

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, August 27, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that BENJAMIN F. SWAGGART of Lexington, Oregon; who, on Sept. 27, 1916, made additional homestead entry, No. 014887, for N 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 12, Township 1 south, Range 26 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. A. Waters, Clerk of Court, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 24th day of October, 1921.

Claimant names as witnesses: David Hynd, of Heppner; Dan J. Way, of Lexington; A. J. Miller, of Lexington; G. B. Swaggart, of Lexington.

H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, July 16, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN G. MCENTIRE whose post office address is Heppner, Oregon, did, on the 21st day of July, 1920, file in this office Sworn Statement and application, No. 020734, to purchase the E 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 15, Township 4 South, Range 28 East, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, \$370.00 the timber estimated 270,000 board feet at \$50 & \$1.00 per M, and the land \$120.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of September, 1921, before United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry. C. S. DUNN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, July 16, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that JULIA MCENTIRE whose post office address is Heppner, Oregon, did, on the 23rd day of June, 1920, file in this office sworn statement and application, No. 020694, to purchase the E 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, Section 15, Township 4 South, Range 28 East, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised at \$515.00, the timber estimated 390,000 board feet at \$50 & \$1.00 per M, and the land \$260.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of September, 1921, before United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry. C. S. DUNN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, August 19, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that Ralph D. Jones, of Heppner, Oregon, who, on October 5, 1916, made Homestead Entry, No. 016582, for SE 1/4 and SW 1/4, Section 22, Township 2 South, Range 27 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 4th day of October, 1921.

Claimant names as witnesses: Sherman Shaw, C. W. Acock, Snowden Kite, Norman G. Florence, all of Heppner, Oregon.

C. S. DUNN, Register.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, Henry Heppner Estate Incorporated, a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Oscar R. Otto, Defendant.

MISTRESS OF HIGH FINANCE

One Feels That Indianapolis Woman's Abilities Are Almost Wasted in 'the Home.'

Some wives are real business women and their husbands are the only ones who do not know it. But Indianapolis holds one who recently proved her business ability to her husband. Now, she had, ever since their marriage, charged things and he had paid the bills, but when he learned that her charges were growing weekly he decided to try a new plan. He went to her. "Now, Elinor," he said, "I'm going to try a new plan. Half of my salary is yours and half mine. We'll each spend just what is necessary and see which can have the most money in the bank at the end of the year."

Delightedly the wife agreed. At the end of the first month she announced her bank balance and her husband was delighted at its size. The next month it was still larger and he was more delighted. But when the third month brought the statement that she had saved more than her half of the money his pleasure knew no bounds. Half fearfully he went after his own statement. What would be do if her bank account now was higher than his—the man who prided himself on his economy?

Then he found that he had no balance. First horror, then amazement and then something indescribable followed his discovery for that condition of affairs existing. His wife had diligently drawn out his savings (they had a double checking account) and applied them to the next month's expenses and saved her own share.—Indianapolis News.

SONG SLOW TO WIN FAVOR

But "Tipperary" Will Be Dear to British Hearts for Many Generations to Come.

"It's a Long Way to Tipperary" was written in 1911 by Jack Judge, a singer in the English music halls and of pure Irish blood. A friend, Harry Williams, assisted him in the work; but virtually words and music are Mr. Judge's own. He carried the manuscript from publisher to publisher without success, until in 1912 he tried the London house of B. Feldman & Co. Bert Feldman liked the piece and was willing to publish it if Mr. Judge would agree to certain minor changes. One was the repetition of the word "long" and another was the lengthening of the third syllable of the word "Tipperary"—both toward the end of the chorus. Mr. Judge consented and the song was published, as it also had been written, with not a thought that it would become, two years later, a marching song of soldiers in a great war, and so known wherever English is "said" or "sung." At first the song had only a slight vogue. But Mr. Feldman kept his confidence, and, as the story goes, one day when the composer was deploring the cool reception of the piece at Edinburgh, the publisher said to him:

"Take my word for it, that not only Edinburgh but all the world will one day ring with your song."

And it did. "Tipperary" will never be forgotten by the English. It has an inner meaning dear to them.

From One Kind of Wood. The Shinto temples, says the American Forestry Magazine, are always constructed from the wood of the Japanese alder tree or hinoki.

By virtue of an execution, Judgment, Order, Decree and Order of sale issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause, to me directed and dated the 10th day of September, 1921, upon a Judgment and Decree rendered and entered in said court on the 7th day of September, 1921, in favor of Henry Heppner Estate Incorporated, a Corporation, Plaintiff and against Oscar R. Otto, Defendant, for the sum of \$5438.97, and the further sum of \$600.00, and the further sum of \$16.00, costs and disbursements, and the costs of and upon this writ, commanding me to make sale of the following described real property, to wit:

The South five and fifty one hundredths (5.50) feet of Lots Three (3) and Nine (9) and the North Twenty-four and seventy seven hundredths (24.77) feet of Lots Four (4) and Seven (7) of Block Three (3), of the Original town of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon.

Now Therefore, by virtue of said execution, Judgment, Order, Decree and Order of Sale and in compliance with the commands of said Writ, I will on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1921, at ten o'clock A. M., at the front door of the County Court House in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, sell at public auction (subject to redemption) to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the above named defendant had on the 25th day of May, 1920, the date of the mortgage herein foreclosed, or since that date had in and to the above described property, or any part thereof, to satisfy said Execution, Judgment, Order and Decree, interest, costs and accruing costs.

GEORGE McDUFFEE, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon. Dated this 13th day of September, 1921.

Stories of Great Scouts

By Elmo Scott Watson

HOW CODY GOT NICKNAME OF "BUFFALO BILL"

When the Kansas Pacific railroad was being built through Kansas in 1867-68 it was necessary to provide food for an army of more than 1,500 track-layers. A source of supply was near at hand—vast herds of buffalo—and men were hired to do nothing else but kill these animals for food. One of the best-known of the hunters was William Frederick Cody, a young frontiersman who had been a pony express rider and guide for General Custer.

The work was dangerous, for the Indians did all they could to stop progress on the railroad. They especially hated these hunters who killed more buffalo in one day than they destroyed in a week, and Cody took his life in his hands every time he went out. He soon became such an expert hunter that the railroad men gave him the nickname of "Buffalo Bill."

During Cody's career as a buffalo hunter, a period of 18 months, he killed a total of 4,280 bison. His greatest exploit was his victory over Billy Comstock, a scout and rival hunter. The match was arranged by officers of Fort Wallace to decide which of the two men was the greatest slayer of bison. They were to hunt one day of eight hours, and the man who killed the greatest number of the animals was to be declared the champion buffalo hunter.

A herd was found and separated into two bunches. Cody immediately began riding at the head of his bunch, shooting the leaders and crowding the followers in toward the center of an ever-narrowing circle. In a short time he had killed 38, all of whom lay dead over a small area. Comstock had begun shooting at the rear of his herd and, although he killed 23, they were scattered over a distance of three miles. Two more herds were found, and when the final count was made, Cody had 69 and Comstock 46.

Later Cody became a famous scout and guide. He served with General Custer in Kansas and General Carr in Colorado. Cody was known as "Pahaska—Long Hair" by the Sioux, who had great respect for his prowess.

After the Indian war ended Buffalo Bill organized his Wild West show, which added to his fame not only in America, but in Europe as well. After seventy-two years of life crowded with adventure, he died January 10, 1917. He is buried on Lookout Mountain, near Denver Colorado.

MISS ELIZABETH BRANDEIS



Miss Elizabeth Brandeis, daughter of Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme court, who has been appointed secretary of the District of Columbia minimum wage board. The position pays \$2,500 a year.

CHARLES W. PUGSLEY



Charles W. Pugsley of Nebraska, selected by President Harding to be assistant secretary of agriculture to succeed Dr. Elmer D. Ball. Mr. Pugsley is well known in agricultural circles having been editor of the Nebraska Farmer for several years. In 1913 he was delegate from the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture, held in Rome.

PROBLEM IN MASKS

By CAROLINE H. WILSON.

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"How utterly absurd," exclaimed Cecile, impatiently tossing her book onto the table. "Why, what is absurd, and what are you reading, anyway?" asked Florence. "The Masquerader," and it is preposterous to suppose that the wife of one man could mistake the other man for her own husband. It is ridiculous, I say."

"Oh, I don't know," said Florence. "I agree with Cecile," exclaimed Verona, a Western girl, and a pupil of Sargent's gymnastic school. "Some trick of speech, some mannerism, or peculiarity of deportment, would surely give one away."

"That's so," chimed in Rachel. "Just look at this room full of girls, for instance. No two of us are alike. Mary calls everyone 'my dear' and exclaims 'Oh grief!' every time that anything goes wrong. Florence's pet expression is 'Gummy.' Cecile is generally mild. Maud could be identified anywhere by her laugh, and I suppose I have my share of peculiarities."

"Then Florence talks all the time and when no one else will listen to her talks to herself."

"Well," added Maud, coming to Rachel's defense, "you just try being somebody else, as Mr. Loder did, and you will notice those things."

"Gummy?" exclaimed Florence. "I have just the idea!" Then she paused. "Yes, I have it."

"Well, what is it?" asked Cecile, interested to see if anyone could solve the problem that had perplexed her. "We will have a stunt show at dinner tonight, and impersonate each other. Then we will see if it changes Cecile's mind as to the possibility of Loder taking the place of Chilcote successfully."

"Agreed. We have half an hour to dress," said Maud, "so let us fly to our rooms."

It was planned that Maud was to take the part of Cecile, the quiet one, and the youngest of the college house family. Maud, the boisterous tomboy, who was fully 5 feet 9, was struggling into a shirtwaist of Cecile's. A short skirt, which came nearly up to her knees, completed the ludicrous effect. Cecile, in her room before the mirror, had a very woe-begone countenance.

Florence came into the room laughing uproariously, perhaps rather overdoing the part of Maud. Maud, the tomboy, came in silently and slipped into Cecile's place. Her lips were tightly compressed to restrain from laughter.

That meal was a merry one. Florence, imitating Maud, who was always quoting Shakespeare, presumably to air her knowledge of Professor Kittridge and his English two-class, amused everybody.

Mary talked on every subject dear to a freshman, "cuts," "quizzes" and "summonses to the dean."

Rachel, trying to be Western, flattered her as, rolled her eyes, talked about cowboys and branding cattle, and finally waxed eloquent on woman's rights.

Verona, vainly trying to disguise her Western mannerisms, talked enthusiastically about the latest exhibition of pictures by a Spanish artist—in Boston.

"Well, one might for a very short time, if he was physically like the one he was impersonating. But I think it would be deadly wrong even if it were possible."

"Well, I still think it was right. Think of the relief to Chilcote's wife. And think of his power in Parliament, which Loder more than sustained," said Florence.

"A gentleman to see Miss Cecile," announced the maid at the door.

"I consider it an awful overthrow to the novel," said Maud, "but we've seen ourselves as others see us, at any rate."

Just then Cecile came back to the room, looking flushed and twirling a big diamond on her finger.

"Girls, I have changed my mind. It's possible and right to wear a mask. Mr. Morris says he asked me to be his wife because he thought me a sweet little thing, not too priggishly pedantic."

"Here! Here!" yelled Maud, at the top of her lungs. "And you graduating from Sanders' theater tomorrow with a magna cum laude and final honors to Latin and French, all covered in three years and a half! You deceiving little blue stocking!"

Just to Be Neighborly.

"My dear," said Mr. Bibbles, "I don't want to object to your friends, but Mrs. Wopple is quite impossible. 'I thought so, too, before I got well acquainted with her,'" replied Mrs. Bibbles, "but she is really quite a charming woman, and she tells me Mr. Wopple is an expert in making home brew." "Well, well, I guess we ought to be neighborly. We'll run over together this evening and ask how they are."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Under Radio Guidance.

It is now possible to send a crewless vessel as far as radio impulses will carry. The same means can be used in sending a glauk torpedo against a foe regardless of how far distant the enemy might be, provided he is within reach of the radio. In vessels the device is attached to the fuel engine, the water engine and the steering mechanism making it possible to guide, fuel and water by radio.

D. M. C. Crochet and Embroidery Cotton Just Received at THE CASH VARIETY STORE BIG VALUES FOR LITTLE MONEY

Notice to the Public I have taken over the Feed Mill formerly operated by George Schemp and am prepared to supply the trade with all kinds of Grain and Rolled Feed I am also preparing to carry a complete line of Gasoline, Coal Oil and Axle Greases. Andrew Byers

Case Bus & Transfer Co. We Thank you for past patronage and solicit a continuance of the same. Our best service is for you. Leave orders at Case Furniture Co. or Phone Main 844 BAGGAGE. EXPRESS. FREIGHT. COUNTRY TRIPS & GENERAL HAULING

THAT approximately \$700,000,000 is required by the public utility companies of the country to provide service for an additional million inhabitants, is one of the interesting facts brought forth in the recently published report of Senator Willard M. Calder's Committee on Reconstruction and Production. After a searching inquiry into the various conditions bearing upon the housing situation and the country's industrial production, the Committee finds that the business of public utilities has outgrown their plant facilities owing to the inability of the companies to finance improvements and additions necessary to take care of the increased service demands. 'Prior to the war,' states the Committee, 'it is estimated that the normal annual requirements of electric railway, gas, and electric light and power companies for extensions, betterments, and improvements was about \$500,000,000, proportioned as follows: Electric railways, \$250,000,000; gas companies, \$125,000,000; electric light and power companies \$125,000,000. The Committee has been informed that for four years not over 40 per cent of such betterments has been made, leaving an accumulation of about \$1,200,000,000. If this sum is added to \$700,000,000 required alone for new residential buildings held in abeyance, a total of approximately \$2,000,000,000 seems necessary for the public utility program in the immediate future. 'The question of placing these businesses on a sound financial basis in order that credit may flow to them is the same question which confronts steam railroads and housing, but in the case of public utilities the case is more difficult because there is no central body as now provided in the case of steam railroads' which might adjust rates in proper relation to operating costs and capital investment. The utilities likewise suffer in their effort to secure new capital for necessary extensions of service by the almost insurmountable difficulty of having to compete for such capital with municipal, state and similar tax-exempt securities. Until these problems are solved the public should recognize this underlying reason for much of the faulty service and for the failure to provide the additional facilities urgently demanded to meet community needs.—Paid Advertisement.

Fresh Pure Lard We render fresh, pure lard three times a week and have reduced the price to 20C A POUND Order a Strictly First-Class, Heppner-made Product Central Market C. W. McNAMER, Prop. THE HEPPNER HERALD, ONLY \$2.00 A YEAR