THE PLAINS OF YUHA

SOME OF THE CURIOSITIES OF THE COLORADO DESERT.

Graves Each of Which Tells a Story of a Tragedy of Heat, Thirst and Death-Gild Stones and Shells That Strew the Barren Region.

There is a section of the Colorado Cenert where nature has left some remarkable records. She has visited the region alternately with fire and water and has left it with neither. It is the most desolate, wild, barren, forbidding part of the desert, says the Los Angeles Times, and it is shunned a 'ke by man and beast. That there is good and sufficient reason for avoiding this locality is attested by numbers of graves, nameless for the most part, found in the terrible region.

These graves are simple affairs merely mounds of earth with a border of stones about each and a pile of rocks two or three feet high at the head. Each tells the story of a tragedy of heat, thirst and death Those items are about all that is ever known of the stories of those who perish. Their mummified bodies or bleached bones are found long after the struggle is over, and the finder, respecting the memory of the unknown, scoops a hole in the earth, lays the ghastly relic within and piles up the only monument available in that wild region.

The plain now lies nearly a hundred fect below the level of the sea, and the rocks of the plain and the bases of the mountains are washed and eroded in a wonderful manner. Mingling with the burat stones and volcanic debris are rocks worn by the waves and shaped into hundreds of fantastic forms. There are many acres of these stone curiosities, and certain sections of the field seein devoted to certain shapes and figures.

For instance, one passes through a region which he at once names the cabbage patch, for it presents the appearance of a field of those vegetables which have turned to stone. The waves have worn the rocks into round bowlders about the size of the vegetable which they so much resemble and have cut into the globes, laminating them in perfect imitation of the leafy layers of the garden vegetable.

Another locality is devoted almost exclusively to dinner plates. Thousands of rounded, thin disks are scattered over the plain or are piled scores deep in singular piles, each piece shaped exactly like the crockery which adorns our tables and quite as thin and symmetrical

Another section of this truly wonder

USEFULNESS OF SHARKS.

A Word of Praise For the Scavengers of the Ocean,

The shark is undoubtedly a "dog with a bad name." He is called opprobriously the "tiger of the seas" or the "sailor's foe" or any other scurrilous name which happens to be handy. Much mud is thrown at him, and as he seldom finds a defender most of it sticks. Hard lines this! Because in reality this blue water bogy is a humble and useful public servant, who performs uncomplainingly the duties connected with the sanitation of the seas. The shark is the common scavenger and general undertaker of the ocean. He is not and, for reasons connected with his very moderate speed limit, never can be primarily a fish of prey. Open any captured shark and you will find clear proof that this is so. A few tangled bits of rope yarn, a battered corned beef tin, a corked bottle containing an insulting message to the finder (thrown overboard by some nautical wag) or a sailor's cap which has been lost in a gale, all tend to show that the shark is a fish of businesslike habits, with a keen eye to any chance windfalls which may come in his way. But the more digestible contents of his stomach, consisting mainly of carrion

of every kind, all give the clearest olfactory evidence that the original owners of them were not alive-in fact, were very much dead-when this marine sanitary inspector came along and, condemning them as nuisances, removed them into his own internal refuse bin.

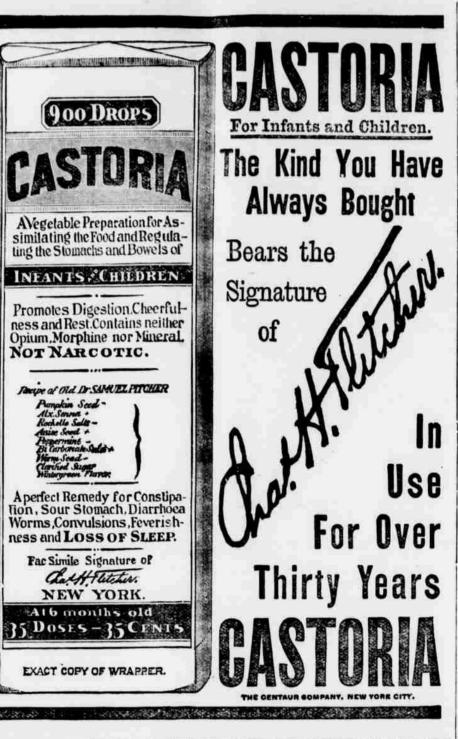
A large accumulation of carefully collected evidence on this point proves conclusively that there are, as a matter of fact, only two articles of his ordinary menu which the shark is able to capture alive-namely, an occasional unwary sea fowl which he may happen to surprise asleep on the surface of the water, and the ugly, octopuslika squid, whose limited powers of locomotion give a chance to our hungry four knot prowler.

The shark, then, so far from being the gore dyed pirate which the novelist paints him, is a mere hardworking, commonplace drudge, and as such deserves, if not kindness, at any rate, toleration .-- Pearson's Magazine.

INDIA RUBBER.

Process of Tapping the Trees and Preparing the Sap.

India rubber, or caoutchouc, is a dry, coagulated, milky juice, the sap of trees and shrubs indigenous to the most unhealthy and inaccessible regions in the equatorial countries of South America, in certain areas of west Africa and the Uganda protecful region is given almost wholly to torate. The mortality among the na- sold;" they are stolen and kept. dumbhells. These vary in size from tives in the quest for rubber is enorpieces weighing one or two pounds up mous. The natives are equipped for but not if the first is well placed. their hunts by the brokers and venture to the haunts of the caoutchouc trees weighing thirty or forty pounds each. In boats and by marches through miles ries off the rubber hunters like flies, and the percentage of those who return from the expedition is very low. Many properties of a vegetable emulsion are possessed by the sap, which contains the caoutchouc in the form of myriads of minute globules. The process of tapping the trees for the sap is closely akin to the method of extract-North America. The sap is collected in large vats. The juice is then submitted to a heat and smoke treatment. A fire of palm nuts is made, and a pole viscid fluid. When withdrawn from smeared with the sticky substance. The rubber is then held in the smoke issuing from the palm nut fire until the sap coagulates. The treatment in of the rubber. When the operation is completed the pole with its charge is once more immersed in the vat of raw caoutchouc and the smoke and heat process repeated and so on several times until there is a large knob or accumulation of rubber upon the end of the pole constituted of hundreds of thin layers of rubber. The end of the pole is then cut out of the rubber, and the spherical mass is duly examined by the broker and labeled according to its quality.



Sec. 5

COMPLETED PROVERBS.

"Whatever man has done man can do" better.

"There's many a slip 'twixt" the cradle and the grave. "Look before you leap" out of the

frying paprinto the fire. "Until a man finds a wife he is only half;" thereafter he is less.

"Honesty is exact to a penny," but not always to larger amounts. "A fool and his money are soon part-

ed" when the fool has friends. "The best things are not bought and

"The second blow makes the fray,"

Why Dont Homeseekers Come To Morrow County?

Morrow county por uces more wealth per capita than any other county in the state of Oregon. Cu. territory within county lines is 75 miles in length by 3 n iles in width, large enough for a state, but with not enough population for a good ized country village. O ily 5000 people in the county.

Every year we grew about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. This is worth about \$700,000

We have about 225 100 head of sheep worth about \$562,000, after shearing while the wool from this sheep will sell for \$360,000. Then there are horses and cattle worth at east a ha f a million more.

.These are the main items in the wealth producers.

It don't take much figuring when you look at these figures to come to the conclusion that Morrow county people make some money. We have the soil, the climate and the goods to make good.

Morrow county's clin ate is pleasant and healthful.

Morrow county people are prosperous. Morrow county people have money. Here in the town of Hepp ner we have two banks. The First National in published statements shows deposits running from half a million dollars up. Both bank have a big business. Heppner can show the largest bank deposits of any town o its size in the Northwest, and it should be remembered that Lexington, nine miles away, and Ione, 18 miles from Heppner both have banks doing a good business. This looks like Merrow county people have money.

But look here, almost half the population of Morrow county reside in the towns. This leaves only between 3,000 and 4,000 people in a territory 75 miles in length by 35 miles in wealth. Don't you think there is room for more people.

Ten or twelve years ago land in Morrow county went begging at from \$100 to \$250 for a quarter section.

Five years ago this land had looked up to \$6.00 and \$7.00 per acre. Today this land is worth \$15 per acre with a few of the choicest lots some times bringing \$20 per acre. Now the old timers are wondering why they did not take advantage of this cheap land. They could have made a barrel of money.

Over in the adjoining county of Umatilla wheat lands today are worth from \$50 to \$75 an acre. On the other side of us is Sherman county with wheat lands selling from \$25 up. Here we are between with just as good land land at \$15 per acre. Our lands are sure to go up in price. In a few years the people here will be again wondering why they did not buy some of this \$15 land. The proposition is the same now as it was a few years ago, but it takes more money. Last year and year before a number of good farmers bought wheat lands and paid for it with the first crop.

Come to Morrow county and investigate this land business. Following are a few samples of what we have for sale:

No 1- 320 acres, 13 miles south of (spring branches and creeks. There is Ione, 220 acres in cultivation and is in about 75 acres set to alafalfa, 250 more crop. One third of crop delivered in in cultivation, two fair houses, two good Ione goes with place. All fenced with 2 sheep sheds. Located in the best grass wires. Price \$4,500. \$2,500 cash, section in Morrow county. Price per acre \$6.50. One third cash, balance on balance in 2 years, 8 per cent. No 2-800 acres, 12 miles south of easy terms.

Ione, 500 acres in cultivation 285 acres No 8-280 acres timber land, good in grain, will summer fallow balance. house and barn, all fenced, 25 acres Good well water, fair buildings and one meadow or bottom land. One mile mile from school. Price including crop from good saw mill, 11/2 miles from and summer failow, \$12,500. \$3,000 school, 10 miles from Hardman. Price cash, \$2,000 alter barvest, balance in per acre \$10.00. \$500.00 cash, balance one half crop payments at 8 per cent. to suit purchaser.

No 9-320 acres timber and grass No 3-640 acres, 9 miles south of Ione, 450 acres in cultivation, 100 more can be land, 3 miles from saw mill, all fenced, plowed, 155 acres in wheat. Fair | plenty of running water, small house. buildings, and all fenced with 2 wires. Pri e \$1600. Small payment down, Price facluding crop, \$10,500, \$3,500, balance on easy terms.

cash, small payment after harvest, No 10-640 acres, 525 acres in cultivation, balance can be farmed, 300 acres in balance to suit purchaser. No 4-430 acres, 116 miles from Lex- summer fallow, fair house and barn and

to those seemingly calculated for exercising the muscles of a giant and In almost every instance these natural of thick forests. But the climate cardumbbells are well balanced, the balls at either end of the connecting piece

being of the same size and weight. There is in this plain an arsenal also. While guns and swords and bayonets and powder were not there to be found there are thousands of cannon balls varying in size from two and three incs balls to those fit for the big thirteey inch guns of modern warfare. And all ing sirup from the maple trees in are of stone, all formed in nature's workshop.

There are other objects innumerable. There are stone roses, stone lilles, stone tulips, stone leaves, stone birds, stone is inserted in the vat containing the animals, stone quoits, stone ornaments in varied and unique designs, stone the vessel the end of the pole is becanes-in fact, almost everything concelvable in nature or art imitated in stone on the plain of Yuha.

In one portion of Yuha rise two hills or small mountains. One might mis- the peculiar smoke effects the curing take them in the distance for ancient craters, but when he approaches the eminences he discovers them to be monuments to an ancient life-the records of species now extinct. They are shell mountains, great beds of prehistoric bivalves which were left stranded when that ancient sea swept back from the region and left a dry and desolate land.

One of these mountains, the large one, is composed wholly of large rough shells, much larger, but less elongated, than the shells of the modern oyster, which in some respects they so much resemble as to lead to the suspicion that they are the remains of the ancestors of our much prized bivalve.

The lesser hill is composed of tiny shells of a prehistoric type of brachiopoda. Like the larger shells, they are found except on the surface in an undisturbed state, both valves of nearly every shell being found in position. Although the mollusk dwellers of these shells vanished several centuries ago, so perfect are the shells one almost expects when he opens the valve of the shell to find the living creature within.

Retribution.

Millions of years had passed. Birds had succeeded to the supremacy formerly held by man.

"What is that you are wearing on your hat?" asked the flamingo.

"It's the scalp of an almost extinct biped called a woman," replied the egret. "A few specimens of the creature still exist, I am told, in the inacressible fastnesses of the everylades." -Chicago Tribune.

Rare Insight.

Jobson-Miss Blank looks awfully frivolous to me. What makes you think she has so much hard sense? Robson-I just heard her refuse an invitation to a card party because she couldn't play cards .- Detroit Free Press.

He who foresees calamities suffers them twice over .-- Porteous.

"Pity is akin to love," but kinship does not always signify friendship. "Everything comes to the man who waits" except that for which he waits. "Opportunity knocks once at every man's door," but often makes sure the man is out before knocking .- Literary Digest.

The Slow Story Teller.

Friar Lawrence checks the impetuous Romeo with, "He stumbles who runs fast," a sentiment true enough, perhaps, but one which ought never to be repeated to the constitutionally slow story teller. I like a good story and am ever ready to applaud a good story teller, but heaven save me from the deliberate, detailing, circumlocuting, exasperating efforts of the slow story teller. In the first place, they seldom tell a tale that needs a rapid recital-and when they do they murder it-and in the next place the long stories, the impressively sentimental and the lugubriously funny stories they deal in chiefly are seldom worth listening to .- London Globe.

Getting a Pointer.

Bosky-I say, doctor, I want you to look at a horse up here at the stable and tell me honestly just what you think about him-whether he is sound or unsound. Veterinary-I always tell, just what I think. By the way, is it a horse you think of buying or one you have for sale?-Boston Transcript.

Waiting For the Evidence. "You say your late uncle was an ec-

Pa Helped.

James as he gave Bobby a coin, "that

if you take care of the cents the dol-

Bobby looked a little dubious. "I do

take care of the cents," he replied,

"but as soon as they get to be dollars

A Suggestion.

The Shell Game Man-Why not try

the game? It's simply giving away

money. The Stranger-But why not

give away the money without going

through what seems to be a needless

formality ?- New York Press.

lars will take care of themselves."

pa takes care of 'em."

"Remember, my boy," said Uncle

centric old fellow. Do you think he was insane?" "I don't know. The will hasn't been

read yet."-Cleveland Leader.

manhood Sidney.

Webster's Portrait.

Daniel Webster once sat for his pored picture became one of the artist's favorite anecdotes in after years. "I ed himself by painting Old Hickory with absolute fidelity to nature, not glossing a single defect. The portrait

lid face.

Napoleon's Poison.

A gurious detail of Napoleon Bonaparter costume was the religious care with which he kept hung around his neck the little leather envelope, shaped like a heart, which contained poison that was to liberate him in case of irretrievable reverses of fortune. This poison was prepared after a recipe that Cabanais had given to Corvisart, and after the year 1808 the emperor never undertook a campaign without having en or range stock. Address J. E. Ford, his little packet of poison.

ington, all in cultivation but 5 acres, other out buildings, fenced and cross running water, all fenced. Price per fenced with 2 wires, county road runs acre \$20.00. One half cash, batance on on one side, one half mile from good easy terms.

No 5-480 acres, 12 miles from Hepp- Price \$20.00 per acre, including summer ner, 300 acres in cultivation, 60 acres fallow. One third cash, balance on Ungratefulness is the very polson of more can be plowed, 150 acres in grain. easy terms, 8 per cent. Windmill and plenty of water at house No 11-160 scres, 6 miles from Har-

and running water in pasture. All fenced with 2 wires. Small orchard, timber for home use, comfortable five rtait to G. P. Healy, and the senator's Three quarters of mile from school. room frame house, cellar, milk house, remark when he surveyed the complet. Price including crop, \$8,000. \$3,500 smoke house, wood house and shop, barn cash, balance on easy terms.

counterfeit presentment, "that is a face ner, all tillable but 50 acres, 300 acres shed 16x40. About 40 acres in cultiva-I have often shaved." Healy found in wheat. Plenty of water, and fair tion, more could easily be put in cultiva-Andrew Jackson a disagreeable and buildings. Young orchard. Price in- tion. Orchard of apple, plum, prune, unwilling "subject," and he compensate cluding crop \$20.00 per acre. One half pear and cherry trees just beginning to cash balance on easy terms.

fenced with 3 wires, watered by several \$1,400 down balance to suit purchaser gives Jackson an ugly, savage and pal-

Timber Lands in Quantities to Suit at Reasonable Prices

Horses Wanted.

Horses and mules from 1,000 pounds up from three to eight years old. Brok-

Heppner, Oregon

Minot, N. D.

FRED WARNOCK,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Department of the Interior, Land Office at La Grande, Oregon. Jan. 29, 1907.

Jan. 29, 1907. Notice is hereby given that Sophia Kolb, of Pendleton, Oregon, one of the heirs and for the heirs of Meil Kolb, has filed notice of her in-tention to make final five year proof in support of her claim, viz: Homestend Entry No. 9795 made Feb. 5, 1801, for the 8½ SE42 Sec. 1, W22 NEM, Section 12, Township 3 S., Range 29 E. W. M., and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Umatilia Co. at Pendleton, Oregon, on March 25, 1907. Bhe names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: Clinton D. Drake and Ralph T. Frazier of Pendleton, Oregon, George L., Horsman aud Neis C. Nelson, of Gurdane, Oregon. Feb-7-Mch-14 E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon. February 1, 1907.

February 1, 1907. Notice is hereby given that John Gannt, of Heppner, Oregon, has filed notice of his inten-tion to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 9556 made July 19, 1901, for the SW43~E14 of Section 23, NW4, NE44 and E15 NW4 of Section 25, Township 4 South, Range 25 E. W. M. and that said proof will be made before J. P. Williams, U. S. Comm'r, at his cflice in Heppner, Oregon, on March 11th, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land viz: Allan McFerrin, John Ridgeway, Oscar Davis, and Eugene Matteson all of Heppner, Oregon. MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register. Feb. 7-Mch 14

4-347.

March, 4 1907.

March, 4 1907. Notice is hereby given that William Githens of Heppner Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entery No. 14805 made January 16, 1906, for the Lots 1 and 2, 8½ NEL Section 5, Township. 2 8. Range 28 E. W. M., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at LaGrande, Oregon, on April 10, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. B. Cox, E. P. Williams, W. P. Williams and Hugh C. Curr.n all of Heppner, Oregon.

W. R. Davis, Vissalia, California, writes: "There is no doubt but what Foley's Honey and Tar saved my life. I had an awful cough on my lungs and the doctor told me I had consumption. I commenced taking Foley's Honey and Tar and found relief from the first and three bottles cured me completely."

J. N. Patterson, night policeman, of Nashua, Iowa, writes: "Last winter I had a bad cold on my lungs and tried at least a half-dozen advertised cough medicines and had treatment from two physicians without getting any benefit. A friend recommended Foley's Honey and Tar and two-thirds of a bottle cured me. I consider in the greatest cough and lung medicine in the world."

Three sizes-25c, 50c and \$1.00. The 50-cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much. Refuse Substitutes.





Do not take chances on it wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation which may leave the bronchial tubes and lungs weakened and susceptible to attack from the germs of Pneumonia or Consumption.

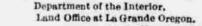


not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Contains no opiates.

It Saved His Life After the Doctor Said He Had Consumption.

A Policeman's Testimony.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.



Mch 7-Aps 11. E. W. DAVIS, Register,

room for 12 head of stock. Hay barn No 6-640 acres, 5 miles from Hepp- 24x34, cattle shed 24x60, wagon and tool

bear, one half mile from school house

school. 8 miles from railroad station,

man, well watered by springs, plenty of

No 7-Stock ranch, 7220 acres all 3 miles from saw mill. Price \$2,000

For further information call on or address

Eight Mile, Oregon

MOSE ASHBAUGH,

4-347.

