

IN THE NATIONAL HOUSE

OREGON AGAIN SECURES GOOD POSITIONS IN CONGRESS.

Her Representation on the Committees is All That Can Be Reasonably Asked For—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—It has been shown that our state has been handsomely recognized in the organization of the senate. Now that the house is in working order Oregon has reason for satisfaction. Some newspaper men at home lately made the criticism that Oregon representatives would arrive here too late to acquire suitable places on congressional committees; but the writer who thus bewailed can reverse the criticism then made and possess his soul in patience, with some little faith that there is tact as well as brains at work to further Oregon interests.

The success for our state in the past to secure appropriations for important objects was greatly due to the fact that we had good workers on both house and senate committees. Usually there were members on the same committee in each house, who worked to advantage to secure legislation and win appropriations. This was intended when Senator Dolph was on the senate committee for rivers and harbors and Representative Hermann on the similar house committee, as by working together their influence was productive of good results. It was the remark of all statesmen that for years when that was the case Oregon secured far more money appropriated for rivers and harbors in proportion to representation than any other state in the union.

This fact was so well appreciated and matters so well handled, that although our members were not here in advance of the opening of congress the representation of Oregon on committees is all that can be reasonably asked for, and greater, considerably than the majority of members possess. A morning paper tells an amusing anecdote of a member of the house from Chicago, who approached the speaker with smiling face and made the remark that he felt proud of belonging to an very important committee. Speaker Henderson expressed his gratification that the honorable gentleman was pleased and inquired what committee he referred to. The answer was "an member of the committee of the whole." Indeed, though from an imperial city he had been appointed to sit one very immaterial position.

And this was not an isolated instance. There are other members of the house who serve on no important committees; which greatly restricts their influence. It usually requires experience and service to place a member where he can command position on influential committees. In the senate there are nine vacancies, and at present there are five vacancies. The membership of the house is 350, four times that of the senate when full. As there are the same committees in each, the chance for position is four times as good in the house as in the senate. This will show that Oregon has been well treated, and prove that some good work was done to secure it. The pressure for important position is very great. Speaker Henderson must have a very friendly feeling toward our state to place Mr. Tongue as he does, and to put Mr. Moody a new member on three different committees. Such result is not achieved at hap hazard, so it is safe to imagine a good management some where.

Rivers and harbors was the committee where Mr. Hermann was so successful at the time when Mr. Dolph was in the senate and member of the same committee there, and they worked together so successfully. It was conceded that no representative had ever achieved so much for his state as did Hermann, but that was greatly due to having had an efficient ally in the senate.

Two congresses later we find Mr. Tongue on the committee as Mr. Hermann had been while Senator McBride fills the similar place on the senate committee that Mr. Dolph did before time. The labors of these two should harmonize as to secure valuable results. Mr. Tongue is also chairman of the house committee for irrigation, an reclamation of arid lands, of which Mr. Ellis was formerly chairman; Senator Simon being member of the corresponding committee in the senate. These two positions place the senior Oregon member in good shape before congress. Rivers and harbors is a very important committee and effort had to be made to secure it; he succeeded where many influential men failed. This speaks well for him personally and confirms the fact as to the speaker's friendly feeling for our state as well as for its representatives. Any one not aware of the conditions and contingencies that attend congressional life may not be able to appreciate fully as to the value of committee appointments.

Mr. Moody is a member and few new men obtain important positions or committees. It must be borne in mind that each house has nearly the same committees but it is for reasons stated much more difficult to obtain good places in the house.

Mr. Moody is also a member of the committee on public lands; another committee that Oregon is greatly interested in, and of much value to the nation. In this he follows his predecessor, Mr. Ellis, a recognition that Oregon is one of the public land states, so is interested. This is a position new members seldom fill on the first session. As Senator McBride is on the corresponding senate committee here is another instance where Oregon is well represented. There is as much in possessing tact as in doing hard work or head work, so we can pleasantly realize that matters have been well managed to secure such high standing.

Mr. Moody is also on mines and mining, that covers great questions, and on expenditures in the interior department. As a new member he has cause to feel complimented by appointment on these good committees. I cannot say how he was so fortunate, but know he

has reason to believe that his congressional career opens auspiciously.

STARS KEEP ACCURATE TIME.

Their Positions in the Heavens Denote Passage of the Hours.

Probably the majority of people suppose that the observatories obtain the correct time from the sun, says the Popular Science Monthly. When the average man wishes to give his watch the highest praise he says: "It regulates the sun," not being aware that a watch which would keep with the sun around the year would have to be nearly as bad as Captain Cuttle. The farmer may safely decide when to go in to dinner by the sun, but if the mariner was as confident that the sun marked always the correct time as the farmer is he would be sure to be at times 200 or 300 miles from where he thought he was. In other words, the sun—that is, a sundial—is only correct on a few days each year, and during the intervening time gets as far as a whole quarter hour fast or slow.

These variations of the sun from uniform time caused no end of trouble between the astronomers and the fine clock makers before it was discovered that the sun time is subject to such irregularities. The better the clock, the worse it often seemed to go. But as the variations in sun time are now accurately known, correct time might be obtained from the sun by making proper allowance, were it not for the difficulty of observing its position with sufficient exactness. The large disk of the sun cannot be located so perfectly as can the single point which a star makes. For this reason astronomers depend almost wholly upon the stars for obtaining accurate time. It is the method of doing this which we propose to describe.

There are several hundred stars whose positions have been established with the greatest accuracy by the most careful observations at a number of the principal observatories of the world. If a star's exact position is known, it can readily be calculated when it will pass the meridian of any given place—that is, the instant it will cross a north and south line through the place. The stars regarding these stars are all published in the nautical almanacs, which are for the use of navigators, and all others who have uses for them. These stars are known as "clock stars."

PANCAKES OF HAY.

New Process for Compressing Food for Use of Animals.

The Georgia and Argentina mules, which are doing war duty in South Africa, with the British army, will be surprised when they see the new style of baled hay which will be served up to them as soon as the steamship Susehanna gets to Cape Town. Three hundred tons were sent on the Susehanna recently, and it is the first shipment of about 4,500 tons, ordered by the British war department. The baling of the hay is being done at the Atlantic dock in Brooklyn, where six new machines, owned by the Planters' Compress company of Boston, are being used. The machine was invented by a man named Lowry. The hay is cut up in bales cylindrical in form, about the size and shape of the old-fashioned nail keg, or eighteen inches high, and of the same diameter. When baled in this shape the hay is stacked on a board. The bales weigh about 145 pounds.

What will surprise Mr. Mule will be the way the hay is "handed out." It will be in pancake form. The hay pancakes or layers which make up the bale are about three-fourths of an inch thick, and as soon as the mule takes a bite of the pancake he will be kept hewing so constantly that he will forget all about the bullets. Mr. Peck, who showed the reporter the process, did not say that the mule's mental faculties would be engaged to this extent, but that is simply a non-haunting day-dream of his own expression. The hay in the pancakes is so tightly packed that a mule will have the same buoyant feeling experienced by the small boy whose fistful of apples is made tight by eating them. The most compact baled hay put up by the old style requires about 160 cubic feet space per ton. The new-fangled Georgia mule hay takes up only fifty cubic feet space per ton.

A rather singular combination of circumstances is afforded at the baling plant in Brooklyn. The contractor is using Canadian hay, baled in the old square fashion, in Canada. The old bales are torn to pieces and fed into the top of the six new compressors. About half the product of the Brooklyn plant goes to South Africa for use in the army which is fighting the Boers, while the other half goes to Maryland for use by Lawton and MacArthur's cavalry.

"We are compressionists when it comes to baling hay, but we're expansionists when it comes to selling it," said Mr. Peck. "The good thing about this new bale is that a mule can carry two 12-pound bales, and after he is fed off them for two or three days here's enough left for a cavalryman to use as a miniature rampart. The use as a miniature rampart, a bullet tray is packed so tight that a mule can't go far into it. A mule can carry only one of the 145-pound bales of South Africa weigh 112 pounds, the English hundredweight.

"A rather remarkable fact in connection with this process of baling was discovered by accident. You see where the hay goes into the machine through four morticed holes about the thickness of the hand? Well, the frictional heat caused by the drawing of the hay through these holes keeps the whole top of the compressor hot. As the hay passes through the heat fuses the juices in the timothy and clover and makes the whole layer, or pancake, aromatic. Horses prefer hay run through one of these compressors to hay in its loose state, on account of its aromatic.

Whether Mr. Peck's theory is correct or not, the fact remains that the heated hay yielded a delightful fragrance in the old storehouse where the work is being carried on.—New York Tribune.

BERCHAM'S PILLS will dispel the blues.

HOP GROWERS' MEET

ASSOCIATION IN WOODBURN ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.

It Is Expected Active Steps Towards Pooling the Crop Will Be Taken—Other News.

(From Daily, Jan. 10th.)

The following hop circular is self-explanatory:

"Office of Oregon Hop Growers Association, Woodburn, Or., January 6, 1900.—Dear Sir: There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Hop Growers Association at Woodburn, Oregon, January 13, 1900. This will be the annual meeting of the stockholders of the O. H. G. Ass'n. I wish you to consider this an official call for such meeting. If you are a hop grower and are not a stockholder, we hope you will immediately become such by subscribing to the capital stock and thus insure that all stock of the Association, amounting of \$100,000, be fully subscribed. If you cannot be present at that meeting, sign the enclosed blank proxy, inserting the name of any stockholder satisfactory to yourself, and send the proxy to the secretary of the association at Woodburn prior to date of the meeting.

"We hope every hop grower in the state will be present in person or by representative. We hope also that the plans and purposes of the association as well as its benefits will be so fully demonstrated that this will prove a great ratification meeting of one of the most important advancements in the industrial line that has yet been made by the producer and farmer. We wish to prevent in future the manipulation of supply and demand that has played such havoc with our market, and relieve the consumer and the producer of the hops of the many burdens imposed upon the industry by the unscrupulous dealer. We hope at this meeting to take active steps towards pooling the crop of 1900. Let all hop men come, and let us stand as one man and the victory is ours. M. L. Jones, president."

Locally the hop market is in a deplorable condition, probably eclipsing the memorable season of 1895. A number of Salem's buyers have practically withdrawn from the market and are offering no quotations. However, a considerable amount of hops have changed hands during the past week.

A Statesman representative yesterday called on a number of buyers and solicited interviews regarding the present condition of the market. A number declined to express themselves while those here quoted had very little encouragement to offer. Several of the prominent buyers, viz: H. J. Ottenheimer, J. R. Fearles and Kala Neis, were out of the city and could not be seen. The following expressions, however, were obtained:

"Last week a better feeling existed in the market and much business was done but the market seems to have quieted down this week. It think the market, however, is a little better than it was before New Year. There is a greater demand for hops and Eastern men show a greater disposition to do business. I cannot say that prices are better."

F. Levy, of the firm of Herren & Levy: "There is nothing doing whatever. What business is being done is because the season of 1895 was bad enough but this year eclipses it."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Congressman Crumpacker, of the 13th district of Indiana, has introduced a bill in congress that will revolutionize the southern representatives in congress, if it becomes a law. It involves the race question. Congressman Robinson, holding a position on an election committee as did Lowry, Cole, and McClellan from this district, becomes, by the retirement from congress of McGuire, of California, the leading democratic member, and the newspaper accounts state that the famous Bellamy-North Carolina case is before Mr. Robinson's committee. This was the district where a race war was precipitated in Wilmington, N. C., and many negroes and whites were killed and others ordered to leave the county. Congressman Landes, republican of the Delphi district, a newspaper man, is also on this committee.

It is expected that the president will veto the bill passed in the interest of Judge M. Springer, authorizing the Cherokee nation to maintain an attorney in Washington at a salary of \$5,000 a year. He vetoed a similar bill in favor of the Chickasaws and approved one of a slightly different character for the Choctaws. The latter was the only one approved by the Indian bureau.

Washington people have gotten the idea that Mrs. Dewey is her husband's evil genius. They first imbibed this idea when the unfortunate house episode occurred, and it was emphasized when she announced that she and the admiral would not receive at their home on New Year's day. She is now charged with sending the admiral to the president to complain because he, as senior naval officer, was not awarded precedence over Gen. Miles, the senior army officer at the White House reception. Dewey's rank is higher than Miles', but the army has always ranked the navy and the president refused to change the time-honored custom. It is not believed that Dewey would have raised the question of his own accord.

Washington is, in some respects, the best governed city in the country, but sometimes its citizens resent not having a voice in their own government. One of these times is now at hand. The district commissioners, who are supreme law givers, have declared that hydrophobia exists in the middle of winter within the city and have ordered all dogs muzzled. To say nothing of the expense entailed, every friend of the canine race now feels in-

dignant at what he regards as useless torture inflicted on the poor brutes, who seem unable to understand what it is all about.

That southern democrats are by no means unanimous in regard to expansion, is evidenced by the fact that in three states expansion is the principal issue between the rival candidates for election to the United States senate. In Alabama, Senator Morgan, an expansionist, is defending himself against Governor Johnson, who takes the opposite side. In Mississippi, Senator Sullivan has defeated Representative John Allen, who attacked him because he supported the administration last year, and in Arkansas, Governor Jones is attacking Senator Berry because he opposes expansion.

The senate committee on pensions has adopted certain rules for its government that will probably commend themselves to the country. It will report no bill granting a pension of more than \$50 a month to the widow of an officer. It will not consider for at least one year, any claim that has been either approved or rejected by the pension office. No case will be taken up at all until it has been considered by the pension office, or unless it can be pensioned status whatsoever under existing laws. No claims by brothers or sisters will be even considered.

The Isthmian canal commission will leave this city late this week and will sail from New York on Monday next for Nicaragua, where a new investigation on the ground will be made into canal routes. The commission expects to be gone for three months, most of which time will be spent on the Panama canal, the Nicaraguan route having been pretty thoroughly gone over in former years. It is not likely that a formal report can be submitted in less than eighteen months, but a brief preliminary statement may possibly be prepared before congress adjourns. Unless there is good reason to expect this, congress is likely to act without further delay.

Democratic headquarters in this city states that the democratic campaign was practically opened at Omaha on Monday at the banquet of the Jacksonian club. William J. Bryan, Carter Harrison of Chicago, John P. Altgeld of Illinois, Gov. Hogg of Texas, Representative Carmack of Tennessee, David Overmeyer of Kansas, ex-Gov. Stone and Champ Clark of Missouri, "Coin" Harvey, Senator Allen of Nebraska and ex-Representative Towne of Minnesota, were present. Mr. Bryan, responding to "The Nation," arraigned the Philippine policy of the administration. Carter Harrison spoke to the "Man of the Hour," by which title he referred to Mr. Bryan, Gov. Hogg talked of the "Hope of Democracy." Henry Watterson, who is now back in the fold, will attend and deliver speech.

Sir Henry Irving, who was playing with Miss Ellen Terry in this city last week, received a great deal of social attention. He was received by the president, Secretary Root gave a supper in his honor, and the British ambassador, the postmaster general, the secretary of state, and Thomas Nelson Page, each entertained him at luncheon.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN 1899.

Estimate Showing that the Record Has Not Been Equalled since 1892.

Preliminary estimates made by the Railroad Gazette indicate that the mileage of new railroads built during the year will aggregate 4,557 miles. This is more than double the average mileage for the four years from 1894 to 1898 inclusive, and has not been equalled since 1892. Last year there were 3,265 miles built in the United States. The state which stands highest in Iowa with a total of 553 miles. Next come Minnesota with 374 miles; Arkansas, 265; California, 209, and Michigan, 178. These five states include one-third of the total new mileage of the year. Twenty-nine of the states and territories have added over 50 miles to their lines and seventeen have added over 100 miles each. Among the latter states are Pennsylvania with 170 miles; Alabama, 161; Louisiana, 149; Florida and Mississippi each 148; South Carolina, 139; Georgia, 137; Oklahoma, 135; New Mexico, 125; Tennessee, 118, and Missouri, 107 miles.

The railroad which stands at the head of the list is the Chicago and Northwestern with a total of 358 miles. Then follow the Illinois Central with 196 miles; the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, 162; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 160; the Seaboard Air Line, 145; the Minneapolis and St. Louis, 102 and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 98 miles. With comparatively few exceptions the larger additions of mileage have been made by the old roads.

INSTANCE OF BIRD SAGACITY.

Sparrow Daily Fed an Accidentally Imprisoned Comrade.

A remarkable instance of bird sagacity has been exhibited in Deckerstown, N. Y. In some way a bird, presumably a sparrow, became imprisoned behind the siding on the third story of a tenement house, the interior of the bird's prison being lathed and plastered. A knot hole in the lathing through which he probably entered was not large enough to let him out, and there he was with starvation before him. In some way the little fellow told other birds of his predicament, and they brought food to him. Many persons have seen them, sometimes two or three at a time, hanging fast to the smooth siding about the knot hole, and thrusting their bills into it, where the little prisoner gladly took the offerings into his bill.

THE LONGEST TREE.

The longest tree in the world lies broken and petrified at the end of a defile in California. It is said to be 666 feet long.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

TWO ANNUAL MEETINGS

LOWER COLUMBIA FIRE RELIEF ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS

Completed Their Labors Last Night and Adjourned—Officers Elected—Another Meeting Today.

(From Daily, Jan. 10th.)

The board of directors of the Lower Columbia Fire Association, last night completed the labors incident to their regular annual meeting and adjourned, having been in session since Monday afternoon. The association is distinctly an auxiliary of the Oregon Grange and is purely of a fraternal character, its benefits and protection being only available to members of the state Grange. The association is economically managed and fire insurance is furnished the members at actual cost only.

The board of directors consists of ten members, all of whom, excepting J. W. Maxwell, of Tillamook, were present at the annual meeting. The directors are: Thos. Paulsen, of Garden Home; S. A. Dawson, Albany; J. C. White, Crawley; J. D. Peirce, Lodi; D. McArthur, New Era; W. M. Hillery, Turner; A. P. Miller, Sellwood; Jacob Vorhees, Woodburn; and J. W. Maxwell, Tillamook.

A considerable amount of routine business was disposed of by the board at its sessions which terminated last night when adjournment was had. The report of the secretary, Jacob Vorhees, showed the past year to have been a prosperous one for the association, the amount of business transacted surpassing that of any previous year. The business of the association is constantly increasing.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the same corps that served last year, as follows: President, Thos. Paulsen, of Garden Home; Washington county; treasurer, S. A. Dawson, Albany; secretary, Jacob Vorhees, Woodburn.

The directors hold only annual meetings, which are convened at the call of the president of the association. For a number of years the meetings have been held in Salem, this being the most central point, enabling all of the directors to attend at a minimum expense.

The Patrons' Life Insurance Association is also an auxiliary of the Grange and through this medium the members are enabled to carry life insurance at a very nominal rate.

The board of directors of this organization will meet in annual session at 10 o'clock this morning. A number of the members of the board of directors are also serving in the same capacity for the Lower Columbia Fire Relief Association.

The full membership of the board, however, consists of W. M. Hillery, of Turner; David McArthur, New Era; J. C. White, Crawley; Thos. Paulsen, Garden Home; A. F. Miller, Sellwood; A. High, Vancouver; Washington; J. D. Peirce, Lodi; B. G. Leedy, Tardaville; C. L. Shaw, Albany; and A. Buchanan, Amboy, Washington. The present officers of the board are: President, Thos. Paulsen; secretary, A. F. Miller, Sellwood; treasurer, A. High, Vancouver, Washington.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Principal Difficulty that Has Been Encountered in Its Working.

The great difficulty that has been encountered on the continent of Europe in working with the metric system is the seemingly hopeless task of standardizing screw threads, etc., under it. Whether it be the natural tendency of mankind to count by tens, or to continually multiply and divide by two, it is certainly very difficult even to suggest any satisfactory subdivision of the centimeter for screw threads. Another important point is that the Whitworth thread, in inch sizes, is standardized all over the world, that innumerable screws and bolts and taps and dies are in existence with such threads, and that practically all the machinery that is now at work in the world is dependent for repairs upon ease in getting standard sizes of these goods. To change them would involve mechanical confusion for a generation, and even today, in Germany, notably, where machinery is made on the metric system, the screw heads are cut to Whitworth inch gauges.

The difficulty of adopting a centigrade thermometer scale is apparently not a difficulty at all, but involves only the awkwardness due to a change. It gives satisfaction in general use in France. It is strange that no serious effort has been made to fix upon a standard of length that shall be really what the meter was intended to be—fixed and immutable, and rediscussible if lost. Such a standard is found in the wave length of light. This can now be measured with extreme accuracy, and it could be made the basis of practical standards approximating either the meter or the foot. Some suggestion of this sort has been made, we believe, by Prof. Michelson, but nothing practical has been done toward adopting this most scientific unit of length, except in refined physical research.—Electrical Review.

WORK ON ICE.

Ralph Parker Writes to His Parents in the Capital City.

Ralph Eugen Parker, son of Captain A. E. Parker, of Englewood addition to Salem, is now engaged in doing some surveying in Harney county, this state, having 30,000 acres of swamp land to survey for the French-Glenn Live Stock company, of Burns. This company owns about 150,000 acres in that region of the state and Ralph will have employment with the company for two years or more. He has been there since March, going from Stanford University, the president of that institution having secured him the position, knowing that he was fully competent to perform the work required.

During the past month Ralph has

been experiencing weather that is practically unknown in the Willamette valley portion of the Far West, and he tells about it in the following paragraphs, which were taken from a letter addressed to his parents and written on the 1st inst:

"Today finds me way out in the wild, wild West—the gable end of imagination—succeeding pretty well at surviving on ice.

"The swamp that I am at work on now contains something in the neighborhood of 30,000 acres and is covered with a six-inch sheet of solid ice.

"A day's work is formed off about like this: Three men range out a section across the swamp, followed closely by a McCormick mower which cuts a straight swath through the tole and cane. The mowing machine is followed by the chain carriers and stake men. Numbered stakes are driven every hundred feet. Some of the stakes have to be 15 feet long, for they have to be firmly driven into the bottom with enough above water to be found.

"The line is then run over with the level and rod party; the elevation of the tops of stakes and the bottom of swamps at these stakes is determined.

"The level party is followed by the sampling party. Holes are bored by driving 1 1/2 inch pipe to the depth of prosbed cutting. The pipe is hauled out by a chain-jack and samples are taken out and examined at different depths.

"Horses used on the ice are sharp shod and, after their first leaf of ice wears off, do as well as on land.

"The sprockets of the mowing machine catch the ice and prevent slipping.

"The weather is not at all cold. We are all working in our shirt sleeves more than half of the time. The only thing I fear is that we may have a chinook wind and loosen the ice."

F. C. Lusk is general manager and John G. South superintendent of the company which employs Mr. Parker.

HIGHER HEELS.

Trade reports from Lynn are to the effect that the style of ladies' shoes is to undergo a radical change; that in place of the sensible low heel which that footgear has for a number of years past carried, we are to have reintroduced the style of the high heels, and that from this time forward no woman can be considered in style who does not stand upon a heel from an inch and a quarter to an inch and three-quarters in height.—Boston Herald.

HE WAS STILL "IT."

"What's your name?" asked R. Cruise of the new arrival.

"Friday," was the reply.

"I knew it!" exclaimed the castaway in tones of despair "I knew it! I'm hoodooed."—Chicago News.

Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.—Milton ("Paradise Lost").

LANDS, PATENTS, PENSIONS AND CLAIMS.

Washington Law and Claims Company, Rooms 5 and 7, 472 Louisiana avenue, N. W., Washington, will, on very reasonable terms prosecute land claims, including mineral lands and mines, applications for patents and pensions, and all other claims before congress, the District of Columbia courts, the several government departments, the court of claims, and the supreme court of the United States.

The company will also aid lawyers, at a distance, in preparing their cases for the supreme court of the United States, and for a small consideration will furnish correspondents information concerning matters in Washington that they may desire to know. Send for circulars.

JOHN G. SLATER, President. (In writing please mention this paper.)

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have filed their final account as executors of the estate of Benjamin Tucker, deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon for Marion county, and the said court has appointed Saturday, the thirteenth day of January, 1900, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, as the time for hearing objections to said final account and for the settlement thereof.

B. F. TUCKER, RICHARD W. TUCKER, Executors of the Estate of Benjamin Tucker, deceased. Brown, Wrightman & Myers, attorneys for Executors. 12-15-54w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern: That the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament and estate of James Anderson, late of Marion county, Oregon, deceased, by the county court of Marion county, Oregon. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned. And all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified according to law to the undersigned at the law office of Tilmon Ford, W. M. Kaiser, and W. T. Slater, at the city of Salem in Marion county, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this December 28, 1899. WILLIAM W. ANDERSON, Executor of the last Will and Testament and Estate of James Anderson, deceased. 12-29-54w.

FINAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the executor of the last will and testament of John Sutton, deceased, has filed his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased in the county court of Marion county and that said court has appointed Monday, the fifth day of February, 1900, at 3 o'clock p. m. said day for the hearing of objections to the said account and the settlement thereof.

ADDIE PARVIN, Executor. 12-29-54 w.