years ago, and said that he had unearthed the whole of the missing wealth. But while the people accepted his theory that the proper time to dig was on the dark of an October moon they repudiated the story that he had found any of the missing coin.

This fall, when the muscles of the farmers had grown hard from digging potatoes, about forty men packed up a few tools and made ready to start on another search for Dolliver's money as soon as the old moon should change. They were loafing about the hotel and stores one night, when word came from Montreal that Eugene Beaupre, an aged and rich Frenchman of that city, had lately died, confessing on his deathbed that he had seen Dolliver conceal the gold in a hollow pine stub, and had gone and taken it away after the rightful owner had returned to the Forks. This information was verified later by an announcement that one Eugene Beapre, late of Montreal, had died and left an estate amounting to $50,000 to different charities in Canada and Maine, saying in his will that the gift was made as a "partial atonement for a grievous sin committed in the state of Maine in October, 1856."—Exchange.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT.

And each day and night this week you can get at any druggist's Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle today and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 25c and 50c. Sample bottle free.

Are You Easily Tired?

Just remember that all your strength must come from your food. Did you ever think of that?

Perhaps your muscles need more strength, or your nerves; or perhaps your stomach is weak and cannot digest what you eat.

If you need more strength then take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. The oil is the most easily changed of all foods into strength; and the hypophosphites are the best tonics for the nerves. SCOTT'S EMULSION is the easiest and quickest cure for weak throats, for coughs of every kind, and for all cases of debility, weak nerves, and loss of flesh.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Biochemic Manual

Sent post paid upon application. Biochemic and Homoepathic medicines sent by mail or express prepaid to any part of the U. S. Complete price list of medicines, books and cases, also our new 80 page Medical Mentor FREE to any address upon application. ST. PAUL HOMOEPATHIC PHARMACY, 109 E. Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTICE OF THE APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Notice is hereby given that the county court of the state of Oregon, for Marion county, did, on the seventeenth day of January, 1899, duly appoint Claude D. Jack administrator of the estate of R. A. Jack, late of said Marion county, deceased, and the said Claude D. Jack did on the said seventeenth day of January, 1899, duly file his bond and qualified as such administrator.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to said administrator at the office of McCourt & Bowerman, in Salem, Oregon, within six months from this date.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this Eighteenth day of January, 1899.

CLAUDE D. JACK,
Administrator.

1:20-5tw.

SUMMONS.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Marion county, Department No. 2, Register No. 7074.

Pacific States Savings, Loan and Building company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. William H. Wild and Maggie C. Wild, his wife, W. M. Seigmund and Lucy L. Seigmund, his wife, B. B. Herrick Jr., and Jessie Adele Herrick, his wife, Mary J. Churchill, widow, Thomas Townsend and Nellie Townsend his wife, and J. C. Goodale, Henrietta Savage, and I. McColley, defendants.

To William H. Wild and Maggie C. Wild two of the above named defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause, on or before the fourth day of March, 1899, said fourth day of March, 1899, being the time specified by the judge of the above entitled court in the order for publication as the time for you to appear and answer such complaint and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief demanded in his complaint on file herein viz: for a decree for the principal sum of $2000, also for the sum of $240 as and for the unpaid monthly installments of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the sum of $2,000, also for the sum of $576 as and for the unpaid monthly dues on said forty shares of the capital stock of this plaintiff; also for the sum of $136 as and for fines levied and unpaid on the said forty shares of stock for defendant in the payment of the monthly dues payable thereon; also for the sum of $54.90 as and for money laid out and expended by this plaintiff as aforesaid for insurance premiums; making in the aggregate the sum of $2976.80 from which is to be deducted the sum of $1130 being the present value of the shares of stock pledged as aforesaid by the said William H. Wild with this plaintiff for the payment of said loan; leaving due, owing and unpaid the sum of $1846.10 in United States gold coin from the said William H. Wild and Maggie C. Wild to this plaintiff, for which sum with interest until paid and costs of suit including a reasonable attorney's fee not to exceed the sum of two hundred dollars the judgment of this court is prayed.

That the decree of this honorable court shall be had and rendered that the said mortgage shall be reformed as hereinbefore prayed for and that the word Marion shall be substituted for the word Multnomah in said description as is hereinbefore set forth and that said reformation and substitution shall take effect on and relate back to the day of the date of said mortgage that the usual decree according to the law of the state of Oregon and the practice of this court be made for the sale of the said mortgaged premises described as follows towit: Lots numbered Two (2) Three (3) Four (4) and Five (5) in Block Numbered Thirteen (13) of Depot Addition to Salem as the said lots are shown and designated on the plat of said Depot Addition to Salem, which said plat was filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder of conveyances of said Marion county which said plat and the record thereof are hereby referred to and made a part hereof. That the proceeds of such sale when had, may be applied as the law of the state of Oregon directs, to-wit: To the payment of the expenses of such sale, the payment of the costs of court and then to the sum and sums due this plaintiff including attorney's fees.

That each and any of the defendants and all of them and all persons claiming by, through or under them or either of them, and all or any and each of them, subsequent to the execution of said mortgage hypothecation the said premises either as purchasers, incumbrancers or otherwise, may be forever barred and foreclosed of all rights, claims or equity of redemption of, in or to the said premises and or any part thereof.

That the plaintiff or any other party to this suit may become a purchaser at said sale and that such purchaser be placed into the possession of the mortgaged premises, upon his paying the purchase price therefor and that in accordance with the law the officer making said sale execute and deliver a good and sufficient conveyance of said premises to said purchaser.

That the plaintiff may have such other and further relief in the premises as to this Honorable Court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby further notified that the summons in this suit is served upon you by the publication thereof in the Oregon Statesman, a newspaper published weekly at the city of Salem, in Marion county, state of Oregon, pursuant to the order of the Honorable R. P. Boise, judge of this court, made the twelfth day of January, 1899.

F. W. WATERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

1:13-w7t.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that Mary E. Casebeer has filed in the office of the county clerk for Marion county, Oregon, her final account as administratrix of the estate of Edwin G. Casebeer, deceased, and the county court for Marion county has appointed Saturday, the fourth day of February, 1899, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the county court room in the county court house in Salem, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections, if any, to the said final account and passing thereon.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this thirtieth day of December, 1898.

MARY E. CASEBEER,
Administratrix.

Jno. A. Carson, attorney for administratrix. 1-6-w5t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:—

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of G. A. Cone, deceased, late of Marion county, Oregon, by the county court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same duly verified to the undersigned, at the residence of G. A. Cone Jr., near the town of Butteville, in said county, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated January 6, 1899.

G. A. CONE, JR.,
JOHN MURRAY,
Executors.

1-6-5tw.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Marion County, Department No. 2.—

Joseph McVeigh, plaintiff, vs. Lizzie McVeigh, defendant.

To Lizzie McVeigh, the above-named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause within six weeks from the date of the first publication of the summons, to-wit, the third day of February, 1899, and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint, to-wit: for a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you, the defendant, and him, the plaintiff, and for his costs and disbursements in this suit, and for such other and further relief and repedy as may seem meet unto this honorable court and agreeable to the principles of equity.

You are hereby further notified that this summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Oregon Statesman, a newspaper published weekly at the city of Salem in Marion county, Oregon, and that an order directing such publication of said summons was made by the Honorable R. P. Boise, judge of this court on the seventeenth day of December, 1898, and this summons was first published on the twenty-third day of December, 1898.

JNO. A. CARSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

12-23-w7t.