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Hot and cold water on both floors. Baths for the use of guests. Every modern convenience at hand.

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PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

December 22, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended in all the public land States by act of August 4, 1902,

James P. Heath, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 21, 1902, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 104, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 20th day of March, 1903.

His names as witnesses: J. H. Fink, Fred Higgins, Charles Erickson and E. H. Hensley, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of March, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

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John H. Peterson, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 106, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1903.

His names as witnesses: J. W. Wilkoff, C. A. Graves, J. W. Hupkin, and W. H. Kimber, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of February, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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Samuel W. Conroy, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 108, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Saturday, the 20th day of March, 1903.

His names as witnesses: William McNeely, John C. Smith, and John D. Larkin, all of Prineville, Oregon, and William Quinn, of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of March, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

December 22, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended in all the public land States by act of August 4, 1902,

Samuel W. Conroy, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 110, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Saturday, the 20th day of March, 1903.

His names as witnesses: William McNeely, John C. Smith, and John D. Larkin, all of Prineville, Oregon, and William Quinn, of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of March, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

December 22, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended in all the public land States by act of August 4, 1902,

Nancy E. Zell, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office her sworn statement No. 112, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Saturday, the 20th day of March, 1903.

Her names as witnesses: J. H. Fink, James Post, M. D. Fink, and John D. Larkin, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of March, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

December 22, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended in all the public land States by act of August 4, 1902,

Nancy E. Zell, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office her sworn statement No. 114, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Saturday, the 20th day of March, 1903.

Her names as witnesses: J. H. Fink, James Post, M. D. Fink, and John D. Larkin, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of March, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

W. A. BELL, Attorney and Counselor at Law

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office on street leading to Court House. PRINEVILLE OREGON.

C. W. BARNES, Attorney at Law and Notary

PRINEVILLE, OREGON. Office on West Third Street.

M. E. BRINK, Attorney and Counselor at Law

A Street, Between First and Second PRINEVILLE, OREGON.

M. R. BICCS, Attorney at Law and Notary

Main Street, Prineville, Oregon. Office on street leading to Court House.

H. P. BELKNAP, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

PRINEVILLE OREGON. Office in Adams & Winkler Co's. Drug Store

A. C. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law

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J. H. ROSENBERG, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

PRINEVILLE OREGON. Office 3rd Street north of Templeton & Son's Drug Store. OFFICE HOURS 10 to 12 A. M. 2 to 5 P. M.

G. A. CLINE, DENTIST.

PRINEVILLE, OREGON.

J. B. SHIPP Sells Lumber At \$11 Per Thousand

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

November 23, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended in all the public land States by act of August 4, 1902,

Charles E. Johnson, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 116, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1903.

His names as witnesses: J. W. Wilkoff, C. A. Graves, J. W. Hupkin, and W. H. Kimber, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of February, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

December 22, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended in all the public land States by act of August 4, 1902,

Angeline L. Johnson, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office her sworn statement No. 118, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1903.

Her names as witnesses: J. W. Wilkoff, C. A. Graves, J. W. Hupkin, and W. H. Kimber, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of February, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

December 22, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended in all the public land States by act of August 4, 1902,

Angeline L. Johnson, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office her sworn statement No. 120, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1903.

Her names as witnesses: J. W. Wilkoff, C. A. Graves, J. W. Hupkin, and W. H. Kimber, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of February, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

December 22, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended in all the public land States by act of August 4, 1902,

Angeline L. Johnson, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office her sworn statement No. 122, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1903.

Her names as witnesses: J. W. Wilkoff, C. A. Graves, J. W. Hupkin, and W. H. Kimber, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of February, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 8, 1898.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

December 22, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended in all the public land States by act of August 4, 1902,

Angeline L. Johnson, of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has on Oct. 10, 1902, filed in this office her sworn statement No. 124, for the purchase of one-half acre of land to wit: of sec 21, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before J. Smith, County Clerk of Prineville, Oregon, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1903.

Her names as witnesses: J. W. Wilkoff, C. A. Graves, J. W. Hupkin, and W. H. Kimber, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 20th day of February, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

## CAPTIVITY OF THE OATMAN GIRLS.

A STIRRING TALE OF 1850.

BY E. B. STRATTON.

CHAPTER I.

Slowly, but with unmistakable indications of a melancholy character, disaffection and disorder swept into our camp. Disagreements had occurred among families. Those who had taken the lead in originating the project, had fallen under the ban and censure of those who, having passed the novelty of the trip, were beginning to feel the pressure of its dark, unwelcome, and unanticipated realities. And in some instances a conduct was exhibited by those whose years and rank, as well as profession, made at the outset, created expectation and confidence that in them would be found benefactors, and wise counselors, that tended to disgrace their position, expose the unworthiness of their motives, and blast the bright future that seemed to hang over the first steps of our journeyings. As a consequence, feelings of discord were engendered, which gained strength by unwise and unjusticious counsels, until their pestilential effects spread throughout the camp.

At Moro we tarried one night. This is a small Mexican town, of about three hundred inhabitants, containing, as the only objects of interest, a Catholic Mission station, now in a dilapidated state; a Fort, well garrisoned by Mexican soldiers, and a fine stream of water, that comes, cool and clear, bounding down the mountain side, beautifying and reviving this finely located village.

The next day after leaving this place we came to the Natural, or Santa Fe Pass, and camped that night at the well known place, called the Forks. From this point there is one road leading in a more southerly direction, and frequently selected by emigrants after arriving at the Forks, though the other road is said, by those best acquainted, to possess many advantages. At this place we found that the disaffection, which had appeared for some time before, was growing more and more incurable; and it began to break out into a general storm. Several of our number resolved upon taking the south road; but this resolution was reached only as a means of separating themselves from the remainder of the train; for the intention really was to become detached from the restraints and counsels that they found interfering with their uncontrollable selfishness. There seemed to be no possible method by which these disturbing elements could be quelled. The matter gave rise to an earnest consultation and discussion upon the part of the sober and prudent portion of our little band; but all means and measures proposed for an amicable adjustment of variances and divisions, seemed powerless when brought in contact with the unmitigated selfishness that, among a certain few, had blotted out from their view the one object and system of regulation that they had been instrumental in throwing around the undertaking at first.

We now saw a sad illustration of the adage that "it is not all gold that glitters." The novelty of the scene, together with every facility for personal comfort and enjoyment, may suffice to spread the glad light of good cheer about the first few days or weeks of an emigrating tour upon these dreary plains; but let its pathway be found among hostile tribes for a number of weeks; let a scarcity of provisions be felt; let teams begin to fail, with no time or pasturage to recruit them; let inclement weather and swollen streams begin to hedge up the way; three, and more that frequently becomes a dreadful reality, have at once a

wonderful power to turn every man into a kingdom by himself, and to develop the real nature of the most hidden motives of his being.

Several of those who had, with unwonted diligence and forbearance, sought to restore quiet and satisfaction, but to no purpose, resolved upon remaining here until the disaffected portion had selected the direction and order of their own movements, and then quietly pursue their way westward by the other route. After some delay, and much disagreeable discussion among themselves, the northern route was selected by the nation tents, and they commenced their travels apart. The remainder of us started upon the south road; and though our animals were greatly reduced, our social condition was greatly improved.

We journeyed on pleasantly for about one hundred miles, when we reached Socoro, a beautiful and somewhat thrifty Mexican settlement. Our teams were now considerably jaded, and we found it necessary to make frequent halts and tarryings, for the purpose of recruiting them. And this we found it the more difficult to do, as we were reaching a season of the year, and section of country, that furnished a scanty supply of feed. We spent one week at Socoro, for the purpose of rest to ourselves and teams, as also to replenish, if possible, our fast diminishing store of supplies. We found that food was becoming more scarce among the settlements that lay along our line of travel; that quality and price were likewise serious difficulties, and that our wherewith to purchase even these was well nigh exhausted.

We journeyed from Socoro to the Rio Grande amid many and disheartening embarrassments and troubles. Sections of the country were almost barren; teams were failing, and indications of hostility among the tribes of Indians—representatives of whom frequently gave us the most unwelcome greetings—were becoming more frequent and alarming.

Just before reaching the Rio Grande, two fine horses were stolen from Mr. Oatman. We afterwards learned that they had been soon after seen among the Mexicans, though by them the theft was attributed to unfriendly neighboring tribes; and it was asserted that horses, stolen from trains of emigrants, were frequently brought into Mexican settlements and offered for sale. It is proper here to apprise the reader, that the project of a settlement in New Mexico had now been entirely abandoned, since the division mentioned above, and that California had become the place where we looked for a termination of our travel, and the land where we hoped soon to reach and find a home. At the Rio Grande we rested our teams one week, as a matter of necessary mercy, for every day we tarried was only increasing the probability of the exhaustion of our provisions, ere we could reach a place of permanent supply. We took from this point the "Cook and Kearney" route, and found the grass for our teams for a while more plentiful than for hundreds of miles previous. Our train now consisted of eight wagons and twenty persons. We now came in to a mountainous country, and we found the frequent and severe ascents and declivities wearing upon our teams beyond any of our previous travel. We often consumed whole days in making less than one quarter of the usual day's advance. A few days after leaving the Rio Grande, one Mr. Lane died of the mountain fever. He was a man highly esteemed among the members of the train; and we felt his loss severely. We dug a grave upon one of the foot hills, and with appropriate funeral obsequies we lowered his remains into the same. Some of the female members of our company planted a flower upon the Emergen Young's mound itself over his grave.

rude stake, with his name and date of his death inscribed upon it, was all we left to mark the spot of his last resting place. One morning, after spending a cool night in a bleak and barren place, we awoke with several inches of snow lying about us, upon the hills in the distance. We had spent the night and a part of the previous day without water. Our stock were scattered during the night, and our first object, after looking them up, was to find some friendly place where we might slake our thirst.

The morning was cold, with a fierce bleak wind setting in from the north. Aided to the pains of thirst, was the severity of the cold. We found that the weather is subject, in this region, to sudden changes, from one to the other extreme. While in this distressed condition some of our party expired in the distance a streak of timber letting down from the mountains indicative of running water. To go to this timber we immediately made preparation, with the greatest possible dispatch, as our only resort. And our half wavering expectations were more than realized; for after a most fatiguing trip of nearly a day, during which many of us were suffering severely from thirst, we reached the place, and found not only timber and water in abundance, but a plentiful supply of game. Turkeys, deer, antelope and wild sheep, were dancing through every part of the beautiful woodland that had lured us from our bleak mountain camp. As the weather continued extremely cold we must have suffered severely, if we had not lost our lives, even by the severity of the weather, as there was not a particle of anything with which to kindle a fire, unless we had used our wagon timber for that purpose, had we not have sought the shelter of this friendly grove. We soon resolved upon at least one week's rest in this place, and arrangements were made accordingly. During the week we feasted upon the most excellent wild meat, and spent most of our time in hunting and fishing. Excepting the fear we constantly entertained concerning the Indians of the neighborhood, we spent the week here very pleasantly. One morning three large, fierce looking Apaches came into camp at an early hour. They put on all possible pretensions of friendship; but from the first their movements were suspicious. They for a time surveyed narrowly our wagons and teams, and, so far as allowed to do so, our articles of food, clothing, guns, etc. Suspecting their intentions we bade them

be off, upon which they retreated. That night the dogs kept up a barking nearly whole night, and at several points would run to their master and then a short distance into the wood, as if to warn us of the presence of danger. We put out our fires, and each man, with his arms kept vigilant guard. There is no doubt that by this means our lives were preserved. Tracks of a number of Indians were seen the camp next morning; and, going out we found that twenty head of stock had been driven away, some of it belonging to the teams. By this several of our teams were so... found extreme... along. Some of baggage were left... tance from this... what we here lost. I Be animals some dist... found the trail leading... wild, difficult mountain... where it was dangerous... less to follow.

We were soon gathered up on route again for "Ta Bac," a Mexican settlement, of which we had learned as presenting inducements for a short recruiting halt.

We found ourselves again traveling through a rich pasturage country, abounding with the most enchanting, charming scenery that had greeted us since we had left the "Big Bend." We came into "Ta Bac" with better spirits, and more vigorous teams, than was allowed us during the last few hundred miles.

At this place, one of our number became the unwilling subject of a most remarkable and dampening transaction. Mrs. M., of "Gramp Dumping" notoriety, while bearing her two hundred and forty of aduipois about the camp at rather a too rapid rate, suddenly came in sight of a well that had been dug years before, by the Mexican settlers.