

immediately at Cabral's command does not exceed a few hundred men, who in case of emergency join into their service all the male population upon whom they can lay their hands. It has also been claimed that he has controlled the Dominican port of Barahona, and received supplies through it; but this is certainly no longer the case. On the other hand, it is charged by the present Dominican Government that he has received supplies through Hayti, and that Haytian arms and soldiers have been at his disposal. The commissioners obtained evidence of this fact from many sources. They also examined Haytian prisoners, speaking only the language of the Haytians, and having in their hands muskets bearing the Haytian stamp.

To the northeast of the country overrun by Cabral, in the neighborhood of the bay of Manzanillo, is the band under the control of Luperon; but the opinion of trustworthy persons, as taken in that section by the commission, is that his force is small and of a guerilla character. He seems to have the strength of a desperado, and nothing more.

The commissioners believe that had these leaders wielded only their own forces and resources, they would long ago have been put down. Their whole importance is derived from the help of foreign intriguers and from the fact that behind them stands the Haytian nation, which has nearly three times the population and revenue of the Dominican Republic; which has never relented in its aggressive policy; and at whose head is a President elevated by a bloody insurrection, involving the murder of his predecessor.

#### CAUSES OF DISTURBANCE.

Besides the revolts which have been named, and the Haytian aggressions, some minor causes have, in the weakened condition of the republic, tended to aggravate its difficulties.

First of these may be mentioned the provincial jealousies existing between the people of the great district north of the central chain of mountains and those inhabiting the southern side. The former district embraces the two most thriving cities of the republic—Puerto Plata and Santiago—besides some villages of importance. On the other hand, to the south side belongs the city of Santo Domingo, with its prestige as the capital city; decayed, but still powerful from its vital connection with the history of the island, from Columbus to Baez. In a weakened state of the republic, the jealousy between these districts has caused revolutionary leaders to arise; but with a government strong and free, giving better internal communications and developing industry, this provincial jealousy would probably be changed into a healthy political rivalry.

Next, a more serious cause of disturbance to the steady exercise of political rights lies in the existence of a considerable number of petty military chiefs, about whom has grown up a peculiar system of clanish, or semi-military attachment. This prevails especially in the central and mountain districts, and is the natural result of long-continued struggles between ambitious men for the supremacy in the republic. In the anarchy thus caused, each neighborhood has shown a tendency to group itself about its most daring or capable men. These have received military titles from the heads of various governments or revolutions, the rank of each depending mainly on the number of retainers he could bring to the leader whose cause he had espoused. The attachment thus begun in war continues in peace; and as political institutions are weak, often becomes stronger than law or political habits. Hence arises a class whose importance depends on commotion—an occupied, and therefore uneasy—prompt to increase any troubles that may arise. The people of the country clearly understand that these disturbers of their peace are public enemies. Among the reasons constantly assigned for desiring annexation to the United States was the necessity of extinguishing the lawlessness and shiftlessness arising from this system. Firm and judicious measures in administration, immigration, increased activity in agriculture and trade, would doubtless rapidly destroy the greater part of this evil.

Union with a strong Government would of itself discourage and put an end to most of these disturbances; and as political habits increase it is probable that these semi-military combinations of chiefs and retainers may be transmitted into political combinations under constitutional and legal restrictions.

To these causes of disturbance may be added a third, very effective at present, but which would be at once annihilated should the Dominican Republic be effectually protected by connection with a strong nation. Within short distances of Santo Domingo are various other islands where insurrectionists and destructives freely hatch their plots. To such an extent has this been carried that certain capitalists there invest in prominent revolutionists as a matter of business. Revolution becomes thus a branch of trade in which capitalists embark with certainty of great risks, but with possibility of great gains. To further these operations, proclamations and documents are forged. These emanate nominally from the leaders of the insurrectionary force of the day, but they generally present the clearest internal evidence that their pretended authors never saw them. From these parties and their agents come rumors, and even circumstantial accounts of insurrections where none exist. The commissioners encountered

several instances of this. This insurrection brokerage would doubtless cease as soon as it is the policy of any strong nation to prevent it.

#### LOCAL LIBERTIES.

In all the struggles of various administrations against revolutionists and destructives, the local and municipal liberties of provinces, districts and towns have suffered greatly. The exigencies of the central, civil and military authorities seem to have prevented the growth on any large scale of that system of local government which forms the ground-work of freedom in the United States. Still the germs of local liberty are by no means wholly destroyed. Ayuntamientos or town councils are still retained. These are bodies elected by the people, holding regular sessions, keeping records of their proceedings, and exercising considerable care in the registration of vital statistics. To these bodies belong the local administration. They are small, and the length of the term of office prevents, in some degree, the immediate influence of the popular will being felt upon them. Still they serve at least to keep up the traditions of local freedom, and some habit of local management of affairs. The men chosen seem worthy of their trust. The commissioners were impressed with the general character and ability of the members of these municipal bodies. There are among them many who would do honor to similar councils in any country.

The difficulties and dangers with which these men have been environed seemed to have deepened and strengthened their characters, while interest in political affairs has been by the same circumstances nearly crushed out of the more timid majority. It was among this class that the commission and their agents found their most intelligent welcome; and unrestrained conversation with them showed that this welcome was not a mere formality to which they had been compelled. It appears to the commissioners that under a government guaranteeing liberty and order, these municipal bodies scattered through the country might become centres of a better system than the Dominican Republic has yet known.

#### SPANISH REINCORPORATION.

The constant succession of insurrectionary leaders, and the long series of disturbances to which it has been the fate of the Dominican people to be subjected, many years since led thoughtful men among them to look abroad in the hope of relief. It was this sentiment which led the population generally to acquiesce quietly at first in the occupation of the republic by the forces of Spain in 1861. That occupation had been brought about by the management of Santana and others then in power, aided by two Spanish ships of war, without the general knowledge of the people; and it was suddenly consummated to the surprise of the great majority of the citizens.

The commissioners took special pains in all parts of the country, to examine into the causes of the failure that followed this annexation, as well as of the unpopularity and overthrow of the Spanish rule in the island. These have been generally stated to them as follows:

1. That contrary to the understanding between the Dominican and Spanish governments, the public offices of all sorts were unduly filled with Spaniards, to the exclusion of Dominicans.
2. That the Spanish subordinate functionaries were not generally native Spaniards, but Spanish subjects drawn from Cuba and Porto Rico—colonies where blacks and men of color are held as slaves; and that the atmosphere in which these men had been brought up had filled them with a prejudice which unfitted them utterly for the administration of government in a country where the great majority of the population are colored and a considerable number are blacks.
3. That some of the superior officers and very many of the soldiery were brutal beyond endurance, and that very little effective redress could be obtained. It was stated to the commission by a venerable clergyman in charge of one of the most important parishes on the island—a man of acknowledged devotion to Christian duty, and entirely trustworthy—that the Spanish Governor of that province had, to his certain knowledge, been concerned in the assassination of a mother to obtain control of the person of her daughter; that he had entered the clergyman's house, stick in hand, and threatened him with ignominious chastisement; and that in various ways the Spaniards oppressed the people, treating them as conquered, and insulting their local authorities.
4. That the Spanish rulers showed a mania for regulating the details of ordinary life, in some cases resulting in positive indignities to the people.
5. That the ecclesiastical administration was at variance with their ideas. Practically, religious toleration had grown up in the republic. This fact the new archbishop under the Spaniards does not seem to have recognized. Protestant churches were shut and orders were issued to the clergy of the established church to enforce a multitude of vexatious regulations upon their flocks, involving spying upon families. To use the language of a venerable priest, "The archbishop was a worthy man, but he seemed to consider that he was living in the time of the Inquisition." The clergy were dissatisfied at that policy. Remonstrances were made, and a letter from one Catholic clergyman to the archbishop stated that "such measures were neither

this age nor this country." To these may be added the fact that the Masonic fraternity, which possesses a very large and wide-spread membership among the best men of the island, was understood to be menaced.

6. That there were manifested on various occasions certain deep-seated political ideas. Of these may be mentioned opposition to monarchy and to colonial subjection, and attachment to the name of the republic.

That there was aroused a popular apprehension, founded upon a knowledge of Spanish administration on the neighboring islands, that slavery would be re-established, either by reducing the colored Dominican people to the condition of slaves, or by new importations.

Although these causes were most equally operative in all parts of the island and the better class of Spanish officials mitigated them considerably in some districts, they were sufficient, when joined to uneasiness under the colonial yoke, to cause insurrection, which soon became a revolution. The people revolted in all parts of the interior, and aided by a greater knowledge of the country and greater familiarity with guerilla warfare, resisted all attempts to put them down. They finally drove the Spaniards into the strongholds on the coast, where the soldiers died by wholesale of the malignant fevers engendered in close and filthy barracks devoid of all sanitary appliances. Of the Spanish losses no exact data could be obtained; the best opinion seemed to be that the Spaniards sent in all about 35,000 troops, of whom between six and eight thousand were lost by desertion, and the causes above alluded to.

#### DESIRE FOR ANNEXATION.

Although bitterly disappointed in the results of the Spanish annexation, the people, who were soon involved in new revolutions, ceased not to look abroad in the hope of relief.

To the surprise of the commission, in almost all parts of the country, even the remotest, the people were found to be familiar with the question of annexation to the United States, and to have discussed it among themselves with intelligence.

All classes in all parts of the republic were consulted—magistrates and ecclesiastics of every grade, officials, civil and military, citizens of all professions and occupations, in town and country—and everywhere there was a general agreement in the declaration that their only hope of permanent peace and prosperity lay in annexation to and becoming part of the people of the United States. They generally declare their belief that the strong arm of this Republic, taking them under protection as part of the nation, would at once end the efforts and hopes of every seditious revolutionary leader, and establish law, order and prosperity.

#### AMERICAN COLONISTS.

The incorporation into public sentiment of a feeling strongly favorable to annexation to the United States in preference to any other power is partially due to the presence in various parts of the country of small colonies of colored people formerly of the United States. These persons, or their immediate ancestors, generally came into the country in the time of President Boyer. Their love of the country of their birth seems to have deepened with time, and they all look upon American institutions as the only means of rescuing the country from its present insecurity. Very touching expressions of this met the commissioners at various points. There people live on the best terms with their neighbors, speaking the language of the country and conforming in general to its customs, and they have formed in a greater or less degree centres from which respect for the United States has gone forth.

#### THE POPULAR DISPOSITION.

When asked if they would not prefer to remain an independent nation, the people generally answered that they would be glad to preserve their independence if it were possible, but since experience had shown that the nation could not sustain itself, they were compelled to look abroad for support, and if they must sink their nationality, they preferred the American Union, with free institutions, a friendly people, and common interests.

They seem to us to be more nearly unanimous upon this than we have ever before known a people to be upon any political question which they were called on to consider. It was only by diligent search that the exceedingly small proportion who opposed annexation could be found at all. The principal part of the opposition which does exist appears to be among certain traders in the ports, some of whom, in case of annexation and competition with American enterprise, would lose control of branches of business of which in its present narrow channels they have a monopoly; others are but agents of houses abroad, and, in the event of these branch establishments being withdrawn, would be supplanted. To these should be added certain agents of houses in neighboring islands, who have made pecuniary advices to rebel leaders, though these would without doubt favor annexation if it were consummated under the direction of those whom they support. Besides these, a small number scattered in various parts of the country oppose annexation for reasons peculiar to themselves—some from a misunderstanding of the matter; some from a liking for the turmoil which the present condition of things permits; some from opposition to the present Administration.

The reports and rumors that there are parties in various sections of the country ready to resort to desperate measures against annexation seem to be disproved by the following facts in the history of the commission:

First, on arriving at Santo Domingo the commissioners took up their residence in a house on a public street remote from any official residence or military post. They had at no time anything in the nature of a guard or watch, and at an early period during their stay the night watchman of that quarter was removed at their request. They had no weapons of any sort. Persons of every condition passed in and out of the house freely until a late hour of the night. Access was made easy to every one. The commissioners and those accompanying them slept with doors slightly secured, and sometimes not secured at all, and with windows wide open. It would have been entirely within the power of a single man of energy or determination to have cut off the entire party. But no shadow of an attempt upon them was ever effected; no suspected person was ever found.

Secondly, the commissioners and their agents traversed the country in every direction without guards or weapons. They slept at night in open cabins, no watch being kept. The character of the country and the condition of the roads obliged them to move slowly and separately through mountain passes, ravines, forests and thickets, in which a handful of resolute opponents could easily have destroyed them. Especially was this true in the Cibao, the district generally referred to in unfavorable reports, every important route of which they explored. When, as in two or three cases, members of the commission had for short distances an escort of honor, it was made up of citizens in citizen garb, unarmed, so far as could be seen, and with no military guard whatever. Neither commissioner nor attaché, so far as known, ever carried sword, dagger or pistol. Their movements were easily foreknown. But they never encountered any shadow of a hostile demonstration; nothing but kindness met them in all quarters and among all classes; and this was not less marked in the Cibao than elsewhere.

The desire for annexation seemed to be even stronger among the rural population than in the cities. The evidence taken, as well as the observations of the commissioners, and all who accompanied or aided them, establish this fact beyond question. It was deemed unnecessary to accumulate the written testimony of witnesses which was everywhere uniform. The commission did not have to search after evidence of the disposition of the people. Individual citizens, bodies of men, delegations from Masonic, industrial, and mutual aid societies, representatives of ecclesiastical associations—people of all kinds—came to them in such numbers and with such frequency that their visits became almost a burden, all declaring their desire for annexation.

Soon after the treaty of annexation was negotiated, a popular vote was taken in the manner usual in that republic, as required by the treaty, which resulted in an almost unanimous expression in favor of annexation to the United States. Whatever may be in individual preferences or opinions as to the best form for taking the vote of an entire nation on a subject of that magnitude, the great mass of the evidence before the commission goes to show that this was a truthful expression of the will of the people; and in all the expeditions, either of members of their own body or their agents, ample corroboration of this opinion met them at every point.

#### CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The physical, mental and moral condition of the inhabitants of Santo Domingo was found to be much more advanced than had been anticipated. The population is generally of mixed blood. The great majority, especially along the coast, are neither pure black nor pure white; they are mixed in every conceivable degree. In some parts of the interior considerable numbers of the pure white race are to be found, and generally in the mixed race the white blood predominates. The Dominican people differ widely in this particular from the Haytian, among whom the black race is in complete attendance. The cultivated and educated, such as the president, members of his cabinet, senators, judges and local magistrates compare well with the same class in other countries; and the uneducated appear equal to the same class in any country with which we are acquainted. They seem to be practically destitute of prejudice of class, race or color. In their intercourse with each other and with strangers they are courteous in manner, respectful and polite. In all their relations with them the commissioners found them kind and hospitable. The testimony shows them to be an honest and inoffensive people, among whom, in the rural districts, a person may travel alone and unarmed all over the country, with treasure, without danger. All of the numerous parties attached to the commission, which traversed various parts of the country, bear the same testimony concerning the people. The judicial officers stated that high crimes, such as murder, arson, burglary and the like are nearly unknown among them. No pauper class exists, and beggary is almost unknown. They are a temperance people, and drunken people are rarely seen. Among the popular vices is that of petty gambling,

which is indulged in openly and extensively, especially by the Spanish portion of the population.

They are all Roman Catholics, except the American emigrants sent out in 1824 and succeeding years, who with their descendants, now form a number of settlements, and amount to several thousand persons. They are mostly Methodists and Baptists. They live among the Catholics in peace and harmony. No intolerance or religious persecution can be discovered among them.

The people are generally poor, living in cheap and humble dwellings, which though well adapted to their country, might appear rude and uncomfortable to those accustomed to houses made for a more rigorous climate. In the country almost every family possess all the land they desire to cultivate, which is usually one small field, for an acre or two well tilled is sufficient, in this fertile land, to furnish a family with their food. The reason they universally assign for not cultivating more, is that amid constantly recurring revolutions, it is very uncertain who may reap the crop; besides, there is no market now for surplus produce.

The commissioners had an opportunity to see the progress which the people of color have made in Jamaica. In that island there is abundant evidence that, which has lasted long after the abolition of slavery, this people are improving and becoming sharers in a higher civilization.

The evidence taken shows that the Dominican people are not averse to work when certain of reasonable reward, but are good and faithful laborers. An abundance of labor can now be had at about ten dollars or less per month. Appearance make it probable that the elements necessary to physical persistency exist among the people, especially in that large proportion in whom Spanish blood predominates. The decline of these people in numbers and enterprise is sufficiently accounted for by social and political causes, without the gratuitous assumption that the race is dying out or effete.

#### EDUCATION.

There are few schools in the republic, and consequently the great majority of the people are uneducated. But of all the great number who were examined by the commissioners and their agents on this point not one failed to express the desire that some system of general education should be created, and the belief that it would be eagerly embraced. The few schools that exist are maintained by the people with little or no support from the government. School books prepared in the United States were found in some remote cabins. The basis of original talent is not lacking. The shrewness of the Dominicans is proverbial among those who are brought into close relations with them. In the schools, few and feeble as they are, may be found abundant evidence to corroborate the assertions of the teachers that the average of native ability is good. But one printing-office exists within the republic, from which newspapers or books are issued. This is at the capital, and is very small and poorly equipped.

#### GENERAL POLITICAL CAPACITY.

Serious as are these obstacles to general civilization and to the intelligent exercise of political liberties, the condition of the people is by no means hopeless. For several generations there has been neither slavery nor any cast spirit to deprive them of manliness. The people at large are not degraded. They are willing to work when the result of their labor is made secure. From among them, at various times, many noble and capable men have arisen—men combining statesmanship and generalship with patriotism. Many of the people possess very clear ideas of liberty, and show a willingness to make sacrifices for it. The courage and devotion that have been wasted in insurrections and revolutions may yet, under better guidance, ripen into capacity for self-government and regular political action.

#### POPULATION.

The data furnished by the authorities as to population are very meagre and unsatisfactory. An estimate was recently made by the ecclesiastical court, counting by parishes, which gave a total of 207,000. There are evident signs of error in this estimate. For instance, the capital was set down at 10,000, while it is obvious to the careful observer, who counts streets and houses, that there cannot be over 6,000, if so many. Again, Azua is estimated at 10,000, while an actual count made a few years ago, showed that it contained only 7,750. The present number is apparently still less. Los Llanos is set down at 3,000; but the military governor now estimates that the number of families does not exceed 150, which would indicate a population of not over 1,000; although, by a tax-list of 1877, in the possession of the commission, it had 397 rate-payers.

The commons of San Juan, Las Matas, Bani, Nery, &c., are set down at 22,000; but they have been depopulated by revolution and invasion, and their actual number is fixed by local residents and other competent witnesses at from 5,000 to 8,000. Comparing these figures of the ecclesiastical court with certain known facts, and with all the evidence we can gather from intelligent witnesses and personal observation, the commissioners estimate that the population of the republic does not exceed 150,000. This does not include the many who voluntarily expatriated themselves on account of the continual disturbances nor the few who were banished.

It seems probable that more than nine tenths, perhaps nineteen twentieths, are native Dominicans. The others are, first, colored immigrants from the United States; secondly, European traders, who do not settle anywhere, but sojourn at commercial points.

Negro blood preponderates very largely in Hayti; but the pure negro of African type is not common even there. White blood preponderates largely in Dominica, but pure whites, in the popular sense of the word, are not numerous.

**RESOURCES—MINERAL PRODUCTS.**  
The resources of the country are vast and various, and its products may be increased with scarcely any other limit than the labor expended upon them. There is evidence of mineral wealth in various parts of the island. The geologists of the expedition report the existence of the ore of iron, of copper, and of gold, with deposits of lignite, rock-salt and petroleum. Iron ore is abundant, easy of access, and will doubtless in time be made available for the cheap production of pig iron. The copper ores are of a fair degree of richness, and the beds have been opened to a slight extent. The reported coal of the Samana Peninsula, and in the neighborhood of Puerto Plata, was examined, and found to be lignite, of little value as a fuel compared with Pennsylvania or English coal. The gold region is extensive, and, though worked anciently, is at present but little known. It invites patient exploration by practical miners. The salt deposits in the mountains near Nerya are believed to be extensive and valuable. The salt can be carried out in large transparent blocks, and a chemical analysis, made for the commission, shows it to be of sufficient purity for commercial purposes.

#### CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Summarily and practically viewed, for agricultural purposes, there are five classes of lands in Santo Domingo, viz:

1. The mountain slopes and valleys. These are uniformly rich and productive except in limited regions where rain is deficient, as on the southern slope of the east range northeast of Monte Cristi.
2. The extensive prairie regions of the Llanos lying east and north of Santo Domingo city, south of the Cibao range. This is all admirable pasture land. A large portion of it is capable of profitable cultivation. It is intersected by wooded valleys and groves containing much excellent timber.
3. The rolling plain of the Vega, which is generally wood-land, and is the finest body of agricultural land on the island.
4. The dry lands, like a portion of the Azua and the valley of the Yagua, where rain is partly or wholly wanting, from topographical causes. These lands can be made fertile by artificial irrigation.
5. The red clay lands, mostly along the coast, underlain by coralline limestone. These are usually covered with timber. They are not generally very rich or deep, but are susceptible of profitable cultivation. (The vicinity of Santo Domingo city is a fair average specimen of this class of soils.)

#### PROPORTION CAPABLE OF CULTIVATION.

Although Santo Domingo contains almost every variety of soil, there is very little swampy or sandy land. In this respect it differs widely from Florida and the other Gulf States. The country is varied in surface, unusually well watered, and excels in natural drainage. There is hardly any portion of the island where the land is not capable of cultivation. The mountains support a vegetation widely differing from that of the low lands, but they nowhere rise so high as to be covered with snow. Everywhere they are fertile, except the few small districts already mentioned, as the plain of the Yagua, and a part of the Azua region, whose character could be changed by irrigation.

Taken as a whole, this republic is one of the most fertile regions on the face of the earth. The evidence of men well acquainted with the other West India islands declare this to be naturally the richest of them all.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.**  
While the geographical position of Santo Domingo within the tropics implies the successful production of all the tropical fruits and vegetables, including the commercial staples, the differences of exposure, elevation and soil [Continued in supplement to today's paper.]

#### NEW TO-DAY.

### THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY BALL

Oregonian Pocahontas Tribe No. 1  
Improved Order of Red Men,  
will be given at  
Horne's Hall, Jacksonville, Oregon,  
Friday Evening, May 12, 1871.  
The Public are cordially invited to attend.

#### TICKETS, \$2.00.

**COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:**  
J. R. Wade, Henry Pope, E. R. Watson,  
P. D. Parsons, J. H. Hyzer.

**RECEPTION COMMITTEE:**  
Jacob Ish, D. Cronmiller, S. Pymale,  
W. A. Owens.

**FLOOR MANAGERS:**  
E. D. Foadray, W. H. McDaniel, A. P. O'Connell,  
J. W. Manning, John Climborski.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, John O. of Jackson County, Oregon, an claimant of four placer mining claims in the S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 35 S. R. 2 W., and one placer mining claim in N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 35 S. R. 2 W., that said claims are each one hundred yards square, and are known as the W. H. McDaniel claim, J. T. McDaniel claim, S. E. Smith claim, W. C. Campbell claim, and H. Shultz claim, each purchased by me, the said John O., from said mentioned parties. There are no other claims adjoining, and none in the immediate vicinity, and said claims are situated in Jackson Creek Mining District, Jackson County, Oregon, upon surveyed lands, to-wit: in Sec. 2, T. 35 S. R. 2 W., and I give notice that it is my intention to apply for a patent to the following premises upon which this notice is posted:

N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 35 S. R. 2 W.  
S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 35 S. R. 2 W.  
S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 35 S. R. 2 W.

Containing one hundred and eighty acres, within which tract said claims are situated.

Witness my hand, April 28, 1871, JOHN O.

Ordered that the above notice be published ninety days in the Oregonian, a weekly newspaper, published at Jacksonville, Oregon.  
W. R. WILLIS, Register,  
BINGER HERMAN, Receiver.

#### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,  
ROSEBURG, OREGON, April 17, 1871.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by Franklin Cox and G. H. Caldwell against George Vincent for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2044, dated June 20, 1870, upon the W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, and E. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of Section 3, Township 5 S., Range 2 W., in Jackson County, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said party is hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of May, 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

W. R. WILLIS, Register,  
BINGER HERMAN, Receiver.

#### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,  
ROSEBURG, OREGON, April 10, 1871.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by James Miller and Silas J. Day against John Cox for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2044, dated June 20, 1870, upon the W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, and E. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of Section 3, Township 5 S., Range 2 W., in Jackson County, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of May, 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

W. R. WILLIS, Register,  
BINGER HERMAN, Receiver.