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Address all communications to "THE CHRONICLE," The Dalles, Oregon.
A WHEELBARROW PORTAGE.
Among the thousand mercies for which the devout citizen of the Inland Empire daily bends the suppliant knee there is one that should never be forgotten, namely the fact that the great man who bosses the obstruction of the government works at the Cascades has consented to allow the people to have three feet of ground across the government land whereupon to build a portage road. The stupendous generosity displayed in such an act ought to place Major Handbury high in the temple of fame as the top most pinnacle of the gallows of Hannan the Agutite. Three feet of ground will give ample space for a train of wheelbarrows to transport our produce across the portage, one sack of wheat at a time, if the wheelbarrow propellers are not too fat. Wheelbarrows are infinitely superior to bicycles for transporting heavy produce and cheaper too. What a mercy that the Major did not confine us to a bicycle track. It may be difficult to put big fat steers into cars accommodated to a three foot track but it would be more difficult to get them on a bicycle.
After all he is a peculiar man, this same Major. That he is owned body and soul by the railroad companies whose traffic is threatened by an open river, is the firm belief of thousands. If his every action is not made in the interests of the railroads they have this result, which is just the same thing, as far as the interests of the people are concerned. He has pulled the wool over the eyes of the governor and the result is a delay of three months in the construction of the road while the river has risen to such a height that the building of tramways and inclines will be attended with additional difficulty and expense, and every hour of delay is money in the pocket of the Union Pacific. He pulled the wool over the eyes of the legislative committee by pretending that he was in favor of a standard gauge road being built at the government expense and when the usual amount of red tape, with its months of delay had been reached he informed the department at Washington that a three foot road was all that could be allowed and the portage commission were foolish enough to accept. A three foot road is simply next to no road at all. When the portage at the Dalles is opened it won't be worth a bean towards handling the traffic that will naturally ensue. But it will suit the Union Pacific well enough. The track on the Washington side of the river at the Cascades is three feet and a half and this is as narrow as any road ought to be. A standard gauge, which is well known, is four feet eight inches and a half. The people ought to demand a track wide enough to meet their requirements. It is not yet to late. Major Handbury ought to be taught that he is the servant of the people and not their master. The damning outrage of a paid servant of the people frustrating every effort to obtain deliverance from the worst railroad oppression that ever cursed any community should be rebuked and we shall deserve that our chains be riveted more closely if we do not rise up in our righteous indignation and do it.
A NEW DEPARTURE.
The experiment of the Oregon Improvement company in importing 600 negroes to take the place of white men in their coal mines at Franklin will be watched with very great interest. It is a decided improvement on the system everywhere in vogue of importing herds of ignorant foreigners to take the place of American laborers. The contract and scale of wages which the company agrees to pay to the negroes seem reasonably fair and are certainly higher than anything they can obtain in the south. If it be true, as the representatives of the company say, that the men thrown out of employment could have easily earned \$7 per day by working eight hours, no reasonable man can blame the company for refusing to submit to the demands of "parasites whose importance and source of living is drawn from the distresses of the laboring classes they propose to control." It is the curse of labor that it is too often controlled by a class of professional agitators who fatten on strikes and disturbances which leave their victims in wretched plight that they were before. Unreasonable demands are made in the end more to submission to conceived wrongs. If labor has its rights so capital and after all, the generous treatment of labor beyond the recompense fixed by the inflexible law of supply and demand, is largely a question of morals. If the Oregon Improvement company were justified in refusing to accede to the demands of their employees they are to be commended for not importing an army of foreign paupers to supply the places of those discharged. The negro belongs here, in fact we brought him here without his consent. Every principle of humanity and justice demands that he receive fair treatment. He has a thousand claims on our generosity and any movement otherwise righteous in itself that gives him a show to earn an honorable subsistence should receive our hearty commendation.
SUNDAY AGITATION.
Considerable agitation is in progress relative to the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays. The Independent has obtained the views of ninety-seven Protestant and Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops with the result that a large majority of Protestant prelates is opposed to Sunday opening. Fourteen out of twenty-two Roman Catholic ecclesiastics would admit the public on Sunday, but only in the afternoon. Out of twenty-five Episcopal bishops two favor Sunday afternoon opening. Their opinions however will by no means settle the question and it is safe to say that the big show will be open on Sundays pretty much as on other days. While the writer believes that Sunday is the working man's day and that the man who would rob him of it is an enemy to

the race, he is not the only one who is. Much as we are indebted to Christianity for the benignity of our governmental system, ours is in no true sense a Christian government. A day of rest from active labor is wisely recognized but religious observance is purely a Christian institution with which the government has nothing to do. While the true Christian is profoundly thankful that the day he holds sacred above all others is, by our laws, made a legal holiday he has no right to urge its religious observance upon men who are not Christians. To call in governmental aid for the suppression of harmless Sunday pleasures is nothing less than "going down to Egypt for help." The enforcement of the religious observance of Sunday belongs to the pulpit and Sunday school and not to the legislature or other quasi-judicial bodies and were not repelled from rather than attracted to Christianity when preachers and prelates endeavor to place a legal restraint on the innocent pleasures of those who have never submitted to the claims of the Christian religion.

GOOD TIMES INDICATED.
The report of U. S. Statistician J. R. Dodge for the month ending May 9th, is at hand and is but a duplicate of the exceptionally high returns of the previous month. The general average condition of wheat drawn from the consolidated returns of county correspondents is 97.9 and is said to approach full condition more closely than any other May report, with one single exception since the department first commenced to issue crop reports. It is the opinion of Mr. Dodge that all indications point to positive improvement in farming prospects and render practically certain, a year of general agricultural prosperity. Western prices of corn are more than 100 per cent. higher than in May of last year. Wheat has advanced about 30 per cent. and the different classes of berries in the Chicago market from 18 to 34 per cent. The report closes with the following statement:
The wheat crop, so far, promises to be large. A few weeks will fix the relative rise of it. Ordinarily a large crop would depress prices. This year the prospective reduction of foreign crops, which is assured though not yet definitely ascertained in degrees, will certainly make a demand for any crop we are likely to produce at remunerative, if not relatively, high prices. The exhaustion of the maize surplus will have its effect in sustaining corn prices during the year. The same is true of the oats crop. Of course a continuance of heavy rains eventually reduce prices, and this should be avoided by a wise diversion to products needed but not produced. For instance, in sugar beets, the registration of high prices, the exhaustion of the relative profit of an acre of wheat or of beets, but one which will help to settle future prices of corn, wheat, pork and beef and of everything grown by the farmer.

A HALF LOAF OR NO BREAD.
We have no desire to wrong any one and we have a natural aversion for baseless insinuations against the integrity of any public servant of the people. Men's motives are beyond the sphere of human judgment except in so far as there are revealed by overt acts. These latter we have a right to condemn or approve. Every action of Major Handbury, since he was first placed in charge of the works at the Cascades are consistent with no other theory than that he is determined that no public monies devoted to the opening of the Columbia river shall ever inure to an benefit to the people of the present generation. When the last legislature through an appropriation of \$80,000, had given us the hope of a temporary relief we were perfectly content to allow him to continue his favorite pastime of making new engineering estimates and forming scientific plans for obstruction and delay till time should be no more, but there is no reason that we should bear meekly a usurpation of the people's rights that will strip the legislative appropriation of half its value. Major Handbury knows as well as any man on earth that a three foot track is not sufficient for the traffic of the Columbia river. It is needless to say there was room enough when Major Handbury himself proposed that the government should build a standard gauge track at such time as in his opinion the "people might require to use it." If there was room then there is room now, and if not, room could be made. If the concrete works were interfered with, let it be so. They are simply a Handbury device for burying \$350,000 of the people's money literally in the bottom of the canal where concrete is as much needed as it is on the face of the moon. But it is useless to complain. The people have no rights anyhow that railroads and government officials are bound to respect. If we make a sick and appeal to the secretary of War the whole machinery of the unraveling of red-tape, and the result at best would be that we would have an open river for three months longer.

GIVE US A FAIR DEAL.
A paragraph which appeared in these columns a few days ago relating to the number and capacity of the fish wheels between this city and Celilo has received considerable comment at the hands of newspaper men who are not familiar with all the facts. Because a fish wheel is able, under exceptionally favorable circumstances to catch three tons of fish in twenty minutes, or under like circumstances to catch ten to twenty tons of fish a day, it does not follow that this is done all the time. The fact is all the fish wheels on the river combined, do not catch more than one tenth of the whole product. Last year, it is said thousands upon thousands of salmon caught by nets on the lower river were dumped overboard, because of the incapacity of the canneries to handle them. When the wheel fisheries are so situated they simply hoist their wheels and their merronous waste is immediately stopped. It is all right however, for the fishermen on the lower river to string their nets by the thousands from shore to shore, and murder and destroy all they can, but the case seems to be different when it is a few fish wheels among the rapids in Eastern Oregon.

A Part of Our Navy Safe.
Ingruit, via Galveston, May 21.—U. S. war-ship Pensacola arrived here yesterday.

Single Tax-Question.
PORTLAND, Or., May 16, 1891.
EDITOR CHRONICLE:
My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper on the Single Tax in which you take the position that the result of its operation would be to raise the rate. I am not directly acquainted with the methods of assessment in your county, but will "lay you any wager" that the land on which your city is "built," (particularly vacant lots,) is grossly undervalued; and that the effect of the exemption of personal property and increase of the assessment roll of Wasco county. It is the assessing of improvements with land that produces inequality of assessment; leave improvements out of consideration and any real estate man could tell to a nicety the value of the land.
The exemption of improvements would operate favorably on those new and struggling localities where the farmer finds it difficult to satisfy the demands of the sheriff; for the newer settlements, where land apart from improvements has little or no rental value, would be almost exempt from taxation; and this state of things would continue until the increase of wealth in those settlements gave a community value to bare land.
In considering the single tax it must be firmly borne in mind that the burden of taxation which now falls on the industries, which improve the land and accumulate personal property, would be transferred to those who hold lands and town lots for speculation, and who are now assessed at "low figures on the plea that "the land don't bring them in any return." I have lived in new settlements where here and there was a man who took up a claim, put up a shanty, and bravely "fulfilled the law," until he got his patent, when he at once left for other parts, leaving his industrious neighbors, who toiled early and late to improve their places, to bring up the value of his land by their joint efforts. The same may be said of holders of vacant lots in cities. Now to let these drones escape with light taxation, while a heavy tax-fine is imposed on the improvements and accumulations of the industrious, is all wrong.
Encourage industry by exempting its products and assesses at its full value the bare land whether held for a speculation or otherwise, and justice will be done, and holding lands out of use be made unprofitable. Excuse this trespass on your valuable space.

WALLACE YATES.
What a Horse Would Say if he Could Speak.
Don't hitch me to an iron post or railing when the mercury is below freezing. I need the skin on my tongue.
Don't leave me hitched in my stall at night when a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tired and can't select a smooth place.
Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it with my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need.
Don't think because I go free under the whip I don't get tired. You would move me up if under the whip.
Don't think that because I am a horse iron weeds and briars won't hurt my hair.
Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and may be make trouble.
Don't trot me up-hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy, and myself.
Try it yourself some time; run up-hill with a big load.
Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured, especially if snow be on the ground.
Don't say "whoa" unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at the word. It may check me if the lines break, and save a leg against my body.
Don't make me drink ice-cold water, nor put a frosty bit in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding it a half-minute against my body.
Don't forget to file my teeth when they get jagged and I cannot chew my food. When I get lean, it is a sign my teeth want filing.
Don't try to "back" me with blinds on. I am afraid to.
Don't run me down a steep hill, for, if anything should give away, I might break your neck.
Don't put on my blind bridle so that it irritates my eye, or so leave my forelock that it will be in my eyes.
Don't be so careless of my harness as to find a great sore on my neck when it tends to.
Don't lend me to some blockhead that has less sense than I have.
Don't give me the old book that is a friend of all the oppressed, that says: "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."—Farm Journal.

Portland Telegram.
The commencement of work on the very short but very important road at the Cascades marks an important step forward in the long-delayed, red-tape strangled work of opening the Columbia to navigation. When completed it is only a step, and that a comparatively small one, toward the consummation of that great object, all-wise decrees and does not destroy the difficulties even at that point; yet it ought to be a great benefit, directly to a portion of the state, and indirectly to all the region interested in a free river.
If, as is believed, this road, operated by the state, in conjunction with boats and canals, can reduce rates from The Dalles to the third to one-half, it surely will be of immense advantage to all the people of the region tributary to that city, and to Hood River and other points this side of the mouth of the river. The great object of the state is to stimulate production in Wasco county, and somewhat in adjacent counties, increase the value of farm and other property, and contribute to the development and prosperity of that region. The more it does this, the more the saving and benefit will be; because the larger the volume of business the cheaper the rates can be made. These boats and this road must depend upon the region indicated—and that opposite on the Washington side—for their traffic. The great volume of products of the county tributary to the river beyond Celilo cannot be affected; but since all the Inland Empire cannot be benefited at once is no reason for not rejecting at the prospective commercial freedom of a portion of it. If this portion can supply these boats and this road with a very large amount of traffic, it will be a great incentive to and argument for the more rapid and thorough work at the Cascades, and also for the speedy and thorough prosecution of the greater undertaking beyond The Dalles, which would give freer commerce to a still farther region and vaster fields.
The state board will undoubtedly prosecute this work with all possible diligence, without any promptings from the press. They understand as well as anybody the great importance of having it ready, if possible, for use this fall. The Union Pacific may choose to cut under on its rates; if so, all right; the road, once built, will be a good, stout club, one sometimes useful for the people to have on hand.

Cutting the Price of Lumber.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The Pacific Pine Lumber company it is stated has lowered the price of pine lumber \$1.00 per thousand feet.

I. O. O. F. in Session.
PORTLAND, May 20.—The grand lodge I. O. O. F. met today. The forenoon was consumed in reading reports of different officers, showing the order in a prosperous condition.

Fourteen Hundred and Seventeen Delegates in Attendance—Music Ahead.
CINCINNATI, May 20.—The National conference resumed session this morning.
After the opening exercises reports of the committee on arrangements and credentials helped to kill time pending the exciting developments that many looked for when the platform committee would be ready to report.
The committee on credentials announced that any delegate representing several organizations could only cast one vote. This created quite a sensation.
The total number of delegates reported was 1417. Report unanimously adopted.
A terrific uproar was suddenly caused at this point by Grover, of Wisconsin, starting a harrange in opposition to organizing a new party. Yells of "Sit down," "Put him out" and similar shouts from the floor and gallery had no effect. The chairman pounded wildly with his hammer and the Wisconsin man was finally hauled down by a sergeant at arms.
When order was restored report of committee on permanent organization was heard and then Mrs. Helen Gougar of Indiana was given an opportunity to express her sympathy with the movement and plead for a prohibition plank in the convention platform. Mrs. Gougar denounced the banquet to be given tonight declaring brewers were backing it.
United States Senator Pfeiffer was introduced as permanent chairman of the assemblage before him, which he proclaimed was one of the most important ever convened on American soil. They had before them the power which was crushing the people, not only in America, but in all the world. The money power must be deposed. There is now no such thing as stopping an avalanche.

THEY ARE NOT VICTIMS.
The insurgents are not Wining-English Gold Being Used.
CITY OF MEXICO, May 21.—From advices received here from Chilli and information derived from an Italian actor who arrived here from there it appears that the news published in the United States and Europe about the revolution causes much laughter as many of the so-called insurgent victories are myths. The actor believes a difficulty will soon arise between Chilli and Peru. The latter country, he says, is fostering revolution and large amounts of English gold comes from there for the revolutionists.

BLUNDERING NAVAL OFFICIALS.
The Cruiser Omaha Loses Her Cipher Code and Can't Read Dispatches.
NEW YORK, May 19.—A Washington special says that when the cruiser Omaha appeared at San Diego the other day a long cipher dispatch sent her by the department, could not be read as the Omaha had no cipher code on board. Her officials will be called on to explain.

A Sheriff Killed for Spilling Whiskey.
PARIS, Tex., May 19.—While Sheriff Perry and his deputy attempted to spill some whiskey brought into the Indian Territory near Antlers by James Lowman and his son Joe, two of the latter shot and killed the officers. The murderers were arrested.

Few Boys Want to be Naval Cadets.
WASHINGTON, May 19.—The navy department is much concerned over the small number of cadets nominated to appear at the naval academy for examination. But twenty-six boys have appeared for examination.

THE MUSKOGEE FIRE.
The Loss Will, It is Estimated, Reach a Half Million Dollars.
MUSKOGEE, Mich., May 17.—Firemen continued to battle the flames till daylight when they were practically extinguished. Men, women and children continued the search in the neighborhood of their recent homes for what might have escaped the flames. The people whose homes were saved welcomed the rich and poor alike, providing quarters until others could be secured. There was an open-hearted sympathy on a relief fund for the destitute and sums forwarded will be acknowledged and turned over to the relief committee to be expended among the destitute. One thing over which all the people rejoice is that no human lives were lost. A large number of horses, cows, etc., which were in barns could not be saved. Several explosions occurred in the burning buildings, but no one was injured, although several firemen had their hands and faces so seriously scorched that they had to be removed. It is impossible as yet to give any accurate figures on the losses and insurance. The total loss, insurance men say, will be \$500,000, and the insurance about \$300,000.

NEW ORLEANS' MAYOR.
Mr. Shakespeare Writes Governor Nichols Asking the Recall of Consul Cortes' Exequatur.
NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Mayor Shakespeare yesterday addressed a letter to Governor Nichols, in which he calls attention to the course of Consul Cortes, since the lynching of the Italians, and asks that the consul's exequatur be recalled. The letter concludes as follows: "If the Italian consul, Mr. Cortes, has ever had any usefulness here, he has outlived it, and has become, through his actions, not only an unrespectable person, but an element of danger to this community, in that by his utterances he incites his inflammable people to riot or sullen opposition to the laws and customs of a country they have sought as an asylum. Being the depository, as he confesses himself to be, of criminal secrets, relating to individuals of his race, residing among us, he refuses to give to the department of police and justice the information he has, and thereby increases the danger to the community from these criminals. For these reasons, I have the honor to request you ask of the honorable secretary at Washington the recall of Consul Cortes' exequatur if he please."

HAPPENED AT HEPFNER.
The Opal Discoveries Promise Rich Results.
HEPFNER, Or., May 16.—Lester Shiner, the discoverer of Morrow's opal mines, which are now creating so much excitement in this locality, arrived from Spokane last evening. His team and outfit, consisting of O. C. Shiner, John Shiner, respectively, son and brother of Levi, preceded him overland, and they are now ready to fully develop their claims. The entire morning the details of the Shiner prospect is now taken up, and many nice specimens of opal have been found at some distance from the original discovery. It is believed that the field is an extensive one, and that the country fully thirty miles distant from the Shiner claims. These stones are finer than the average worn so much nowadays, many of which have cost their owners from \$15 to \$50, and in some cases a much higher figure.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., May 4, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on July 7, 1891, viz:
MURDOCK McLeod.
Hd. No. 2798, for the NE 1/4, Sec. 11, T. 3 S., R. 13 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Gourlay, The Dalles, Or.; W. C. Chandler, The Dalles, Or.; Thomas K. Faragher and Michael Callaghan, Duffin, Or.;
may7-jun1 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., April 29, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on July 8, 1891, viz:
LAWSON Rice.
Hd. No. 3277, for the SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 15, T. 1 S., R. 13 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Chris. Cummings, James Duffin, Ed. Harrison and W. Ainsley, all of Duffin, Or.;
may7-jun1 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., May 2, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on July 8, 1891, viz:
Charles J. VanDuyn.
Hd. No. 3732, for the SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 3 S., R. 13 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Smith French, E. B. McFarland, W. C. Chandler and C. N. Thornberry, all of The Dalles, Or.;
may7-jun1 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., April 13, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on June 11, 1891, viz:
John W. Adams.
H. D. No. 2843, for the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 2 S., R. 14 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James W. Adams, Chas. W. Adams, The Cartright and Joseph Robinson, of The Dalles, Or.;
#17 in 22 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., April 27, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on June 11, 1891, viz:
Michael Kennedy.
Hd. No. 2843, for the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 2 S., R. 14 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Gourlay, Ed. Harrison, N. D. Driver and Frank Woodcock, all of The Dalles, Or.;
may7-jun1 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., April 27, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on June 11, 1891, viz:
Henry F. Woodcock.
Hd. No. 2840 for the E. 1/2 Sec. 8, T. 2 S., R. 14 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. C. Chandler and Hugh Gourlay, of The Dalles, Or., and I. D. Driver and A. E. Lake of Wauke, Or.;
may7-jun1 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., April 27, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on June 11, 1891, viz:
James R. Woodcock.
Hd. No. 1596 for the W. 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, and NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 21, T. 4 S., R. 13 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. C. Chandler and Hugh Gourlay, of The Dalles, Or., and A. E. Lake and I. D. Driver, of Wauke, Or.;
may7-jun1 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

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Thomas F. Ryan.
Hd. No. 3365 for the SE 1/4, Sec. 25, T. 2 S., R. 13 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Mike Kenney and Willie Kenney, of Duffin, Or., and G. W. Spomer, of Kingsley, Or., and Hugh Gourlay, of The Dalles, Or.;
may7-jun1 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

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Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land office at The Dalles, Or., on July 7, 1891, viz:
Hugh Gourlay.
Hd. No. 3316, for the SE 1/4 Sec. 7 and E 1/2 NE 1/4, Sec. 18, T. 3 S., R. 13 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Newback, Kingsley, Or.; C. E. Chandler, The Dalles, Or., and H. F. Woodcock, of The Dalles, Or.;
may7-jun1 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Wasco.
C. E. Bayard and G. W. Rowland, co-partners doing business under the name of C. E. Bayard & Co., plaintiffs, vs. D. A. Falley and T. D. Falley, defendants.
To D. A. Falley and T. D. Falley the above-named defendants.
You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs filed with you in the above entitled cause on or before the first day of the next regular term of said court, to-wit: the 25th day of May, 1891, and you and each of you are hereby notified that if you or either of you fail to so appear and answer the cause of the plaintiffs will take a judgment against you in the sum of \$100,000, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum ever since the 16th day of March, 1891, and you shall be liable for the costs and disbursements in this action, upon a promissory note executed to plaintiffs by defendant, on September 26, 1890, for \$100,000 and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum until paid.
This summons is served upon you by publication by order of the Hon. Loyal B. Stearns, one of the judges of the 4th judicial district in Oregon, which said order is dated March 16, 1891.
March 25, 1891.
DEPUTY, WATKINS & MENEFEE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Wasco, made and entered on the 25th day of March, 1891, in the matter of the assignment of Wm. Farr & Co., I will sell at public auction altogether to the highest bidder for cash, on the 25th day of May, 1891, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all of the following described real property belonging to the estate of said Wm. Farr & Co., insolvent debtors, to-wit: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 in the town of Antelope, in Wasco county, Oregon, together with the tenements, improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in in any way appertaining thereto.
Dated March 25, 1891.
Assignee, Deput, Watkins & Menefee, Attorneys for Assignee. day3-wap10-1

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco county as administratrix of the estate of Charles E. Dunham, late of Wasco county, Oregon, and now deceased.
All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me, either at the druggery of said deceased or at the office of Deput, Watkins & Menefee, in Dalles Oregon, within 4 months from the date of this notice.
Dated April 6th, 1891.
MRS. LIDA DUNHAM, Administratrix. Deput, Watkins & Menefee, Attorneys for Estate. adm10-25-91

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—AND—
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The Best Stock, Chicken and Rabbit Fence Made.
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LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL IN OREGON.
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