

Life; What is It?

[By H. C. EMERY.]

To the reader of the following brief thoughts I will say that I have not quoted (but slightly) what others may have said, but have given my own thoughts, however crude they may appear, believing as I do that the intellectual advancement in knowledge receives a greater impetus, either in writing or lecturing, by the offering of one's own thoughts and ideas, than by repeating to the world that which has been said before. My thoughts in some respects may be erroneous, nevertheless to prove them so, some one must necessarily use such thoughts as will outweigh mine in the balance of philosophical truth. Here I will say that I believe a person is more of a ben factor to the human race who utters thoughts that are in part erroneous, rather than one who sends forth no new thoughts, but only a rehash of such as has been told before, time and again.

In treating of the subject of "Life, What is it?" I may be allowed to meander into different paths in my researches in order to bring corroborating evidence. There is an essence that permeates and is assimilated throughout all matter from the least moud to the most ponderous globe that is swinging in its orbit throughout the vast expanse of nature. An essence that is ever present in every condition, and is ever exerting an influence of change. Even space (so called) is subjected to its influence, and is ever producing and reproducing a difference in a greater or less degree, and a commingling in different conditions and combinations of the particles of matter, manifesting in a different manner in each and every object and every organism, differing to-day from that which was manifested yesterday, or will be manifested to-morrow. Even the expansion of thought change, causing expansion and contraction. To-day the elements are differently combined, less of some and more of others than yesterday, thus causing a difference of manifestation. In animated organisms certain elements do not pertain to their needs in all alike, different species having different elements. Some have certain elements that others have not, and again a different commingling of the same elements, hence different identities of the same genus.

Within the last half century the youth were taught in school of but four elements in nature. What were those elements? Fire, air, earth and water. How is it now? By the commingling of the more refined elements, mind has expanded and progressed to an understanding of greater magnitude and is capable of receiving more light and wisdom, and the power of that essence is continually producing change—change by adding to—change by taking from—change by throwing off as effete matter some—change by bringing into closer affinity other particles,—and to-day we learn of many elements, and that those elements are divisible and brought into different conditions, thus evoking other elements having other assimilations and affinities.

Having said so much, I will now ask you to follow me along some of the labyrinthine paths that a study of this subject may lead me to pursue. Perchance we may learn and have a better understanding of our own relations to this ever changing universe. Now I will speak of something small, and endeavor to show to you that some objects, however small, may have a sense of their existence in a degree, and that two or more particles of matter coming together have an affinity for or a repulsion to each other. I will speak of a small seed—a mustard seed. It was once spoken of as a symbol of comparison, and I will try if I can show it to have a sense, or a knowledge of how and when to fulfill the law of its being. It has fallen from the parent branch, where it has been nurtured from incipency until its maturity. A change in its conditions and surroundings has come. It is now ready to act for itself. The parent has ceased to yield it sustenance, the pod that held it to the parent has become seer and dry. The winds shake the branch and it falls to the ground. Does it despair? Oh no, it suffers itself to be trampled on; the dusts of the earth envelope it; the rains wash about it; it layeth closer to the earth. At length the chilling frosts come; cold winter blasts pass over it, and finally it is hidden under a mantle of ice and snow, there to remain for a season, yet it obeys the behest of a still small voice, resting in assurance that a change will come, and a time for its unfolding will arrive. Now all this time the elements of earth and air are at work producing change—change in the soil—change in the atmosphere—change in the gasses,—and by this life-giving essence has been stored power for the greater action when the proper change takes place. At length the earth, by its continued change of position on its orbit, has brought about the more direct rays of the sun; the snow and ice is melting and the frosts that have penetrated the soil are ceasing to hold the ascendancy. The change is being felt in the atmosphere and the warmth of spring is at hand. Already the pent up gasses begin to expand; the moisture permeates the soil; the atmosphere penetrates and commingles with the gasses and a great change has taken place. Now the little mustard seed awakes from its long sleep and feels, yea feels that it is time to be doing. How does it proceed? First by attracting to itself and assimilating with such particles of matter with which by virtue of its life-giving essence are known to it to be necessary to its development. Soon a little rootlet bursts from its enveloping

hull, and by the knowledge of that essence, that rootlet penetrates deeper into the soil and sends out little fibrils around feeling for and attracting to and assimilating with such particles as are necessary for its own individual existence, ever holding to such as will support its own identity and genus. At length conditions have so changed that it has knowledge to force itself out to the light and warmth of the rays of the sun. Now go look at it. What do you see? You see the two halves of the seed held together and to the soil by a small fibrous root that is forcing life into those two halves of the seed that have become much enlarged and have but little semblance to the seed that fell to the ground last fall. Look again and you will see the leaves proper bursting from the top of the root and soon you will see that while these last leaves continue to expand and spread that the first, or seed leaves, are becoming seer, for having fulfilled their mission they are changing and being eliminated and their particles are passing into the gasses to again supply the needs of whatever will assimilate with them. Now let us look again and we will observe that the leaves are rough and prickly to the touch, and in looking at them through a microscope they will appear as if composed of granules of irregular shapes and sizes, and as if thrown together and adhering in all manner of angularities, yet as a whole establishing the same symmetrical outline as is ever seen in the same species. Thus the plant continues to expand and progress, the gasses of the soil are assimilated, more roots are added that it may stand firmer in its place, the stalk increases in size, more leaves form and expand, and in the fullness of its season flowers appear, each with its beautiful petals which encircle the stamens and pistil, together with fertilizing pollen, each granule of pollen having its individual life-giving essence. Soon the petals of the flowers, having fulfilled the mission of their being, droop and become dry and seer, fall to the ground and are dissolved into the gaseous elements, again to be food for other organisms. Now you can behold a seed-pod is forming on the stem where the flower was. In a few days it is fully formed. Open it and you will see many embryo seeds, each in its own separate capsule, surrounded by a soft pulpy mass and stayed by an umbilicus to the center of the pod through which and with the surrounding pulp it is nourished till maturity when it, in turn, is to go through the same routine of reproduction by and with that essence that is ever present and ever exerting a life-giving power.

Now perhaps some may think that I have said enough concerning a simple mustard seed. But do not be impatient. I am not yet quite done. Go again to the plant, take off a leaf, a pod or a tender branch and place it in your mouth, you will experience a spicy and pungent sensation which is peculiar to and with the mustard family or genus. Now may I ask from whence is that peculiar pungency derived? Is it in the seed? No. You may analyze the soil with your most refined chemical apparatus and you cannot find it; you may search the atmosphere and again you fail to find it; you may analyze water and it is not found there. You have searched the three great essentials and have signally failed to find it, yet it does exist. Some may say it is the peculiarity of the sense of taste that finds it. Well, why not find it in lettuce or cabbage, or in any other of the thousands of succulent plants? I will answer and tell from whence it came. The life principle or essence within the mustard seed, or the granules comprising it, alone hath the power to collect the infinitesimal particles of matter and commingle them in an exact proportion, one to the other, to produce the desired result, and so long as vegetation continues to grow, so long will that essence, under like conditions, never fail to produce and reproduce after its own likeness and kind. In pursuing this subject we bring to mind a multitudinous variety of plants differing, each from the others, in accordance with their own individuality, fulfilling their mission in their own manner, subject to variations only by surrounding conditions. In some we find annuals, maturing from the seed the first season. Others biennial, those that grow from the seed to a certain stage the first season and seem to remain dormant or inactive for a time, then to grow with renewed vigor and accelerating growth, and mature the second season and then, having done their work, they stand for a time as a type of what is to be again produced from their matured germs. Finally they become dry and seer, their roots moulder in the soil and become disintegrated, they can no longer maintain their hold in the soil, they are rift asunder and torn branch from branch and scattered, to be again changed back to the gaseous elements. Again we find others that are perennial, those that, after some years, (more or less) continue to mature their seeds from year to year, and casting it at a given time in accordance to the surrounding conditions. Still searching after a knowledge of things we find some plants that produce their germs of procreation on the branches above the soil, others produce their germs in the soil on and around the roots, and others again produce both on the branches and in the soil, yet each in its way producing and continuing to produce after its own species and genus, subjected always to surrounding conditions.

Now again we find other peculiarities in plants. Some plants have a degree of consciousness resembling fear or self-protection. There is a small plant or shrub that grows on the prairies of Kansas, about twelve or sixteen inches in height, having many

branches covered with short bristly hairs. The leaves are grown in pairs on a leaf stem, on opposite sides. You may stand and look at it, the leaves are all spread out to the breeze. The wind may blow quite hard and still you perceive nothing peculiar. If you will reach forth your hand and take hold very gently of one of the branches in a few seconds you will observe the leaves on that branch close together, each to its mate, and the movements will continue as if by sympathy from branch to branch till nearly or quite all the leaves are closely pressed together. Thus it is seen that an essence is in the organism of this plant that is closely allied to a sense of fear or self-protection.

And again there is a plant that grows in many parts of the country, growing in clusters of stalks from the same root, that when grown to nearly its matured size and height, at or near the top an insect deposits its eggs. Now the insect has a knowledge that its young will be reared for during their larvic existence. The plant soon assumes the care and protection of the egg. Soon a globe-like form is built about the stem and egg, which nourishes the larva till it arrives at maturity when it cuts its way out and goes forth to provide for itself. Some may say that the forming of the excrescence is but the result of the heating of the wood made by the insect. Now the peculiarity is this, that nearly all the stems of the plant have a like deposit and the excrescences formed are always nearly of the same size with a due regard to the same spheroidal shape. We also find some of the larger plants that have a knowledge of how to protect and care for minute animal life, in a degree, and are the precursors of myriads of the insect family. Take for example the elm, the hickory and many others. You will find deposited on the under sides of the leaves very minute germs of insect life. Now the leaf need not care for them more than for the dust of the earth; but yet ground and over these germs is formed what seems to a casual observer a mere guard. Watch it from time to time and you will see that it continues to increase in size and in proportions. In a few days you will see that it bursts like a bivalve and from its hollow there emerges hundreds and perhaps thousands of little gnats that have been nourished through their larvic state till they have become full fed and capable of soaring away to seek other needs and sustenance.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Strayed—\$5.00 Reward.

The following described animal strayed from my place last March. A sorrel mare 3 years old, branded T B on left shoulder, the T above the B. A reward of \$5 will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the same.

C. TOMBLESON,
Tolacast, Oregon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on October 28, 1889, viz:

Fritz Koopman,
Id. No. 2107, for the NE 1/4 SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 14, T. 28, S. 40 E., R. 43 E., W. 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Louis Melhorn, Fritz Koopman, Eugene Sullivan and Henry K. Olicker, all of Pine Valley, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on October 28, 1889, viz:

Henry K. Olicker,
Id. No. 2177, for the NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 10 and SW 1/4 SW 1/4, T. 28, S. 40 E., R. 43 E., W. 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Louis Melhorn, Fritz Koopman, Jacob M. Drake and Eugene Sullivan, all of Pine Valley, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 8, 1889, viz:

Henry C. Robinson,
Id. No. 2201, for the NW 1/4 NW 1/4 and W 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 15, T. 4, S. 4, R. 40 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Thomas Wilkinson, Andrew Wilkinson, Bernard Leeson and William Wilkinson, all of Union, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on October 28, 1889, viz:

Romer Moons,
Id. No. 2022, for the SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, and NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 3, T. 28, S. 40 E., R. 43 E., W. 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Lawton H. Evans, J. E. Honey, Edwin R. Hilliard and George C. Hess, all of Cove, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 5, 1889, viz:

Warren H. Tobin,
Id. No. 2203, for the NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 25, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 SW 1/4, T. 28, R. 42, W. 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Merri Reeves, Charles Logan, Preston Boyer and Madison B. Morris, all of New Bridge, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on October 28, 1889, viz:

Jacob M. Drake,
Id. No. 2101, for the NE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 and W 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T. 7, S. 4, R. 30 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Louis Melhorn, Fritz Koopman, Eugene Sullivan and Henry K. Olicker, all of Pine Valley, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 5, 1889, viz:

Peteros Boyan,
Id. No. 2021, for the SE 1/4 SW 1/4, W 1/4 SW 1/4 and W 1/4 SW 1/4, T. 28, S. 40 E., R. 43 E., W. 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Warren H. Tobin, Merri Reeves, Madison B. Morris, Charles Logan, all of New Bridge, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 3, 1889, viz:

Maximus B. Morris,
Id. No. 2204, for the Lot 4 Sec. 18 and Lot 1, and Lot 2, T. 28, S. 40 E., R. 30 E., W. 3.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Preston Boyer, Merri Reeves, Warren H. Tobin and Charles Logan, all of New Bridge, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 8, 1889, viz:

Harry A. Barrows,
D. S. No. 2234, for the NW 1/4 NE 1/4 and W 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 25, T. 28, S. 40 E., R. 43 E., W. 2.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 11, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on October 24, 1889, viz:

John Erickson,
Id. No. 2219, for the SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 13, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, and W 1/4 NE 1/4, T. 24, S. 4, R. 40 E., and

CHARLES L. FEE,
Id. No. 2204, for the SE 1/4 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 and NE 1/4 SE 1/4, T. 11, T. 28, S. 40 E., W. 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove their continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
R. W. Pindell, Charles L. Fee, O. S. Stewart, Ole Diderock and John Erickson, all of Pine Valley, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimants, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimants.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 24, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 11, 1889, viz:

Margaret A. Hellick,
Id. No. 2233, for the SW 1/4 Sec. 13 T. 2, S. 4, R. 42 E., W. 2.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Joseph Graham, Walter Love, William Constable and W. H. Wellington, all of Keating, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 16, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 13, 1889, viz:

Thomas P. McKinley,
D. S. No. 2201, for the S 1/4 SE 1/4, and S 1/4 SW 1/4, T. 2, S. 4, R. 40 E., W. 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
James Halmes, J. A. Krivip, George W. Johnson and George Hudson, all of Union, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Aug. 24, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on October 22, 1889, viz:

William Smith,
Id. No. 2054, for the S 1/4 NE 1/4 and NE 1/4 SE 1/4, T. 13, T. 28, S. 40 E., W. 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Lutwick Lovel, J. P. DeLong, J. B. Wheeler and John Erickson, all of Pine Valley, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 15, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on October 25, 1889, viz:

Margana Goodnoh,
D. S. No. 2232, for the SE 1/4, Sec. 25, T. 3, N. 2, R. 30 E., W. 2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Charles D. Goodnoh, Newton Beech, Jacob D. Vance and J. Swickert, all of Elgin, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART,
Register.

LANDS FOR SALE!

Union Real Estate Association

Have listed a large amount of

DESIRABLE LANDS,

—Which are for sale on—

MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

- [1] 38 acres adjoining the city of Union. Will be sold as a whole or in parcels. Good opportunity to secure a cheap home. Price of whole tract \$3,250.
- [2] 320 acres ten miles north of Union; all tillable land; unimproved; price \$15. per acre.
- [3] 1250 acres of improved land, fourteen miles north of Union; 200 acres farming land; 200 acres in meadow and balance suitable for meadow or pasture; good fences, buildings, orchard and plenty of water. A good home for a desirable husbandry. Price \$15. per acre; one fourth down and balance on three and five year's time.
- [4] 46 acres adjoining the city of Union, known as the Moore garden; large orchard; shrubbery of all kinds; hot and dry house. A fine bargain for anyone desiring to engage in the fruit and garden business. Price \$3,300.
- [5] 190 acres one mile west of Union; fine grain or meadow land. Price \$20. per acre.
- [6] 320 acres two and one-half miles north-west of Union; all grain and meadow land; well improved. Price \$25. per acre.
- [7] 320 acres 25 miles south of Union; all fenced with good wire fence; improvements fair; plenty of water and out-range; 5,000 rails on the place; 150 acres farming land; balance pasture land; good orchard; three miles from timber; fine kiln on place. Price \$9. per acre.
- [8] 240 acres one mile south of Tolocast and nine miles south of Union; 100 acres cleared and 80 acres timber culture; 40 acres good grain land; 30 acres fenced and under cultivation; 5,000 rails on place; dwelling, barn, cellar and out-buildings; good well. Price \$1,000.
- [9] 100 acres just north of Tolocast and 7 miles from Union; 40 acres under cultivation; fair improvements. Price \$11.00 per acre.
- [10] 100 acres two and one-half miles north of North Powder; 140 acres tillable land; 45 acres under cultivation; good house, barn, cellar and out-buildings. Mortgage \$750. Price \$11. per acre.
- [11] 1040 acres twelve miles north of Union, in Cove; 600 acres grain and meadow land; balance pasture; well improved; good fences, buildings, orchard, etc., and plenty of water; timber land 200 acres fenced and under cultivation; 5,000 rails on place; dwelling, barn, cellar and out-buildings; good well. Price \$15,000.
- [12] 320 acres eleven miles north of Union, in Cove; 200 acres in cultivation; good fences, buildings, etc. A fine farm. Price \$9,500.
- [13] Ranch of 164 acres, known as the Half Way Station on the road between Union and Cornucopia, and 4 miles from Sanger; has a large store and a-half house, barn and stables on each side, wood shed, two wells also a stream of running water on the place; 100 acres of natural meadow land and a fine range all round. This would be a fine location for a milk or stock ranch. One hundred tons of first class hay can be cut each year. Price \$50.
- [14] Who wants a saw mill? Here is your chance. Only 8 miles from North Powder, a first class mill, with cutting capacity of 6,000 feet per day, and has reached 10,000 feet. This mill has a double circular saw, built according to the latest improvements, with first class machinery throughout. Only one-fourth mile from main river, by plenty of good milling timber; water power mill, with water privileges, etc. Easy payments. This is a splendid chance for a mill man. Price \$1,000.
- [15] An 80-acre tract of as fine land as can be found in Powell River valley; on warm spring branch; splendid grain or meadow land, and only 3 miles from North Powder. This is a rare bargain. Price \$300.
- [16] Three blocks in one tract in North Union, known as the John Eaton place; has large and commodious house well and substantially constructed in every particular; entire place set in orchard of cherries, pears, apples, etc., also small fruit good to perfection; entire place can be irrigated; all necessary out buildings. For a neat residence in Union you can not do better. This is a chance in a lifetime. Price \$1,750.
- [17] One and one-half lots in Cove, upon which is an elegant two-story house with eight rooms, well finished throughout, with stable, woodshed, etc., also good well. This is one of the finest residences in Cove. Give us a call and we will suit you. Price \$1,750.
- [18] Good farm of 150 acres, 1 1/2 miles from North Powder on the main road from Union to Baker City; well finished story and a-half house; good barn, stable, granary, etc.; well for barn and one for house; young orchard of 50 trees, beginning to bear, and small fruits in great quantities. This is one of the best farms around North Powder.
- [19] 320 acres of improved land, 16 miles from Union and 5 miles from North Powder; mostly good tillable land; some meadow land; balance pasture; living water on the place the year round; near timber and one-half mile from school house. Price \$1,000.
- [20] 120 acres of good farming land two miles northwest of Union; 40 acres under cultivation; small house and stable. Price \$15 per acre.
- [21] A half block in North Union with nice residence, convenient to business portion of Union, and a very desirable home; small barn and necessary outbuildings. Price \$1,500.
- [22] A block of land in North Union; suitable dwelling for a small family; small barn, wood shed, cellar, etc. A very desirable location on Main street. Price \$1,200.
- [23] 120 acres of improved land in Cove; all good meadow land but about 20 acres, which is suitable for pasture. Price \$20 per acre.
- [24] Also a large number of town lots and blocks.

All Letters promptly answered and all information desired will be cheerfully given.

Address all communications to
WILSON & HACKETT,
Secretaries Union Real Estate Ass'n