

Life; What is It?

[BY H. C. EMERY.]

Now, even after having said so much, my mind casts about and finds other fields for thought, or in other words goes back to the time when in ages long past this earth was in its embryonic state and was being elaborated into an organized form. When the little mounds floating through ethereal space, always in motion, and always exerting by the essence of life within them, the power of attraction and cohesion, commence to assimilate and adhere, thus forming a nebula which, partaking of the attraction of the sun, and it as an attractive body to which other particles of matter were attracted, partook of the rotary motion of the sun and as it passed through ethereal space, such other particles as were attracted to it did necessarily follow after and continue to collect. Thus a mass of matter was formed as a belt or ring around the sun, even as is now around Saturn. Then it was that "the earth was without form and void and darkness dwelt on the face of the deep." The face was on the outer periphery, hence shaded by itself from the rays of the sun. Thus it passed around the sun, perhaps for ages, until the conditions were proper, when the belt was rent asunder by centrifugal force. The rend was diagonal, and next after the rend commenced to roll together in accordance therewith, thus changing its orbit angular to the orbits of other planets. As darkness is attracted and light repelled, so by the attraction and repulsion of the sun as a scroll it was all rolled into a globular mass, and as the rend was diagonal, so it rolled and the centrifugal force sent it away on a tangent farther from the sun until the attractive force overpowered and brought it back. Its motion decreased as it approached its apellation or greatest distance from the sun, and as the sun's attraction overcame the centrifugal force, it turned on an ellipse and approached its perihelion with accelerative force till past the sun when the centrifugal force again carried it to the opposite end of the ellipse, thus having an ellipse for an orbit with its polarity at an angle therewith. Thus are the seasons changed as the earth alternately presents its opposite poles to the sun. Now as all bodies obey their own force of gravity, so the earth, which at that time was a liquid mass, gravitated into a globular form, and as it passed from the ring or belt it underwent an immense friction that by its inherent laws caused it to be immeasurably hot, and thus for ages it only cooled by the slow process of the shade as it was continually presenting opposite portions to the sun and by the indirect rays of the sun as its poles were brought less under the direct rays of the sun. Thus in the process of time of unknown length gasses became eliminated and surrounded the mass and by assimilation and commingling a crude atmosphere was evolved. At length the temperature became lower, and by the continual changes of assimilation and elimination and comminglings of matter, water was produced and the atmosphere became very humid. Now as conditions were different the air became more pure and cooler and the matter held therein became more dense and separated from the air, and by the power of gravitation was precipitated to the globe to be again expelled in the form of vapor, to mingle with the atmosphere, and again precipitated, carrying with it elements to mingle with other elements and finally formed more dense matter that began to rest and to form a crust on the surface of the cooling mass. At length the crust was rent asunder by the pent up gasses and thrown out to again settle back by its own specific gravity, to be again rent and thrown out, to again fall back till at length on parts of the globe the crust or earthy matter for a longer time maintained its place, and began, as it were, anew, to assimilate and commingle the different elements to form organic matter, and as the cooling process continued in the fulness of time, all portions of the globe to a greater or less extent were covered with solidified matter. Still the internal heat and pent gasses continued the convulsions and upheavals. At length the more solid portions of the surface for a time held their place, and in the lapse of time parts of the earth's surface having been raised higher than others or farther from the center, stayed in such position, and the water ever seeking its level flowed into the low places. Thus "The waters were divided from the waters and the dry land did appear." The air was at first highly rarefied, but as conditions changed the air became more and more dense and capa-

ble of sustaining large amounts of vapor that were under proper conditions caused to rise and float through the air to a greater or less altitude, thus making a "firmament between the waters above the earth and the waters under, or on the earth, and the firmament thus formed called "The heaven." Now after a lapse of time of unknown measure, by the action of the elements of the atmosphere and the elements of water in due commingling and assimilations the essentials necessary to plant life were evolved. The first to appear was a mould or mildew as on a damp surface or a minute mass. Now, as all vegetation exist as such but a short time, and then dissolves and is passed into the gasses and minute particles, that are again taken into other and divers organisms. Now, all decayed bodies leave an ash, or in other words a dust or sediment that is more or less of an earthy matter, so the first vegetation returned to the elements whence it came, except so much as by its conditions remained an ash. Now, this ash, having still the essence of life and the power of assimilation, again comes in contact with other particles in different combinations and mixtures, and other forms or organisms of a higher type were called into existence. So in the multitudinous changes continually going on, plants came to cover the earth, and by and with that life-giving essence built into themselves their special form of life with the power to procreate and continue, under like conditions their sameness and to continue to produce the same species and genus. But conditions are not and were not always the same, and in after times different lives of plant life were evolved, and continued to be formed till the earth's surface became clothed with verdure in all its multifarious and multitudinous forms and varieties, also under different conditions and assimilations of matter were produced forms that pertained to a life, in part, of a higher type than the vegetable; having a sense of volition to a degree; having power to expand and contract, as is often seen in certain kinds of plants. And again in the process of time other types of life merged into existence; were separate and apart from the vegetable kingdom, as the mollusk, a type of life of many and divers of different forms and species, having consciousness in a very small degree, and having in some species a feeble amount of locomotion, while others move only as carried and buffeted around by the surrounding elements, staying wherever they happen to be left till the surroundings propel them from place to place. And other types formed and organized in such manner as to enable them to live in the air or in the water, having the organs of respiration developed in such manner that they can inhale either air or water, and to separate the particles of either one or the other and retain such as is necessary for their needs, and exhale those particles which they do not require. All this time great changes were continually going on with the earth, both internally and externally. Many and divers of different genus of plants sprang into existence by and with the changes of the conditions of the earth. The verdure of the earth in some places developed to immense proportions, suitable to sustain life in large and ponderous proportions, which, in turn, were developed. In due course of time great savians appeared and other large animals which are now nearly extinct, being too gross in their natures to be sustained except by the less refined food, for the earth has been all the time becoming more refined. Animals merged into existence having the organs of mastication and digestion, by which they were to sustain their lives by preying on other forms, both animal and vegetable. Animal life now developed in a degree to a knowledge; organs of sense began to be developed—the sense of love, joy, fear and security. Thus by the ever changing condition of life and its moving essence did and do evolve all types of life, both animal and vegetable. In the process of time, after innumerable changes and evolutions, man appeared, though having but a very feeble type of the intellectual organs. Now man is the highest type of life that does exist or can exist on the earth, for man is the outgrowth of all the evolutions that have preceded him, he having partaken of all the elements that combined to construct the earth, from the least menial up to himself. And as man is the culmination and crown of all things, and the fulfillment of all life's evolutions, he is the embodiment of mind and is endowed with organs intellectual by which thought evolves and forms ideas, and ideas expand and multiply till they are embraced by physical action and brought into artistic form. Thus by the for-

mation of ideas (as in the mechanical arts) thoughts evolve and produce other ideas to be again acted, thus causing the mind to expand and progress and follow after a deeper search into the knowledge of things as they are presented to the physical eye, and adapting them for use in helping the intellectual eye to grasp after things as yet unknown, and in the lapse of time the mind of man will, through the medium of thought, be enabled to lay hold with still more potent powers the yet hidden mysteries of the universe and uphold to the world of mind that thought and intellect are the prime powers of all things.

OF CLIMATE.

We find by the revolutions of the earth on its yearly rotation around the sun that different portions of its surface are presented to the more direct rays of the sun, thus causing change of temperature, and those under the more direct rays of the sun produce different types of life from those parts under less direct rays, both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Also we find a difference in species of the same genus, as also of plants. Also you will note plants and animals in one climate that are not indigenous of and to another climate, and are not found there only as they have been in some manner removed from their native clime. Thus it will be seen that different species of the same genus of plants and animals were evolved under somewhat different conditions, having a manifest type, yet holding to the same genus. You need not pass out of the north temperate zone to note the different forms and contour of both animals and plants: a different aspect is plainly marked as you pass farther from the isothermal line either one way or the other. You may notice that after a time the same species become more or less changed by a continuance in an adopted climate. Now as the differences in the same latitude and zone are so marked how much more are they marked in the different zones. Now as different zones and climes, with their different conditions, evolved different genus and different species of the same genus, so has man been evolved of different species, and we find distinct species of the race in many parts of the world. Although we find at the present day man has adopted other than his native zone, yet he bears a distinct type of his nativity. It cannot with reason be supposed that an Anglo Saxon was ever a Chinaman, or a Chinaman was ever an African, or vice versa.

OPPOSING FORCES.

From superficial observation of things there seems to the casual observer to be opposite forces in all things: one to build up, the other to tear down and destroy, or in other words, one striving for good and the other for ill, and each force striving to gain the ascendancy or to predominate over the other. But looking at things and their conditions in a more profound sense it will be observed that these forces are not antagonistic, but are in harmony one with the other and are really but one force, not striving to tear down but always to build up in a more complete order of progression. All organizations exist and hold their place for a time by the disintegration of other organisms, whether animate or inanimate. As the fruits of the forest become perfected in their order, or in other words, become ripe, they are cast to the ground and sooner or later are consumed and by their consumption other forms are perfected. Thus we may learn that that which we sometimes call destruction of things is only the elimination of their parts to be again assimilated with others to form new organizations.

To the higher understanding it can be observed that to-day all things (taken as a mass) are in a higher state of progression, both intellectually and physically, than in times past.

We find remains of animals of vast proportions that have once dwelt on the land and in the water in prehistoric times, whose species have become extinct, and others of cumbersome forms are in like manner passing away. And why? Because of the grossness of their being they cannot now exist on the more refined elements and must of necessity give place to more refined orders.

Mind, also, is improving and doing away with old devices, builds and rebuilds by change of structure, from good to better, by supplying in place of the old device a new one, thus standing and old machine to one side till it may be torn in pieces and worked over into new and better things, more perfect and more effectual. Mind also improves on mind in like manner by advancing thoughts and holding them forth, the better to enhance the happiness of man. While some belated minds do not readily receive the new, but call them

superstitious and rise in rebellion against them, yet in time the new supersedes the foundations of the old and with tardiness the new is accepted while the old becomes obsolete. Thus step by step, by the influence of the essence of life and its ever changing power, man is still advanced towards greater knowledge.

We see at times that the grosser elements seem to be at war one with another. We hear of what we call great disasters, when towns and cities are visited by storms of destruction, of wind and water. Shall we say that it is an evil power that is doing' all this? or rather that it is the effect produced by the obedience of the elements to nature's law or to the law of their existence? You often see a cloud forming in the atmosphere. And why does it form? Because the air at that place, by a change of its conditions, has become cool and the humidity in the air condenses and the air fills less space, and as nature abhors a vacuum the air that is more rarified rushes in to fill the would-be space and in turn becomes condensed, thus causing more to follow, and in its hurry to fill in it tears or pushes out of its way whatever is not sufficiently stable to withstand its momentum. It matters not whether it be the tree or house, beast or man, all alike are subjected to its fury. As the air fills in by more or less opposite currents, so these currents meet and turn and twist, and by their motion together and the condensing of the water, electricity is intensified and commences to dart from point to point as it has greater or less attraction, and as some currents of air become weaker others become stronger. Now the surcharged atmosphere can no longer maintain its power over the force of gravitation and the rain begins to fall, while the stronger current of air carries it for a time with terrific force over a portion of the earth and both wind and water combine to deluge and destroy whatever may be in their course. The clouds are now surcharged with electricity and it, always seeking a negative, falls to the earth, sending whatever may be between the two points of its course.

Thus the storm continues in its course till the surcharged atmosphere is emptied of its superabundance of humidity—the electric fluid has become equalized—the wind has spent its force—the cloud no more exists—the sun looks down on the scene with bright enlivening rays—the elements become calm—the earth travels on in its annual path and its diurnal motion regardless of the tumult that has just been enacted on its surface, and all things continue to obey that life-giving essence that is forever present.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON,
Sept. 9, 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.
H. L. No. 250, for the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 28, N 1/2 W 1/2, and E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 23, Tp. 8 S, R. 35 E, W. 3 M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Merit 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.

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PRESTON BOYER.
H. L. No. 228, for the SE 1/4 SW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 19 and NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 39, Tp. 9 S, R. 36 E, W. 3 M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Warren H. Tobin, Merit Reeves, Madison B. Morris 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. 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. HELICK.
H. L. No. 263, for the SW 1/4 Sec. 13 Tp. 8 S, R. 42 E, W. 3 M.
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 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. 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. 800, for the S 1/2 SE 1/4, and S 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 1, Tp. 5 S, R. 30 E, W. 3 M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
James Haines, J. A. Knapp, 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,
Sept. 19, 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. ROBINETT.
H. L. No. 201, for the N 1/2 NW 1/4 and W 1/2 NE 1/4, Sec. 15, Tp. 4 S, R. 49 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Andrew Wilkinson, Bernard Logsdon 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.

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Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 5, 1889, viz:
MERIT REEVES.
D. S. No. 253, for the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and W 1/2 SE 1/4, Sec. 35, Tp. 8 S, R. 45 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Arthur W. Parker, Warren H. Tobin, Charles Logan and Harry A. Barrows, 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.
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MADISON B. MORRIS.
H. L. No. 234, for the Lot 4 Sec. 18 and Lots 1, 2 and 3, Sec. 19, Tp. 9 S, R. 36 E, W. 3 M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Preston Boyer, Merit 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.

LANDS FOR SALE!
—THE—
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 \$3,200.

[2] 320 acres ten miles north of Union; all tillable land; unimproved: price \$15. per acre.

[3] 1820 acres of improved land, fourteen miles north of Union; 200 acres farming land; 240 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 0% three and five year's time.

[4] 10 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 any one desiring to engage in the fruit and garden business. Price \$3,500.

[5] 100 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; 8,000 rails on the place; 150 acres farming land; balance pasture land; good orchard; three miles from timber; lime kiln on place. Price \$9. per acre.

[8] 230 acres one mile south of Telocaset and nine miles south of Union; 160 acres cleared and 80 acres timber culture; 60 acres good grain land; 50 acres fenced and under cultivation; 3,000 rails on place; dwelling, barn, cellar and out-buildings; good well. Price \$1,000.

[9] 100 acres just north of Telocaset 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 joining same on east. An excellent farm for diversified husbandry. Price \$15.00.

[12] 320 acres eleven miles north of Union, in Cove; 200 acres in cultivation; good fences, buildings, etc. A fine farm. Price \$6,500.

[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 story-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 \$800.

[14] Who wants a saw mill? Here is your chance. Only 9 miles from North Powder. A first class mill, with a cutting capacity of 5,000 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; plenty of good milling timber; water power mill, with water privileges, etc. Easy payments. This is a splendid chance for a mill man. Price \$1,200.

[15] An 80-acre tract of as fine land as can be found in Powder River valley; on warm spring branch; splendid grain or meadow land, and only 5 miles from North Powder. This is a rare bargain. Price \$600.

[17] 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 grow to perfection; entire place can be irrigated; all necessary out-buildings. For a neat residence in Union you can find no better place. This is a chance in a lifetime. Price \$1,750.

[18] One and one-half lots in Cove, upon which is an elegant two-story house with eight rooms, all well finished throughout, with stable, woodshed, etc., also good well. This is one of the neatest residences in Cove. Give us a call and we will suit you. Price \$1,750.

[19] Good farm of 100 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; small fruits in great quantities. This is one of the best farms around North Powder.

[20] 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 \$1,600.

[21] 120 acres of good farming land two miles northwest of Union; 40 acres under cultivation; small house and stable. Price \$15 per acre.

[22] 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.

[23] 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.

[24] 120 acres of improved land in Cove; all good meadow land but about 20 acres, which is suitable for pasture. Price \$20 per acre.

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

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the County Court within and for Union County, Oregon.
In the matter of the Estate of John B. McCubbin, Deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT C. W. WOMACK, the administrator of the estate of John B. McCubbin, deceased, has filed in said court for the settlement of said account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file exceptions and objections thereto, and contest the same.
This notice is made and published by order of the County Court aforesaid, made and dated the 9th day of Sept. 10, 1889.
C. W. WOMACK,
Administrator of the estate of John B. McCubbin, deceased. 10-3.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the County Court of the state of Oregon, for Union County.
In the matter of the estate of Frederick Mitchell, deceased.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Frederick Mitchell, deceased, will at the next regular session of the county court, after the publication of this notice for four successive weeks, to wit, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1889, present his final account to said court and ask to have the same confirmed, and that he be discharged from his trust as such administrator, at which time all persons interested in said estate may appear and object to said confirmation if they choose to do so.
This notice is published by order of Hon. O. P. Goodall, judge of said county, made and dated the 30th day of September, 1889.
JAMES M. MITCHELL,
Administrator of said Estate. 10-3

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