

REVENUE FROM SEA.

Business of Salt Water Fisheries of Middle Atlantic States.

What the Returns of Six Principal States Show Regarding the Catch—Some Interesting Particulars.

At a time of year when more fish is consumed than at any other season a few facts concerning the industry of supplying the market with that article of diet are not without interest. The United States commissioner of fisheries, George M. Bowers, recently issued a report on the value of the catch for a year along the coast of six states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Though the scope of this survey is comparatively limited, it nevertheless embraces details which will probably be new to many readers. The figures are those of 1901, but to a great extent they are probably representative of other years, reports the New York Tribune.

The largest amount of money paid by the dealers to the fishermen is for oysters. No less than \$9,129,992 went for these bivalves, to say nothing of \$1,156,564 for seed oysters. The amount first mentioned is only a little over half of the total valuation (at wholesale rates) of the salt water fisheries for a year. Clams yielded \$1,074,534, that sum being divided in the proportion of about nine to one between hard and soft shell clams. Shad, however, ranked next after oysters, having cost the markets \$1,547,777. Menhaden, which are converted into oil and fertilizer, and Government fish on the table, took the third place in the procession, being valued with \$987,228, while bluefish brought \$759,132, weakfish \$528,209, crabs (hard and soft) \$424,483, alewives (fresh and salted) \$392,322, white perch \$194,329, eels, \$152,687, hump-back \$141,954, sea bass \$126,665, and \$119,590, flounders \$111,775, and scallops \$110,537. Of course, the amounts of certain fish (cod, for instance) caught along the Middle Atlantic coast do not correspond with the consumption in the same region, because large quantities are brought from New England. Halibut, one of the staples of the fish trade, does not appear in Commissioner Bowers' tables at all.

Inasmuch as the weights, as well as the value, of each kind of fish caught are mentioned, it is an easy matter to figure out the average price in every instance. Thus menhaden sold at one-fifth of a cent a pound, alewives at four-fifths, sea bass at 2 cents, weakfish at 2 1/2, cod at 3, common mackerel and shad at 4, bluefish at 4 1/2, white-bait at 7, above-head at 8, Spanish mackerel and scallops at 9, striped bass at nearly 10, lobsters at 12, terrapin at 40 and shrimps at 50 cents a pound.

Locality has something to do with prices, however, either because of differences in quality or differences in demand. Thus, New York and New Jersey shad brought only a fraction over 2 cents, while the Virginia product only 2, while that of Delaware and Pennsylvania commanded 4 and 4 1/2 cents, respectively. Again, striped bass from Maryland sold for 8 cents, and that from New York for 12. Even more striking inequalities are afforded by the returns for terrapin. Those produced in Virginia averaged less than 30 cents, Maryland 75, New Jersey a trifle over 90 cents, and New York's (only 340 pounds), \$1. What is practically a parallel case is found in the figures for oysters. Virginia produced 42,473,683 pounds and Maryland 29,798,597, but as the former sold for only 6 cents a pound and the latter for 7 1/2, Maryland received the money. In the meantime New York sold her 12,389,221 pounds for nearly 14 cents a pound.

FOR YOUNG HOUSEWIVES.

Some Small Items of Advice That May Be Remembered to Their Advantage.

Necessities should be selected before decorative articles of furniture. It is not wise to provide too many pots, kettles and pans when furnishing a kitchen. It is always decidedly cheaper in the end to buy only good carpets and good furniture.

No matter how good the income a small sum should be put aside regularly for the proverbial rainy day. A simple dinner well served is decidedly more enjoyable than an elaborate dinner poorly served.

A practical knowledge of "economy of good cookery" will be absolutely necessary for the young housewife, no matter how much "help" she can afford to keep.

All bills for marketing should be paid weekly, or better still, when the articles are bought.

With care and economy a small amount of money will do wonders. It is important to be systematic in looking after the leftovers.

All cold vegetables and scraps of meat may be used in soups and salads and croquettes and many appetizing ways to numerous to mention.

COLONIZING CANADA.

What Persistent Advertising Has Done for the Northwest—Growing Flax on a Large Scale.

Some five years ago the Canadian government did strenuous advertising throughout the cities of the United States with a view of disabusing the people's minds of the idea that western Canada was a waste of frost and snow. The government caused free lectures to be given, established bureaus from which large quantities of literature about Canadian possibilities in the way of farming and home making were issued and gave exhibitions of agricultural products at state and county fairs. The farmers of the middle west in particular emigrated in large numbers, with the result that an American invasion of Canada began, and continued so steadily as to produce what a recent writer has called the "Americanization of Canada."

One of the most noticeable results of the invasion is shown in the introduction of flax growing on a large scale. The Canadians thought it unwise to attempt the cultivation of that grain, as they believed it hard on the land and a great protector of weeds. But the Americans have proved to the contrary, and with land selling at \$12 an acre and yielding an average of 15 bushels to the acre of flax the newly-bought farms have paid for themselves during the very first year.

THE HARDINESS OF TREES.

Depends a Good Deal Upon the Climate to Which They Have Become Accustomed.

An expert nurseryman says the hardness or non-hardness of trees depends largely upon where the seeds from which the trees in question sprang came from. Satisfactory results are seldom experienced by planting a seed obtained from the sunny south, say, by planting seeds gradually farther north, however, trees may be at length hardened and acclimated until a seed from such a tree may be reasonably expected to thrive and mature in its fruits.

Trees, like people, says the Philadelphia Record, acquire their habits from the climate in which they live. The northern tree knows instinctively when the time has come to ripen its fruits. The southern tree follows the same instinct, being in no hurry, as there is little likelihood of real cold. With transplanting further north its habit changes.

The great trouble with most people is that they want to jump a tree from south to north at one move. This same idea is evident in the attempt to bring various fruit trees from Russia to the northern United States.

Apples and plums from the land of the great white bear have taken kindly to the below zero conditions of the gentle Dakotas.

NATIVES OF SWITZERLAND.

Cannot Forswear Allegiance Merely by Becoming Naturalized Elsewhere—Should Have Passports.

Students and other residents of the United States who may be natives of Switzerland, will be interested in a communication to the state department from Consul Lieberknecht at Zurich, who calls attention of students and others to the necessity of providing themselves with passports.

Many naturalized American citizens who were formerly Swiss citizens labor under a misapprehension as to their old and new citizenship rights and responsibilities. They return to Switzerland without naturalization papers or passports, only to find themselves Swiss citizens again.

The consul adds that a person never loses citizenship, no matter how long he may absent himself, unless he goes through certain necessary formalities. If he returns and is owing a military tax, he is compelled to pay the same, in spite of the fact that he is an American citizen.

The only way to be released from old responsibilities is by making a written request to his home community for such release, submitting proof at the same time that he has acquired American citizenship.

DOG REVEALS A MURDER.

The Faithful Animal Leads Searching Party to New-Made Grave of Master.

How a dog led to the discovery of his master's murderer was told at the Haute Seine assizes in Paris the other day, when an Italian woodcutter named Cassinelli was put upon his trial.

On November 10, 1902, Cassinelli, called at the house of his employer, Jean Bonati, and asked for his wages. Mme. Bonati said she was surprised he had not seen her husband, as he had gone to look for Cassinelli in the forest. Next day the woodcutter returned, saying that he had spent the day in a fruitless search for his employer. A party was organized to search the wood for Bonati, and with those who joined in the expedition was Cassinelli and the missing man's dog.

About two hours' walk from Chevaine, in the heart of the forest, the dog suddenly left the party. Cassinelli tried to induce the searchers to take

another direction, but the dog's manner was so peculiar, and he indicated so plainly that he was following a scent, that the party decided to be guided by the animal. Then the Italian burst into tears. The dog ran up a broad slope, stopped short in a thicket, and commenced to scratch a heap of leaves and moss. Willing hands aided the animal, and in a few moments the corpse of the unfortunate Bonati, bearing ten terrible knife wounds, was laid bare.

Cassinelli was accused of the crime, and the jury brought in a verdict finding him guilty of assassination, with premeditation, followed by robbery, but according him extenuating circumstances. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

PAYS CHICAGO TRIBUTE.

British Consul in That City Gives Glowing Account of the Prosperity Prevailing There.

The British consul at Chicago, W. Wyndham, in his annual report on Chicago and the whole consular district, gives a glowing account of the great and increasing prosperity thereof and pays high tributes to American methods. He expresses the opinion that the progress of the country is largely due to "the opportunity both in business and in employment in this large, young country, the encouragement given to workmen, the rewarding of merit, the intimate acquaintance of the heads of firms with the work of their subordinates, the keen enthusiasm shown by the workmen in the interests of their employers and to the absolute fearlessness on the part of the business man in venturing on experiments either in machinery or system that may be brought before him."

Mr. Wyndham urges the importance of a careful study of the business and manufacturing methods of the United States and the adoption of those which are suitable to the country where trade is sought for. He considers that such a study is indispensable to holding trade where English merchants are active. This study must, however, be prolonged for several months, as a short stay of a day or two in the big cities, so often deemed sufficient by European visitors, is "worse than useless, as anyone not accustomed to their ways at first only sees the bad points and learns nothing."

WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT?

Gunpowder Has Been in Use for Centuries—Known to Hindus Before Birth of Christ.

There is abundant evidence that the origin of gunpowder and artillery goes far back into the dim ages of the past.

The Hindu code, compiled long before the Christian era, says Stray Stories, prohibited the making of war with cannon and guns or any kind of firearms. Quintus Curtius met with fire weapons in Asia, and Philostratus says that Alexander's conquests were arrested by the use of gunpowder.

It is also written that those wise men who lived in the cities of the Ganges "overthrew their enemies with tempests and thunderbolts shot from the walls." Julius Africanus mentions shooting-powder in the year 275. It was used in the siege of Constantinople in 668, by the Arabs in 690, at Thessalonica in 994, at the siege of Belgrade in 1073, by the Greeks in naval battle in 1068, by the Arabs against the Iberians in 1147, and at Toulouse in 1218.

It appears to have been generally known throughout civilized Europe in 1300, and soon thereafter it made its way into England, where it was manufactured during the reign of Elizabeth; and we learn that few arms were possessed by the English in 1310, and that they were used at the battle of Crecy in 1346.

MAY DESERT LONELY ISLAND.

Inhabitants of St. Kilda, of Hebrides Group, Said to Be Planning Migration to South Africa.

That lonely island, St. Kilda, one of the loneliest of the Hebrides, is likely to be left lonelier still in the near future. Its inhabitants, it is reported, propose deserting the island and emigrating to South Africa. This is not much to be wondered at, for St. Kilda is one of the most inaccessible islands in the world—only four times a year, once a month in June, July, August and September, does a steamer call from Glasgow. For the rest of the year the inhabitants are entirely cut off from the outer world. Their special mail is in a tin box, into which they put letters, toss it into the sea and trust to Providence and favorable winds to carry it to the shores of the outer Hebrides. The population of the island has gradually dwindled to 70. The last time there was a great exodus was when 36 islanders left in a search for gold in Australia.

Sugar and Coffee for Soldiers.

The British government has decided to be more liberal with its soldiers and sailors in giving them sugar and coffee. Among the experts in such matters the belief has been gaining ground for years that moderate allowances of sweet stuff and of the Arabian berry are beneficial to strong, healthy men who are called upon to perform heavy tasks and endure hardships, while the entire medical profession appears to be inclined to the theory that weak and feeble men, women and children should, as a rule, refuse such food.

The Flag of Victory.

The thirteen Stars and Stripes was triumphant at Saratoga in 1777, also in the War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War and Spanish War. With such a record our flag has been truly called "The Flag of Victory. On account of the unequalled record of cures made by the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters it has also been truly named "The leader of its class." In fact, it is so safe and reliable that prominent physicians all over the country near hesitate in recommending it to their most delicate patients, knowing from past experience that if a cure is possible the Bitters will affect it. A single bottle is all that is necessary to convince you of its value in cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness or malaria. Be sure to try it.

Reviews of the wool situation made in Boston agree that "the prospects for the woolen industry are considered better than for many a day, and all values are very firm and steadily hardening."

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Notice.

United States Land Office, LaGrande, Oregon, June 25, 1904.
Pursuant to instructions from the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, notice is hereby given that C. A. Minor, whose postoffice address is Heppner, Or., did on the 23rd day of March, 1903, make application to select, under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 36) the following-described tract of land, to-wit:
The NE 1/4 Sec. 10, Tp. 3 N., Range 29 E. W. M., 40 acres, in LaGrande, Or., land district.
The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the selected lands under the mining laws, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objections with the officers of the United States Land Office, at LaGrande, Oregon, within 30 days after the first publication hereof, so as to establish their interests therein or the mineral character thereof.
First publication July 14, 1904.
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Isolated Tract—Public Land Sale.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, United States Revised Statutes, as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the 23rd day of August, 1904, at this office the following tract of land, to-wit:
The SW 1/4 Sec. 19, NE 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 4 S., R. 25 E. W. M., 40 acres, in LaGrande, Or., land district.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.
Michael T. Nolan, Register.
99-1
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Or., June 29, 1904.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Isolated Tract) Public Land Sale.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the 23rd day of August, 1904, at this office the following tract of land, to-wit:
The SW 1/4 Sec. 19, NE 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 4 S., R. 25 E. W. M., 40 acres, in LaGrande, Or., land district.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.
Michael T. Nolan, Register.
ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, June 29, 1904.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Isolated Tract) Public Land Sale.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the 23rd day of August, 1904, at this office the following tract of land, to-wit:
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Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.
Michael T. Nolan, Register.
ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Or., June 29, 1904.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE at The Dalles, Oregon, June 13, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Vawter Crawford, county clerk, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 8, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 756.
ELLA L. BRANNON.
one of the heirs and for the heirs of Mary J. Saline, deceased, of Heppner, Oregon, H. E. No. 752, for the NE 1/4 Sec. 29, Tp. 3 N., R. 23 E. W. M.
She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
J. S. Young, J. H. Jones, M. C. Fuqua and J. L. Swit, all of Eight Mile, Oregon.
99-101
MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Public Land Sale) Isolated Tract.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at this office, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on July 25, 1904, the following tract of land, to-wit:
The SE 1/4 Sec. 21, SW 1/4 Sec. 22, NE 1/4 Sec. 23, NE 1/4 Sec. 24, NE 1/4 Sec. 25, NE 1/4 Sec. 26, NE 1/4 Sec. 27, Tp. 4 S., R. 25 E. W. M.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.
99-101
ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.
MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, June 18, 1904.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of S. C. Farmer, deceased, has filed his final account with the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, and that Monday, the 1st day of August, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., the County Court room in the Courthouse at Heppner, Oregon, have been fixed by said Court as the time and place for the hearing of said account and the final settlement of said estate.
99-100
H. A. YOCOM, Administrator.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Public Land Sale (Isolated Tract.)
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, United States Revised Statutes, as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the 29th day of July, 1904, at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit:
The E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 10, W 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 13, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 15, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 22, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 23, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 25, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 26 and NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 27 Tp. 4 S., R. 25 E. W. M.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.
99-101
ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.
MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE at LaGrande, Or., June 9, 1904.
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 Vawter Crawford, county clerk at Heppner, Oregon, on July 25, 1904, viz:
HORACE M. YOAKUM.
of Heppner, Oregon, H. E. No. 9910, for the SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 SE 1/4 of section 21, Tp. 3 south, Range 25 E. W. M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Lewis A. Florence, Sterling P. Florence, Walter Crosby, and Sherman Shaw, all of Heppner, Oregon.
95-100
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Public Land Sale (Isolated Tract.)
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit:
NW 1/4 Sec. 19, NE 1/4 Sec. 20, SW 1/4 Sec. 27, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 4 S., R. 25 E. W. M.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, June 14, 1904.
MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.
ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Isolated Tract.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the 23rd day of August, 1904, at this office the following tract of land, to-wit:
The NE 1/4 Sec. 19, NE 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 4 S., R. 25 E. W. M., 40 acres, in LaGrande, Or., land district.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.
E. W. DAVIS, Register.
A. E. BOHLEN, Receiver.
United States Land Office, LaGrande, Oregon, June 2, 1904.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE at LaGrande, Oregon, June 30, 1904.
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 G. W. Rea, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on August 17, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 1158.
CHARLES FORTUNE.
of Heppner, Oregon, for the W 1/2 NW 1/4 and W 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 8, Tp. 2 S., R. 24 W. M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
James Scott, J. W. Brandt, Roy Volgen, and T. D. Matlock, all of Heppner, Oregon.
98-101
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE at LaGrande, Or., May 30, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Vawter Crawford, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 7, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 8222.
GEORGE W. DYKSTRA, of Heppner, Or., for the N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 9, Tp. 4 S., R. 27 E. W. M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Smith Bash, Robert Dexter, Arthur Dykstra and Robert Watkins, all of Heppner, Oregon.
99-98
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon, May 14, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Vawter Crawford, County Clerk, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 8, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 756.
BLANCHE WATKINS, formerly Blanche McCormick, of Heppner, Ore., for the N 1/2 NE 1/4 and N 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 14, Tp. 4 S., R. 27 E. W. M.
She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Waldo Watkins Smith Bu-oh, Robert Dexter and Lafe Penland, all of Heppner, Oregon.
99-98
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, THE DALLES, OREGON, June 17, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,
James W. Stevens, of Hardman, county of Morrow, state of Oregon, has on June 24, 1904, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 191, for the purchase of SE 1/4 Sec. 21 in township 5 S. R. 25 E. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the county clerk of Morrow county, at Heppner, Or., on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1904.
He names as witnesses:
David H. Jenkins, Edwin S. Cox, George W. Chapin and Allen Roberts, all of Hardman, Or.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are required to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of September, 1904.
July 14-sep45
MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.