East Oregonian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1903.

TO REPEAL LAND LAWS.

The land frauds of the West are sure to result disastrously for the bona fide settlers.

The flagrant misuse of the timber and stone act in the forest regions of the Northwest has been seized upon by the east as an excuse for its repeal.

Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill for the repeal of the desert land act and also the timber and stone act, and he probably has justifiable grounds for his action. If a law permits of the abuse of common rights and allows the blessings intended for the people to be turned into machines for the gratification of the few, it should be repealed.

There is no room on statute books for licenses to perpetrate fraud.

How will the repeal of the stone and timber land law effect Oregon and other Western states?

It will take two of the three remaining land privileges away from the rising generation. It will narrow down the opportunities of the young man who finds himself in need of a home, to the solitary homestead law. It will mean that the great arid tracts, the timbered mountain land and the stony pasture land of the public domain can only be acquired by the exercise of the homestead right and that, under more rigid restrictions than have formerly prevailed, if the bona fide residence clause is enforced and the lenient and highly important leave of absence permit is revoked, as has been insinuated by the interior department.

If these acts have been abused by timber and land sharks, congress should strengthen the laws, to protect honest settlers and punish those guilty of crooked transactions.

The right of the people should not be swept away from them in a sort of retaliation for the acts of a few unprincipled men.

The future should be considered, and the rights of innocent settlers whose only means of acquiring homes is through the exercise of land privileges, should outweigh the desire of congress to punishe the authors of isolated cases of fraud by taking away the very birthright of the masses.

No section of the country deplores the land frauds as deeply as the West. No section of the country is as desirous of seeing the guilty punished as the West and congress should study the situation well before making such a sweeping stroke at the very basis of settlement and development.

Oregon has learned a lesson. Her sister states of the Northwest have also gained in wisdom. Land investigation is earnestly desired.

She asks one more chance for life. Put the guilty grafters into the sweat box, and make them feel the iron hand of justice, but allow the people who are innocent to retain their privileges, and enjoy their just rights.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

Good roads for farmers are just as necessary as sidewalks for towns and cities.

The country settlements are lacking in their most vital prerequisites, where well-built, well-kept, neat appearing roads do not prevail.

Farming communities in the West are growing away from their antiquated road methods. Everything and everybody is progressing, except the condition of roads.

It is proudly observed that the appearance of the country districts of Oregon and Umatilla county is constantly improving.

Better farm houses, better barns, better fences, better stock, better vehicles and implements are seen everywhere.

Taste and skill are exhibited in home building and ornamentation, yet the necessary part of every community, the public road, drags along twenty years behind the times.

The pneumatic tired buggy has succeeded the old-time freight wagon, yet the road that was used by the freight "schooner" serves today in the same old dress.

The Northwest is having a "good roads" revival just now. The government good roads inquiry is opening the eyes of the people to the true conditions of highways.

Some thoughtful legislation along the road law line is in order. Road building is a science, just like every other adjunct of a civilized community, and the best result can come only through studied effort.

Money used on roads should be applied by experienced men. It is worse than waste to abuse the expenditure of public money on the highways the people must travel.

In pioneer days on the coast, road working was looked upon as a sort of menial labor, and when people gathered to work out their road tax, it was usually a holiday occasion, and the greatest rivalry among the road workmen was to see who could do the least work in the eight hours.

Times have changed; men have changed; the country has been transformed; order has sprung from the disorganized wilderness, while the country road, the servant and pack-mule of the community has yet the same old "chuck holes" that caused the pioneers to see stars twenty years ago, as they cheerily bumped over the rocks and rough places.

ROOSEVELT'S PERIL.

President Roosevelt, so far, has proved the wisdom of his adventurous moves. His mistakes are few, in comparison with his many bold acts. His impetuous rushes into untrodden diplomatic fields have thus far ended happily.

He asked Booker T. Washington to dine in the White House, and yet retained the firm support of Southern republicans.

He dared to remove Southern federal office-holders, in the face of the rings and machines, and won their respect by his honesty.

He has ordered a Mississippi postoffice closed because the proud whites, democrats and republicans, disliked to ask a negro woman for their mail, and worried her with foolish threats until she resigned.

Can Mr. Roosevelt force the South to bend to the negro? Can he ride rough shod over all the social sentiment that has rooted imperishably into Southern life, or will he fail in this venture?

He may gain the negro vote, but he will certainly not hold the white vote by this policy. The people of that section may be reasoned with, but they cannot be forced.

As long as there are white men in the South, they will demand that they remain in authority. They may be taught by the gradual process of fraternity to love all human beings, but they will never learn to serve a negro master.

NO POMP OR SHOW.

Governor-elect Chamberlain is quoted as saying when the matter of an inaugural ball was mentioned to him:

"While I appreciate the good will of those persons who would honor me in this manner, I do not care for a ball. I prefer, after my inauguration, to go at once into the executive office and enter upon my duties. It is my wish that all ceremonies be as simple as possible. No red tape or fringe on them, if you please. No, I don't wish to go to a ball. I wish to go to work."

That's the kind of governor that the people of Oregon want. An executive that comprehends the responsibilities of his office and is not too lazy to get down to work. Pyrotechnics are all right in their place, but Oregon's governor-elect wants no ostentatious display in his. He is a plain man of the people.—Baker Democrat.

The government of the United States is like any other growing business. As its activity reaches out it needs more room, more help, more system. Just as a merchant would hire an additional clerk to help meet increasing trade, the government must design and equip new departments. It is inevitable. The government that was suited to the management of fifty millions, is not adequate to handle eighty millions. A secretary of commerce, a bureau of roads, a tariff commission and other like additions, are necessary.

Congress, usually a cold-blooded body, grows sentimental, patriotic and extremely solicitous for the people's welfare, over the coal question. The country will freeze, however, while congress is deciding whether there is a tariff on anthracite coal. It takes an average congressman as long to understand a modern law, when he sees it printed in black and white, as it does any other common mortal. The shivering people would like more simplicity, more coal and less rascality and legal phrases in laws.

Stockmen in Deer Lodge valley, Montana, have organized against the smelters of that locality. The dense smoke from these institutions, it seems, settles over the valley in such volumes that crops and stock suffer great injury. No section of the country is free from its vexatious conflicts. The greatest need of the West today is a better understanding and a more thorough respect for the rights of others, among the captains of the great industries. There is room for all, and there must be regulation and justice for all.

It is the motive of Germany and England to crush out every semblance of popular government in South America. Freedom is gaining too much ground to suit the interests of imperialism. For this reason the Boers were crushed to death; for this reason Russia crushes the Finns, and for this reason the allied powers come into the door yard of America to seize and destroy the Venezuelan government, under pretense of collecting debts. It's a blow at government by the people.

Eastern Oregon has no kick coming. Portland and the Sound are clamoring for her fat steers; China is eating bread made from her matchless flour; Omaha and Chicago are frying her mutton chops; Texas is baking her spuds and the world is spending money made from her gold. What does she want with a United States senator? Let those enjoy this little luxury who are not so bountifully blessed.

It was necessary to vote a 10-mill school tax in Pendleton yesterday, on account of the low valuation of property. If the taxable property in this district was assessed at a fair valuation, less than five mills would be sufficient to meet the expenses of the school district. The evils of the taxation question become more and more apparent as the subject is applied to every day matters of government.

Senator Hoar evidently thinks the small trusts now in existence are no menace to the interests of the masses, as his anti-trust bill deals only with those to be organized in the future. Laws that do not apply to present evils of this sort, will not relieve the situation.

"Jackson Day" is being celebrated in every large city in the country. Lovers of American liberty remember the battle of New Orleans and join with pride in commemorating the event. The century just closed contained no more pivotal day than that on which the riflemen of America made secure the doctrine of the rights of man.

THE MAXWELL LAW.

In view of the fact that active irrigation work will begin in many localities in the arid domain, early in the spring, the full text of the Maxwell law, under which government work will be prosecuted, is published for the information of those interested.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That all moneys received from the sale and disposal of public lands in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, including the surplus of fees and commissions in excess of allowances to registers and receivers, and excepting the five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the above states set aside by law for educational and other purposes, shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved, set aside, and appropriated as a special fund in the treasury to be known as the "reclamation fund," to be used in the examination and survey for and the construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the storage, diversion, and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands in the said states and territories, and for the payment of all other expenditures provided for in this act: Provided, That in case the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands other than those realized from the sale and disposal of lands referred to in this section are insufficient to meet the requirements for the support of agricultural colleges in the several states and territories, under the act of August 30, 1890, entitled "An Act to Apply a Portion of the Proceeds of the Public Lands to the More Complete Endowment and Support of the Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Established Under the Provisions of an Act of Congress Approved July 2, 1862," the deficiency, if any, in the sum necessary for the support of the said colleges shall be provided for from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2.—That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and directed to make examinations and surveys for, and to locate and construct, as herein provided, irrigation works for the storage, diversion, and development of waters, including artesian wells, and to report to congress at the beginning of each regular session as to the results of such examinations and surveys, giving estimates of cost of all contemplated works, the quantity and location of the lands which can be irrigated therefrom, and all facts relative to the practicability of each irrigation project; also the cost of the works in process of construction as well as of those which have been completed.

Section 3.—That the secretary of the interior shall, before giving the public notice provided for in section four of this act, withdraw from public entry the lands required for any irrigation works contemplated under the provisions of this act, and shall restore to public entry any of the lands so withdrawn when, in his judgment, such lands are not required for the purposes of this act; and the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized, at or immediately prior to the time of beginning the surveys for any contemplated irrigation works, to withdraw from entry, except under the homestead laws, any public lands believed to be susceptible of irrigation from said works: Provided, That all lands entered and entries made under the homestead laws within areas so withdrawn during such withdrawal shall be subject to all the provisions, limitations, charges, terms, and conditions of this act; that said surveys shall be prosecuted diligently to completion, and upon the completion thereof, and of the necessary maps, plans, and estimates of cost, the secretary of the interior shall determine whether or not said project is practicable and advisable, and if determined to be impracticable or unadvisable he shall thereupon restore said lands to entry, that public lands which it is proposed to irrigate by means of any contemplated works shall be subject to entry only under the provisions of the homestead laws in tracts of not less than 40 nor more than 160 acres, and shal be subject to the limitations, charges, terms and conditions herein provided: Provided, That the commutation provisions of the homestead laws shall not apply to entries made under this act.

Section 4.—That upon the determination by the secretary of the interior that any irrigation project is practicable, he may cause to be let contracts for the construction of the same, in such portions or sections as it may be practicable to construct and complete as parts of the whole project, providing the necessary funds for such portions or sections as are available in the reclamation fund, and thereupon he shall give public notice of the lands irrigable under such project, and limit of area per entry, which limit shall represent the acreage which, in the opinion of the secretary, may be reasonably required for the support of a family upon the lands in question; also of the charges which shall be made per acre upon the said entries, and upon lands in private ownership which may be irrigated by the waters of the said irrigation project, and the number of the annual installments, not exceeding 10 in which such charges shall be paid and the time when such payments shall commence. The said charges shall be determined with a view of returning to the reclamation fund an estimated cost of construction of the project, and shall be apportioned equitably: Provided, That in all construction work eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and no Mongolian labor shall be employed thereon.

Section 5.—That the entryman upon lands to be irrigated by such works shall, in addition to compliance with the homestead laws, reclaim at least one-half of the total irrigable area of his entry for agricultural purposes, and before receiving patent for the lands covered by his entry shall pay to the government the charges apportioned against such tract, as provided in section four. No right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner, and no such sale shall be made to any landowner unless he be an actual bona fide resident on such land, or occupant thereof residing in the neighborhood of said land, and no such right shall permanently attach until all payments therefor are made. The annual installments shall be paid to the receiver of the local land office of the district in which the land is situated, and a failure to make any two payments when due shall render the entry subject to cancellation, with the forfeiture of all rights under this act, as well as of any money already paid thereon. All moneys received from the above sources shall be paid into the reclamation fund. Registers and receivers shall be allowed the usual commissions on all moneys paid for lands entered under this act.

Section 6.—That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and directed to use the reclamation fund for the operation and maintenance of all reservoirs and irrigation works constructed under the provisions of this act: Provided, That when the payments required by this act are made for the major portion of the lands irrigated from the waters of any of the works herein provided for, then the management and operation of such irrigation works shall pass to the owners of the lands irrigated thereby, to be maintained at their expense under such form of organization and under such rules and regulations as may be acceptable to the secretary of the interior: Provided, That the title to and the management and operation of the reservoirs and the works necessary for their protection and operation shall remain in the government, until otherwise provided by congress.

Section 7.—That when carrying out the provisions of this act it becomes necessary to acquire any rights or property, the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to acquire the same for the United States by purchase or by condemnation under judicial process, and to pay from the reclamation fund the sums which may be needed for that purpose, and it shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the United States upon every application of the secretary of the interior, under this act, to cause proceedings to be commenced for condemnation within 30 days from the receipt of the application at the department of justice.

Section 8.—That nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any state or territory relating to the control, appropriation, use or distribution of water used in irrigation or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the secretary of the interior, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws and nothing herein shall in any way affect any right of any state or of the federal government or of any landowner, appropriator, or user of water in, to, or from any interstate stream or the waters thereof: Provided, That the right to the use of the water acquired under the provisions of this act shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated, and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of the right.

Section 9.—That it is hereby declared to be the duty of the secretary of the interior, in carrying out the provisions of this act, so far as the same may be practicable and subject to the existence of feasible irrigation projects, to expend the major portion of the funds arising from the sale of public lands within each state and territory hereinbefore named for the benefit of arid and semi-arid lands within the limits of such state or territory: Provided, That the secretary may temporarily use such portion of said funds for the benefit of arid or semi-arid lands in any particular state or territory hereinbefore named as he may deem advisable, but when so used the excess shall be restored to the fund as soon as practicable, to the end that ultimately, and in any event, within each 10-year period after the passage of this act, the expenditures for the benefit of the said states and territories shall be equalized according to the proportions and subject to the conditions as to practicability and feasibility aforesaid.

Section 10.—That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to perform and and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect.

Approved, June 17, 1902.

THE DRAMA AND THE PUBLIC.

There is a living interest in the drama in any country that is entirely apart from the moral question, whether we approve of the stage or not. The drama, in some form or other, is part of any true national life.

So it seems idle for us to say we do not care for the theater, or that we believe it is moral or an immoral influence. The drama would exist if all organized society were arrayed against it, and the laws made it a crime.

If all presentations of plays on the stage were forbidden by law, the drama would still exist in written and printed plays, and they would probably be more widely read than any other form of literature. The plays of Shakespeare are read and studied by millions, who effect to consider the actou drama demoralizing.

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A living drama is always the result of a close partnership between the people of any country and the actors—the profession of the stage. This leads to the production of the popular play, not always literary.

• • •

The literary play always follows after generations of the acted drama. Just as it takes generations of horses trained for the race track to produce the fine, high-bred roadster, which is enjoyed and appreciated by people who never patronize the race track.

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A community that has a good playhouse, where the drama of its own country and the best plays of all countries are produced is to be congratulated on such a possession. In time the community will produce a play. It must first produce the professional actor. Play writing will follow.—Salem Journal.

THE PUTITOFFS.

My friends, have you heard of the town of Yawn,
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,
Where the Sometimeorother scents the air,
And the soft Goeasys grow?

It lies in the valley of Whatstheuse,
In the province of Letterslide;
That tired feeling is native there,
It's the home of the listless Idontcare,
Where the Putitoffs abide.

—Fireman's Magazine.

1903 IN OREGON.

Says Time to the Oregon Land Board,
With a smile serene and cold:
"You can't turn over a new leaf,
Till you straighten the kinks in the old."

Tom McCale, a suspected shoplifter, has been arrested in Portland. He was caught in the act of selling a new $20 hat to a woman for $5. As he could give no satisfactory explanation, he was arrested.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two cases of bubonic plague have been reported in the town of Ahome, Mexico, not far from the Texas border.

No attempt is now being made by the allies to conceal the fact that they are affording assistance to the Venezuelan rebels.

Three of the biggest coal companies in the United States have formed an alliance which for all practical purposes will be a combination.

Miss Dora Meck, of Centralia, Ill., went to sleep during the excitement of a lover's quarrel, September 28. After 100 days she is still asleep.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania advocates the passage of a state law to prevent strikes and believes that compulsory arbitration is the solution.

The disturbances in the interior of China are spreading. Five thousand troops have been sent to suppress the disorders in the Province of Chekiang.

It is stated that the $20,000,000 malleable casting consolidation, announced last month from Pittsburg, Pa., as an assured thing, has gone to pieces.

A. Wettermark & Co., of Henderson, Texas, bankers and merchants, today went into liquidation. The liabilities and assets are each about $400,000.

Plans are being formed to defeat the Oklahoma-Indian Territory statehood bill, to which the president is said to be oposed. He favors admitting Oklahoma alone.

The coal famine has become so serious that measures to afford relief were introduced in both houses of congress yesterday, and a lively debate occurred in the senate.

A body of Pathan soldiers at Delhi, India, made a bold attempt in broad daylight Friday, to rob a jewel room of gems valued at over a million dollars. They failed in the attempt.

Cole Younger has applied to the Minnesota state board of pardons for a full pardon. The purpose of the application is to enable Younger to return to his old home in Missouri.

It is stated in railroad circles that the request of the committee of trainmen of Western systems for an increase in wages of 20 per cent has been refused by all the roads in St. Louis.

Advices received from Fez, under date of December 29, are to the effect that the members of Haina tribe, who were fighting for the pretender, have declared their allegiance to the sultan.

At Monterey, Mexico, 250 of the employes of the large Guggenheim smelter have gone out on strike because of dissatisfaction with a new system of pay. About 600 others are affected.

Joseph Chamberlain has been given a royal welcome by the Boers in South Africa. Generals Delarey and Botha both attended the banquet lately given at Pretoria in Chamberlain's honor.

German newspapers are scoffing at the Monroe doctrine and declare that it has never been recognized by any power in Europe. They guardedly talk of paying no heed to the United States in the Venezuelan matter.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

The damage in King county, Washington, from the flood, is place' at $100,000, and 300 people are rendered temporarily homeless.

David Uhlen, foreman of a rock quarry near Albany, committed suicide Monday in a saloon at that place, by cutting his throat with a butcher knife.

The Prince Arthur, a Norwegian bark, was wrecked January 2, on the Washington shore near Cape Flattery. Out of the crew of 20 only two were saved.

A search party has been organized at Union to find S. Sisson, who left there for the mountains several weeks ago and has not been heard from since.

The rush of waters in the White River Valley has reached its height, and the flood is now subsiding. Weather reports indicate falling temperature in the mountains.

John McMahen, one of the most desperate criminals in the Oregon state penitentiary, made an assault on a guard Tuesday with a brick dug out of the wall of the prison.

Six cars and an engine were ditched in a wreck on the Great Northern Tuesday evening. Engineer Palmer was slightly injured. The accident was caused by a rock slide.

Governor Morrison, of Idaho, in his message Tuesday, pays especial attention to the subject of irrigation and declares that 65,000 square miles can be reclaimed in that state.

The trial of T. H. Williams and Truxton Beale on the charge of assaulting Editor Marriott, of San Francisco, was ended Tuesday. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The regular work of the Oregon State University began yesterday morning, most of the faculty and students having returned from their homes in different parts of the state.

A whale 75 feet long was found stranded at the mouth of the Columbia Monday. He was washed ashore by strong seas rolling over the bar, and is unable to regain deep water.

The Great Northern in Washington is again open for traffic, but there is still great danger from washouts and slides. The Northern Pacific will not be in working order for at least 10 days.

Elsie McMann, an 8-year-old girl of Norport, Wash., was run over by a sleigh Tuesday and killed. She slipped and fell in jumping from the sleigh and the runner ran over her body.

Rev. W. S. Grim, pastor of the M. E. church at Oregon City, has been missing since December 28. He went out to his farm four miles distant from the city, on that date, and has not been seen since.

John T. Cardwell, a well known pioneer citizen of Cottage Grove, died Monday after a short illness. Mr. Cardwell was a union soldier and was buried under the auspices of the G. A. R. post at Cottage Grove.

Henry Bloom, a Portland drunk, was fined for wearing his hat in the courthouse Monday. The jailer asked him several times to remove his hat, and the judge finally ordered him arrested for disorderly conduct.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY-FEVER RELIEVES INSTANTLY DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY BRO. New York

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS!

Most Extraordinary Bargains Ever offered in Eastern Oregon

Sale Starts at Once

Everything must go. The sooner we close out the stock the better pleased we will be.

70 Sets of Buggy, Hack and Team Harness.
40 Stock Saddles.

Chaparejos, Leggins, Collars, Halters, Curry Combs, Brushes, Sweat Pads, Horse Blankets, Harness Oil, Gloves, Buggy Whips and everything in the entire stock, which is complete.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Every article in the store Cut, Slashed and Slaughtered.

COST CUTS NO FIGURE

Our object is to sell everything in the entire stock as we will positively retire from business.

The goods must go and now is the chance to get Bargains.

JOE ELL,

The Harness Dealer

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points. Sold by All Stationers.

Works, Camden, N. J. ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

Secretary Shaw has signed an order closing the streams in Southeastern Alaska against salmon fishing until July 1. This action is taken with a view to preventing the threatened destruction of the fishery industry.

The theatrical companies touring the Northwest have been delayed by the washouts on the Washington roads until many important cities will now be passed by in order to allow the companies to catch up with their dates.

Bargain Shoes

At Our

JANUARY CLEARING SALE

Which begins Saturday and continues until Feby. 1st.

THE LAST PAIR BROKEN LINES ODDS AND ENDS

From prices already low, we shall make such discounts as will close them out quick.

OUR WINDOWS

Will give you some idea of the savings you will effect by purchasing your shoes of us during this sale.

PEOPLES WAREHOUSE

REAL ESTATE

13 000 acre tract and 12,000 sheep.

800 acres, 8 miles from Pendleton, good water and 500 sheep at 10 per cent off market price, $3,700.

720 acre stock ranch, running water, 4,500.

320 acres, 100 tons of hay in barn, $4,000.

360 acres in Camas Prairie, $2,200.

800 acres of wheat land, 12 miles from Pendleton, $6,000.

200 acres on the river, 6 miles from Pendleton, $2,300.

160 acres wheat land, 4 miles from Pendleton on reservation, good water, $4,000.

140 acres on the river, 12 miles from Pendleton, $1,800.

This is a partial list of many stock and wheat farms which I have listed.

City Property a Specialty

I have a long list of desirable lots, residences, and business houses.

I do not list property unless the price is right.

E. T. WADE,

Real Estate Dealer.

Real Estate...

Young man, do you desire to lay the foundation for wealth? Elderly men, do you wish to insure yourselves a competency?

If so, do as others have done. Look around you and see who are the well-to-do men in the community. They are those who have invested in real estate.

However small your means, buy real estate. Commence now. I will sell on small partial payments, or for cash, the following properties:

A house with 5 rooms a cellar and lot	$750.00
A pretty cottage and lot	900.00
A house and two lots	700.00
A dwelling, stable and lot	700.00
A dwelling, stable and 2 lots	900.00
Vacant lots from $150 to $300.	
A block of 14 lots	1200.00
A half block, 7 lots	900.00
A plat of 4 lots	650.00
A plat of 2 lots	300.00

E. D. BOYD, 111 Court Street

Clang! Clang! Hear the Anvil Ring!

As it beats out in rythmic tales of our success in carriage and wagon repairing. Felloe or spoke, axle or spring, seat or sides—it's all one to us. We put in the best of materials with a know how—ditto paint or varnish, and make your vehicle spick and span every way but as to expense. That's modest.

NEAGLE BROTHERS

Storer gasoline engines are the best. We are agents for them.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County.

Nettie J. Burt, Plaintiff; vs. Count F. Burt, defendant.

To Count F. Burt, defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you March 27th, 1900, in the above entitled court and suit on or before Monday, March 23rd, 1903.

And you will take notice that if you fail to appear, answer or otherwise plead within said time, the plaintiff for want thereof, will apply to the above entitle court, in said suit for relief prayed for in plaintiff's complaint, viz: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between Nettie J. Burt, the plaintiff, and you, Count F. Burt, defendant; and for the care, custody and control of the minor children to be awarded to the plaintiff. This summons is published pursuant to an order of the Honorable W. R. Ellis, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in, and for Umatilla County, to be published for six consecutive weeks in the East Oregonian, a newspaper published in the county wherein said suit has been commenced, the first publication thereof being Friday, January 9th, 1903, and the last, March 20th, 1903.

Mad eand dated at Pendleton, in Uma-
Made and dated at Pendleton, in Uma day of January, 1903.

PETER WEST,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a writ of execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Umatilla, under the seal thereof, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said court on the 30th day of December, 1902, in favor of Charles H. Carter, a plaintiff, and against The Pendleton Hardware & Implement Company, a corporation, G. A. Hartman as assignee of the Pendleton Hardware & Implement Company, insolvent debtor; M. J. Green, assignee of David Brown, insolvent debtor; said M. J. Green, as assignee of Frank Brown, insolvent debtor; W. J. Furnish, as assignee of David Brown, insolvent debtor; said W. J. Furnish, as assignee of Frank Brown, insolvent debtor; said W. J. Furnish, as assignee of James M. Elgin, insolvent debtor; John Hable, Julia Ann Rose, A. J. Dillon, and ——Dillon, his wife, and Samuel Rothchild and J. E. Bean, partners under the firm name of Rothchild & Bean, as defendants, whereby the plaintiff did recover a personal decree and order of sale against the defendants above named for the sum of $5,904.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 30th day of December, 1902, and the further sum of $500 attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements taxed at $67.73, and whereby it was decreed that mortgage dated on the 19th day of November, 1890, executed by James M. Elgin and Drusilla W. Elgin, his wife, to the Pendleton Savings Bank and now owned by plaintiff, upon the following described real property in Umatilla County, Oregon, to-wit:

The north half of Section 36, and the west half of Section 26, in Township 4 North, and Range 31, E. W. M., and the southwest quarter of Section 28, and the northeast quarter of Section 32, in Township 3 North, and Range 32, E. W. M., which mortgage was recorded at page 525, of book V, of the records of mortgages in the office of the County Recorder of Umatilla County, Oregon, should be foreclosed and the said real property sold by the sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon, to satisfy said judgment and all costs; therefore I will, on Saturday, February 14th, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon, sell all the right, title, interest and estate which the said defendants, and all persons claiming and to claim by, through or under them, or any of them, had on the 19th day of November, 1890, or since then have had, or now have, in and to the above described real property and every part thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds of such sale to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1903.

T. D. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon.
By C. P. DAVIS, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Umatilla, under the seal thereof, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment and decree in favor of The Northern Counties Investment Trust, Limited, a corporation as plaintiff, and against Mattie C. Cookerly, (formerly Mattie Coleman), Mattie C. Cookerly, as administratrix of the estate of Daniel J. Coleman, deceased; Lucy Hazel Coleman, an infant; William G. Coleman, an infant, and Emma Nardine Coleman, an infant, and Mattie C. Cookerly, as guardian of the persons and estates of said three infants as defendants, whereby the plaintiff did recover a personal decree against the defendants last above named for the sum of $313.20 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 4th day of May, 1896, and the further sum of $50.00 attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements taxed at $55.50, and whereby it was decreed that the mortgage dated on the 23rd day of December, 1892, executed by Daniel J. Coleman and Mattie C. Coleman, (now Mattie C Cookerly) to plaintiff, upon the following described real property in Umatilla County, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, in Township 6 North, and Range 37, East of the Willamette Meridian, which mortgage was recorded at page 46 of Book 5 of the records of mortgages in the office of the County Recorder of Umatilla County, Oregon, should be foreclosed, and the said real property sold by the sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon to satisfy said judgment and all costs; therefore I will, on Saturday, February 14th, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon, sell all the right, title, interest and estate which the said defendants, and all persons claiming and to claim by, through or under them, or any of them, had on the 23rd day of December, 1892, or since have had, or now have, in and to the above described real property and every part thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds of such sale to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1903.

T. D. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon.
By C. P. DAVIS, Deputy.

FOR SALE AT THE EAST OREGONIAN office, large bundles of newspapers, containing over 100 big papers can be obtained for 25 cents a bundle.