

NOTICE OF SHERIFF SALE

By virtue of an execution and Order of Sale duly issued by the Circuit Court of the County of Morrow, State of Oregon, dated the 5th day of April, 1923, in a certain cause in the Circuit Court for said county and state, wherein Stanfield Livestock Feeder Co., a corporation, as plaintiff recovered judgment against John Mollahan and Pat Mollahan, defendants, for the sum of \$17021.89 with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 15th day of October, 1919; for the further sum of \$1490.00 attorneys' fees and the sum of \$887.00 with interest on said \$887.00 at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 25th day of January, 1923, and its costs and disbursements taxed and allowed at \$28.00 on the 23rd day of March, 1923.

NOTICE IS HEREGY GIVEN that I will on Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1923, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at the front door of the Court House in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property in Morrow County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Sixteen (16), in Township Four (4), South Range Twenty-seven (27) E. W. M. running thence South one quarter of a mile, or to the Southwest corner of Section Sixteen (16), running thence East one quarter of a mile, or to the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of said Section Sixteen (16), running thence in a Northwesterly direction on a straight line to the place of beginning, the South half of the Southeast quarter, the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter and the South half of the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Seventeen (17), the South half of Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter and the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section Eighteen (18), the East half of the West half, the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, the South half of the Northeast quarter and the Southeast quarter of Section Nineteen (19), the North half of the North half, the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter and the South half of Section Twenty (20), the North half of the Northwest quarter, the South half of the Southwest quarter and the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-one (21), the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter, and the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-seven (27).

Also beginning at the Northwest corner of the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of said Section Twenty-seven (27), running thence South one quarter of a mile, or to the Southwest corner of the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of said Section Twenty-seven (27), running thence East one quarter of a mile, or to the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of said Section Twenty-seven (27), and running thence in a Northwesterly direction on a straight line to the place of beginning, the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, the South half of the Northeast quarter, the East half of the Southeast quarter, the East half of the Northwest quarter, and the Northwest quarter of Section Twenty-eight (28), the East half of the East half, the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, the Northwest quarter and the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section Twenty-nine (29), the Northeast quarter, the East half of the Southeast quarter, and the Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter, the Southeast quarter, West half of East half, and Northeast quarter of Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-one (31), Northeast quarter of Northeast quarter, South half of Northeast quarter, North half of Southeast quarter, Southwest quarter of Southeast quarter, Southwest quarter, and Southwest quarter of Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-two (32), North-

east of Section Thirty-three (33), East half of Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-four (34), also beginning at the Northwest corner of the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of said Section Thirty-four (34), running thence East one quarter of a mile, or to the Northeast corner of the Southeast quarter of said Section Thirty-four (34), running thence South one quarter of a mile, or to the Southeast corner of the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of said Section Thirty-four (34), running thence in a Northwesterly direction on a straight line to the place of beginning, being in Township Four (4), South Range Twenty-seven (27), E. W. M.

Also, beginning at the Northwest corner of the lot numbered Three (3), (otherwise described as the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter), running thence South one quarter of a mile, more or less, or to the Southwest corner of said lot Three (3), and running thence East one quarter of a mile, more or less, or to the Southeast corner of said lot Three (3) and running thence in a Northwesterly direction on a straight line to the place of beginning, the lot numbered Four (4), (otherwise described as the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter), the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter, the Southwest quarter of Section Three (3), the lot numbered Two (2) (otherwise described as the Northwest quarter of Northeast quarter), the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Four (4), Lot numbered Two (2) (otherwise described as the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter), the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter, the West half of the Southwest quarter and Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Five (5), the lots numbered One (1) and Two (2), (otherwise described as the North half of the Northeast quarter), the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter, the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Six (6), the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section Eight (8), Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Nine (9), the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter, and the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Ten (10), the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section Fourteen (14), and the South half of the South half of Section Fifteen (15), being in Township Five (5), South Range Twenty-seven (27). The Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Nineteen (19), the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Twenty (20), the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Twenty-one (21), the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-seven (27), E. W. M., also beginning at the Northeast corner of the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Seventeen (17), in Township Four (4) South Range Twenty-seven (27), E. W. M., and running thence Northwesterly in a straight line to a point 40 rods north of the Northwest corner of said Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of said Section Seventeen (17), running thence South 40 rods, thence East 80 rods to the place of beginning.

Also the Southwest quarter of Southeast quarter, South half of Southwest quarter and Northeast quarter of Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-nine (29), Northwest quarter of Northeast quarter, North half of Northwest quarter and Southeast quarter of Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-two (32) in Township Four (4) South Range Twenty-seven (27) East of the Willamette Meridian, containing 320 acres. Southwest quarter of Northeast quarter, Northwest quarter of Southeast quarter, Southeast quarter of Northwest quarter and North half of Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-one (21), Township Four (4) South Range Twenty-seven (27) E. W. M., containing 200 acres more or less. The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Twenty (20); the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-seven (27); and the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Twenty-

eight (28), Township Four (4), South Range Twenty-seven (27) East of the Willamette Meridian.

Being the real property mortgaged by the judgment debtors to the plaintiff, to secure the payment of said amount and ordered sold by the court for the purpose of payment of the above mentioned judgment and taken and levied upon as the property of said defendants, John Mollahan and Pat Mollahan, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against said defendants, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

GEORGE McDUFFEE, Sheriff.

Dated at Heppner, Oregon, April 10, 1923. 50-2

IRISH STAMPS ISSUED



When the Irish Free State came into being the other day, about the first act of its government was to issue postage stamps, one of the most artistic of which is here shown.

The Modern Child. Reading about the two little English girls who, according to Conan Doyle, discovered real fairies in the woods we were reminded of another child because he was so different. Robert, the four-year-old son of a scientific man, had lived in the country most of his short life. One day a visitor, wishing to make friends with the little fellow, took him on his knee and asked, "Are there any fairies in your woods here, Robert?" "No," responded the child promptly, "but there are plenty of edible fungi!"

Wholesale Human Mutilation. Forty thousand pairs of ears and 40,000 noses, the war trophies of that famous and painfully thorough Japanese General Hideyoshi, lie beneath the plain stone marker and grass-grown mound of the "Mimi-Zuka," or Ear tomb, a short distance from one of Kioto's main streets.

They were deposited there as evidence of the valor and success of Hideyoshi's expert, carvers, and also to serve as emphatic warning of the fate all who crossed that determined warrior might expect.

The ears and noses are not, however, the bounty of any recent exploit. Hideyoshi was the strong man of Japan more than three centuries ago, and his gruesome trophies were once the valued property of 40,000 Koreans who had foolishly resisted the Japanese general's invasion of their native land.

Concerning Moonlight. It is probable that few persons are aware of the fact that the full moon gives several times more than twice the light of the half moon. They may be still more surprised to learn that the ratio is approximately as nine to one!

Stebbins and Brown, taking advantage of the extreme sensitiveness to light of a selenium cell, measured the amount of light coming from the moon at different phases, with the result above mentioned. The reason for the remarkable difference shown is to be found in the varying angles of reflection presented by the roughened surfaces of our satellite to the sun. The moon is brighter between first quarter and full than between full and last quarter. The cause of this is evident in the more highly reflective character of that part of the moon that lies west of its meridian.

WERE BARBER AND SURGEON

Centuries Ago, Members of the Present-Day Guild Embraced the Two Avocations.

A reminder of the survival of the ancient trade guilds in London, long after their members have ceased to have any connection with trades they ostensibly represent, is provided by the recent election of a chairman of the Company of Barbers.

The new chairman never was a barber, and if any of his ancestors were he has forgotten it. And the same is true of all the members of the company. But they are very proud of the old traditions of the company and get together on stated occasions to eat a generous dinner, washed down with good wine, and listen to speeches about the good old times.

The company was incorporated in 1461 and fifty years later an act was passed which prevented any persons not members of the company from practicing surgery within seven miles of the city of London, unless they had been licensed by the bishop of London. Barbers were versatile folk in those times, combining the avocations of surgeon and dentist with the work of trimming hair, and beards.—From a London Letter to the New York Evening Post.

Owl Preys by Night.

The habits of animals are developed and regulated chiefly by their surroundings and by the sort of prey on which they live. Sea-gulls, for example, can dive a considerable distance under water and catch the fish which form their principal article of diet, while a chicken would starve to death if forced to depend upon this method of securing food. So it is with owls, which generally make their appearance only after dark. This species of birds feeds mainly upon mice and other small creatures which are active at night. Therefore, the owl, which has developed a soft plumage that makes its flight almost noiseless, comes out after sunset in search of its food. It is also because of this habit that the owl's eyes, like the cat's, are so made that the pupil can be dilated until the bird is able to make use of every particle of light available and, while owls cannot see in absolute darkness, they are able to utilize the faintest of light rays to such an extent that they can spot and catch their prey unerringly.

Could Supply Ether.

There was no sign above the tiny office to denote what went on inside, except that it was a general agency. But underneath that description was the following sentence:

"Anything you want at a moment's notice." So the humorist knocked, entered and found himself facing a sleek young man across a small desk-table.

"I want a lawyer," said the humorist.

"Certainly, sir," said the young man. "Smart or straight?"

TORTURE APPLIED TO FEET

Modern Pedal Coverings, According to Physician, Among the Greatest of Physical Sins.

In a long range of what Herbert Spencer called physical sins, foot sins loom up as the stupidest and least excusable of which man is guilty. If men and women were born with the wretched appliances they call shoes they would have a right to raise their voices in lamentation over the cruelty of Nature in afflicting them with such a burden. Is it not a strange paradox that we should glory in our scientific ingenuity that has enabled us to construct the flying machine while we have lost the art of walking correctly and making our feet and legs really dependable as instruments of locomotion? asks Eugene Lyman Fisk, M. D., in the Health Builder. If we were simply aspiring to fly and ultimately abandon the use of our lower limbs, that would be a consistent program. But why insist upon encasing our feet in deforming appliances? Why not use reasonable intelligence in walking when in the rare intervals of flying or whizzing around on wheels in various types of conveyances we actually condescend to come into contact with the earth?

ANOTHER GAIN FOR SCIENCE!

Information as to Respiration of Insects Said to Have Been Accurately Ascertained.

A scientist abroad has constructed a delicate instrument that registers and measures the respiration of insects. The apparatus is composed of a crystal tube with an aperture in the end. Imprisoned in this, the locust, in the effort to extricate itself, turns over, bringing his thorax immediately under a needle working over a ball in the point. In this way, thanks to the ascending and descending movement of the needle working over a lever, the movements of the thorax are registered on a plate or metal leaf. It is thus possible to study attentively the quickness and the length of each breath of the insect and what is more important, the strength and action. By this means it has been ascertained that insects respire in a manner directly the reverse of human beings. We are required to put the necessary strength into the inspiration, while expelling it is largely automatic. The locust, on the other hand, inhales automatically, but expels with more trouble.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, administrator of the estate of Margaret Howell, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby required to present the same with proper vouchers, to said administrator at Heppner, Oregon, or to the law office of Jos. J. Nys, Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1923.

H. HOWELL, Administrator.

\$100.00—REWARD—\$100.00 We will pay the above reward for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties that have been cutting wire fences on our ranches. This applies to any and all ranches owned by us. H. W. BROS. Heppner, Ore., April 10, 1923. 50-1f

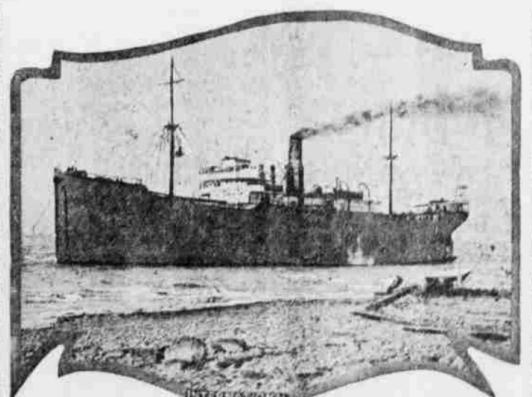
Ice Cream Season NORMAN'S ICE CREAM Take a quart home for dinner McAtee & Aiken

DICK ROBNETT PRACTICAL HOESSHOER At CALMUS' SHOP Special attention given to lame and interfering horses I Guarantee Satisfaction. Give me a trial

Removal Notice My friends and customers will please take notice that I have removed from my former location and for the present I am located in the rear of Dave Wilson's store, pending securing another location. Lloyd Hutchinson Tailoring Where They CLEAN CLOTHES CLEAN

The Helm Dry Wall System of Pressed Cement and Brick Blocks WITH CONTINUOUS CIRCULATING AIR SPACE COOL IN SUMMER—WARM IN WINTER. CHEAPER THAN LUMBER. LET US BUILD YOU A HOME THAT WILL LAST No painting—No repairing—Write us for literature Umatilla Pressed Concrete Brick and Block Co. UMATILLA, OREGON

Boston Harbor Has British Wreck



Though her crew struggled desperately to save her, the British steamer Manchester Spinner grounded on the westerly side of Long Island, Boston harbor. A fifty-mile gale started the anchors dragging and the steam windlass went out of commission when it was called into play to avert the accident. The vessel was abandoned.