

THIS PAPER may be found on the desk of every student in the State...

IN CALIFORNIA.

Perils of Farming and Stock-Raising in the Golden State.

The newspapers of San Francisco at this time of year are apt to contain dispatches from various California coast towns regarding the amount of rain which has fallen during the previous week.

"San Jose, Nov. 15th.—A light rain began falling here last evening and continued with intervals throughout the night.

The wind is now blowing from the south with strong indications of more rain. Rainfall so far 10.40 inches of an inch. Farmers are jubilant."

To most people living in Oregon the idea of filling a whole page of a newspaper with dispatches about a shower of rain would suggest a severity of news items, but to one who has passed a considerable portion of his life within the boundaries of the golden state these rain telegrams possess unusual significance.

When the American first came into possession of California, fully all the land capable of raising a crop without irrigation year after year, had been taken up under the land grant system of the Mexican government.

In size these grants ranged from a single league of three miles square to tracts embracing several leagues. These "ranchos" were generally all located near the coast and the coast range, a strip of country 500 or 600 miles long, with an average width of 40 miles, with the Bay of San Francisco about the center of the belt.

The Mexican grant-holders were all gathered together. Their home buildings were located on some select spot near the center of their range, and here they gathered their "vaqueros" and langareros about them.

A few acres would be fenced in for corn and watermelons and the balance left free to their flocks and herds. Our government respected these grants and so all that was left of California for the Americans to take up was the large, though comparatively arid area lying east of the coast range.

When the outside world began to pour into California in search of the gold which her mountains contained, these Mexican rancheros commenced to sell their lands; some in small parcels, others parting with their entire tracts at once.

Farming on the American system was instituted and these favored strips of rich soil, manured as they had been by the cattle of a century, produced crops far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Good prices for produce prevailed; then the rush from mining to farming, in a few years the borders of wide-horred mountains, cattle and swarms of coarse-wooled, barebelled sheep disappeared from the face of this paradise and their places were occupied by waving fields of grain, prosperous towns and elegant villa-like country seats.

In some instances the Mexican grants are preserved intact to-day, and have come to be looked upon by well-wishers of the country as a curse to California—a system which enables one man to monopolize an immense tract of fertile land to the detriment of the commonwealth.

Whist farming was confined to this narrow belt, there was no anxiety about the weather. Abundant rains during the winter and season fogs in the spring always matured the crops. But now, in a few years the incoming home-hunters had begun to encroach on the coast range, and in an extremely wet season a large crop of wheat was raised by all who had ventured there.

The struggle for farms on Uncle Sam's land then began, and not three years more had passed by before nearly all the level land in the state was taken up for wheat-raising.

Now California began to show its inequalities of climate. A wet season would be succeeded by a comparatively dry one, when most of the farmers would be compelled to cut their wheat for hay and buy their seed for next season from the favored localities of the coast.

Next winter would be drier still. A shower of rain in November would start the sown grain beautifully; then a period of bright warm days, lovely weather for health or pleasure, but death on starting crops. Day by day almost the whole state was watching the clouds, blue skies noting every shift of the light wind which persisted in coming from the north or west.

A little cloud "no bigger than a man's hand" off to the southeast would crowd the street corners in a country town with anxious men, whose money was buried in the loose, alluvial soil. "Going to rain sure," would be the prophesy of the hopeful ones.

Laboring men, shopkeepers and bankers would be all equally uneasy about the rain. December, January and February would pass. No variation in the weather. New mooms would appear and change, full and grow dark again, but on the first of April the plants and hills would look brown and bare than in November. Stock would suffer and linger; no feed, but the weather so bright and balmy that although starving they could not die.

The February lambing passed without any increase. In many cases it was necessary to kill the lambs as fast as they came in order to give the ewes the only chance they had to live themselves. In '77 the writer assisted in killing the offspring of 300 full-blooded Merino ewes in the San Joaquin valley. Their owner had lived on in hope until the last, expecting the welcome shower which would cover the ground with green grass in four or five days, but it never came.

At the eleventh hour he had rented an island on the river at an enormous cost, and attempted to drive there. Lanching caught us on the way, traveling over broad acres of rich soil which had been black and dusty for nearly two years.

Summer came and went, long, hot and dry, and again the farmers, already head and heels in debt, managed to obtain seed to take one more chance in Nature's lottery. Again the anxious watching for clouds which never came. The immediate surroundings of San Francisco directly on the coast always had a dampness enough to produce vegetables and fruit, and so the bulk of the citizens of the city would not realize the failure the state was making until its effect began to tell on the pockets of business men.

It was in times like these that Kearney became notorious. Idle men flocked to the metropolis to join those newly-arrived there from the east, and the thousands of Chinese working in the factories were blamed as the cause of the hard times. Then sand-lot agitation, the establishment of free soup-houses, and the exodus to Oregon and Washington would become the order of the day until the depression in the golden state was in one way, or another pulled through.

One would suppose that an experience like this would serve to entirely depopulate the great interior of California, and that a bowl would go up from the starving people that would stifle the world, but during these three dry years the coast country had produced enough for home consumption, which would be

sold at fair prices; the mines would still engage numbers of people, and thus a little money would always be in circulation. Showing the knowledge that if the senior did raise a crop, the producers would obtain good prices for it, situated as they were within easy reach of the markets of the world, served to stimulate the farmers who remained to further efforts. Again seed was obtained from some source, but this time abundant showers came in the early fall. Immediately the fact was telegraphed to the metropolitan papers from all quarters: "A splendid run. Farmers are jubilant."

Now was everything transformed again. Credit was good; the bills assumed their grassy look. Plenty of work; in fact a scarcity of men. Agitation in the city ceased; Kearney's sand-lot letters were dispersed for names throughout the interior, and himself obliged to follow some less noisy calling. The following harvest, splendid crops were raised within California's broad boundaries, except immediately along the coast where the rains had fallen somewhat too plentifully.

And so the state was soon prosperous and showing loudly for more help to till the farms, and new immigrants would be enticed hither, having yet to learn that the golden state was like a spoiled girl, she could smile sweetly or she could scowl like the devil.

And now California is again undergoing one of the dry periods. It began last year. It may continue two or three, and in the meantime every shower which falls along the coast will be telegraphed to the San Francisco papers with the additional information that "farmers are jubilant."

Eastern Oregon farmers will never have to run such gambles as these. They may have seasons when not more than moisture enough in the shape of rain or snow falls to produce a crop, but our honest bunchgrass hills will always perform what they promise; a satisfactory yield when the soil is properly tilled and a good living for the stockman who understands and attends to his stock business.

J. N. Railroad lands. The chances are very good for the unearned railroad lands in Eastern Oregon to revert to the government this winter. The United States senators claim to be in favor of it. Mr. Dolph has been in Washington some time preparing a bill to that effect, which he will no doubt introduce early in the session.

Mr. Mitchell, a manufacturer, claims to have secured the bill. He afterwards after he was elected that he would do all in his power toward that end. If the people of bunchgrass would petition congress to have these lands declared forfeited, and thus show the "powers that be" have their sentiments are on this question, they would perhaps hasten the bill.

Eastern Oregon is settling up with a desirable class of hard-working farmers. Most of them are limited in means, and the policy which compels them to pay the maximum price for their homes works many hardships upon them, the more unjust because the railroad grant they are paying for has long since lapsed, and only hangs on through the fire neglect of their representatives.

Many settlers have already paid the \$2.50 per acre on their pre-emptions. Half of this should be returned to them when the government severs the hair which binds the unearned lands to the unbuilt railroad. A long-suffering people are now again straining their eyes toward Washington, endeavoring to deary some minute object on the horizon which will give them hope that Uncle Sam will take his hand off their necks and let them have a good fighting chance to work for their living.

The thousands of acres of reserved lands should be either returned to the original domain and opened for settlement, or should be fully ceded to the railroad company at once, so that settlers could get on ahead with further delay. If the railroad company had the land, it is believed that settlers could procure tracts of it at reasonable rates, according to its quality and location, and if it reverted to the government the settler could go ahead with his improvements in the full knowledge of what he was doing.

In its present reserved condition the land is no good to either the government or the railroad company, and it is high time something definite was done about it.

Jefferson's Oversight. The death of Vice-President Hendricks calls to mind the fact that the constitution makes no provision in regard to his successor. If the president were to die also, whilst congress was assembled, that body is empowered to appoint a successor, but such time as an election could be held by the people, but if congress was not assembled there would be no one empowered to call a session for that purpose.

A cabinet meeting might be held and the secretary of state issued a proclamation, but he would have very little authority in the matter. That gap in the constitution should be filled up before the occasion occurs which might plunge the nation into confusion and anarchy.

W-a-a-y From Texas. A paper called the Sunny Climate, overflowing with wit, humor and pathos, occasionally drifts into the Heppner Gazette, showing coming all the way from Dallas, Texas. It is published and printed by ladies, and shows much hard work on their part.

The Climate recently issued a birthday edition containing much good news, but the portrait of Barker Bradford looked as though the poor man was having a very doleful time squeezing blackheads out of his chin, or something.

In Iowa. Mr. R. Reichman, who for the past two years has been living near the North Fork of the Iowa river, has just on a visit to his old home at Toledo, Iowa. He found his folks all well, and is enjoying himself as well as a man can who changes from the rough and romantic grandeur of the Blue mountains to the tame prairies of the eastern country.

Advances on Wool. Reliable information has reached Heppner that the large wool firm of Oberne, Hosick & Co., of Chicago, Ill., will be again represented here from Dec. 5th to Dec. 10th by E. W. Peet, who will make all needed advances on wool for next season. Assurances are given that the freight rates and market will be such as to favor the shipping of wool east.

Far Hunt. Sam Clark and Dan Hall started out on a bear hunt last Wednesday and got two big fellows. The critters were found scratching around after ants and other grub, and the dog surrounded them in a patch of brush. The bears fought pretty considerably, but the bullets were plugged in too thick for them, and they yielded up their fat carcasses as winter beef to the neighbors of Sam and Dan in and around the Comas prairie, and Cable creek country.

Mr. Ashe, of Billings, Montana, has bought 1800 sheep of Robinson, Lone Rock, at \$1.50 a head, one to three-year-old wethers. He will winter them here and either drive or ship to Montana in the spring. He wishes to make up a band of 4500 but sheep-raisers are not very anxious to sell just now.

Death of Vice-President Hendricks. Thomas A. Hendricks, vice-president of the United States, died at his home in Indianapolis at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The cause of his sudden death was paralysis of the brain. Mr. Hendricks has been in bad health for many months past, but his death was not expected. He was born in Ohio in 1819; in 1848 he was elected to the Indiana state legislature; in 1850, delegate to Indiana constitutional convention; in 1851, member of congress; in 1852, re-elected member of congress; in 1855, commissioner of land office; in 1863, United States senator; in 1872, governor of Indiana; in 1876, vice-president of the United States first time; in 1884, vice-president of the United States second time. Mr. Hendricks was never backward in expressing his sentiments. He was honest in his convictions, and in private life his character was spotless. During his long political career he has by no act of misfeasance scandalized his party, and he goes down to the grave bearing the reputation of an honest, upright man.

Expensive Elk. Over near the North Fork of the John Day last week Charlie Howard and Walter Kirk were riding along toward the former's ranch, on their return from Canyon City. The shades of evening were lowering, and in the coming gloaming they described what they considered a big fat elk. Mr. Kirk held the horses while Mr. Howard dismounted and took a pot shot at the elk. The animal was killed in its tracks, but instead of being an elk it turned out to be a fine black-brown mare that Mr. Howard had recently bought for \$100.

L. O. O. F. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing term: Noble Grand, E. G. Sperry; Vice Grand, Thos. Morgan; Treasurer, Geo. Noble.

OREGON WOOL EXCHANGE Geo. Pope & Co., Wool! Commission Merchants PORTLAND, OREGON.

We hereby beg to notify the wool-growers of Eastern Oregon and Washington that we are prepared to make liberal cash advances on the clip of 1886. Our agent, Mr. McIntyre, will shortly visit the various localities for the purpose of making advances.

Alkali still takes the lead in low prices. It will pay anyone to go to Arlington for a load of goods, and Coffin, McFarland & Co. carry the largest stock and sell goods lower than any other house in the city of Arlington. Coffin, McFarland & Co.

Appointed Agent. G. F. Ashton, representing the old and reliable Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., was in town this week and has appointed me agent for said company at Heppner and vicinity. I represented this reliable fire insurance company back at Hartselle, Mo., my old home prior to leaving here, and know whereof I speak when I say that it is safe, fair and reliable. Those desirous of reliable insurance would do well to consult with me. Very Resp. Yours, Nov. 18, '85. Geo. W. Waigitt.

Real estate mortgages, chattel mortgages, warranty deeds, quit-claim deeds, promissory notes, etc., are kept on sale at the GAZETTE office, and are also filled out, with notary acknowledgements, at short notice.

San Francisco Cash Store. The Old Maddock Corner, MAIN ST., HEPPNER, OGN.

It Just Makes Me Laugh to Think of It. How Prices Have Come Down!

Since the new store started in the old Maddock Corner Building No need of going to Alkali or any other place. It is the cheapest store in Eastern Oregon. We sell goods at Reasonable Prices.

LOOK AT THE PRICE LIST!

Bacon per pound.....10 cents
Shoulders per pound.....10 cents
Coal Oil per case.....\$4 75
Sulphur indirect from Mt. Vesuvius, per pound.....4 cents
Green Apples, per box.....\$1 50
Flour, per sack, A. No. 1.....\$1 00
A No. 1 Coffee, guaranteed good, per pound.....13 cents
(Cheaper grades at less price.)
California C Sugar, per barrel at.....9 cents
Canned Peaches, Lusk's brands, 24-lb cans.....25 cents
Heavy Red Flannel, per yard.....50 cents
8-ounce Red Flannel, heaviest in the market, formerly sold at 80 cents, now.....65 cents
Waterproof, formerly \$1.25, now.....\$5 cents
No. 1 Suits of Cloth, formerly \$25 00, now.....\$18 00
Cheaper grades at very low prices.
Gents' Underwear from 50 cents upwards.

We keep a full line of Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, etc. etc., and will take Butter, Eggs and Wheat in payment at Cash Rates. We will duplicate any bill bought at Alkali, except salt, sulphur or sugar.

Remember the San Francisco Cash Store, MADDOCK'S OLD CORNER, MAIN ST., HEPPNER

City Meat Market! JOHN B. HEFFEL, PROPRIETOR, Main Street, Heppner, Oregon.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Corned Beef, Dried Beef! Salt Pork, Sausages, Tripe, Etc.

Pressed Corned Beef and all kinds of Fresh Sausages constantly on hand. Home-made Lard For Sale. Highest Cash Price paid for Slaughtered Hogs, Hides and Sheep-Pels.

SCOTT'S PRECINCT. Nov. 18. The weather's fine, grass is getting green, and settlers here are all in good courage. Some writer from Pine City who wastes his good time scribbling for the hogthief's handorgan tells about a schoolhouse built by J. J. Galloway except a small flaw. The writer must be a stranger, so I feel it my duty to explain the matter to him. He went so far as to say the house would cost \$700 or \$800. I will not expose judgment about small matters, but when he goes so far as to accuse his neighbors of refusing to help build schoolhouses or pay taxes, it is time to kick.

The schoolhouse will cost about \$350 or \$400, as it is a plain box house about 20x30. J. J. Galloway finds use for the old schoolhouse in this district, so he agrees to give 500 feet of lumber, equal to \$40, and lumber to go in a schoolhouse at Pine City. Mr. J. J. Galloway thought of the old saying to rob Peter to pay Paul, so after he got all the money donated for schoolhouse, he well could then. He agrees to turn the house into a church, and is to deed it to the United Brethren as soon as they pay him all the money back that he was out except \$100. So the 2000 feet of lumber he gave for the old schoolhouse will easy pay \$40 of his \$100. So the people lost confidence in J. J. Galloway last winter in a subscription school. One man sent two children, paid \$10, another sent one, and paid \$10; he was no church member, so J. J. Galloway sent five scholars, agreed to pay \$20, and then sent a man that Mr. Howard had recently bought for \$100.

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Pressed Corned Beef and all kinds of Fresh Sausages constantly on hand. Home-made Lard For Sale. Highest Cash Price paid for Slaughtered Hogs, Hides and Sheep-Pels.

Come to Lexington!

TO BUY YOUR WINTER SUPPLIES. REMEMBER THAT THE...

LEXINGTON STORE CO! EVERYTHING AT BOTTOM PRICES. OUR STOCK OF...

GENERAL MERCHANDISE! IS FULL AND COMPLETE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. WE ARE SELLING...

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes! HATS AND CAPS, Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars,

Cookery and Glassware, Hardware, Tinware, Barbed Wire, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

Grain Bags, Needles, Sewing Machine, Doors and Windows, Wall Paper, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils and Glass, Seth Thomas Clocks,

LIME, SULPHUR AND SALT! AND SHAKES AND SHINGLES

At such Low Prices that it will Pay You to Trade With Us. We Will Not Be Undersold!

WE HAVE COME TO STAY! Courteous treatment will be extended to all. Call and see us Very Respectfully,

HOMER MCFARLAND, MANAGER. LEXINGTON CITY DRUG STORE,

HARRIS & YOUNG, PROPRIETORS. HAS A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF

Pure Drugs and Medicines. Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and in fact everything kept in a first-class drug store.

Pure Wines and Liquors. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Ho! For Arlington and Lowest Prices! If You Want Merchandise of any Description, or Agricultural Implements at Factory Prices and freight direct, come to Headquarters!

J. W. Smith, Arlington. I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD IN ANYTHING. Don't be Deceived. I have the Stock and I have the inclination to give you!

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES! I pay 10 per cent. More Taxes than All the other General Merchandise Stores here Combined.

I HAVE A FRESH CARLOAD OF Plows and Harrows at Surprising Prices!

ALSO A CAR JUST RECEIVED OF "Mitchell" Wagons at a Further Reduction!

Gale Spring-Tooth Seeders! And Buckeye Seeders and Drills \$10 Lower Than Last Year!

J. W. SMITH, ARLINGTON. MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE

Best In The World. For large or small game—made in 32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 30 cal. 50 grains; 40 cal. 60 grains; 40 cal. 70 and 80 grains. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle made. All styles, sizes, all weights, prices reduced.

Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifle, world renowned. The Standard for Ballard large shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from \$12.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.

MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Thos. W. Ayers, Heppner. Theron E. Fell, Castle Rock.

CASTLE ROCK WAREHOUSE! AYERS & FELL, Commission Merchants.

Advances made upon Wool for Eastern Shipment at the lowest rates of interest. Forwarding and Commission! CASTLE ROCK, OREGON.

W. J. HAYS Has taken charge of the FEED - STABLE!

DOCK SHORE'S OLD STAND, Opposite the Brewery, Heppner, Ogn.

Horses Fed & Stabled AT LIVING PRICES. A large Corral and Wagon-Shed in connection.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE GAZETTE LANDOFFICE. Announces that it is prepared to make bonded, pre-emption and timber-culture filings or final proofs, to conduct contests, make out mortgages, deeds, leases, notes, agreements, etc., and attend to any kind of land or notary business. Upper Main street, Heppner.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, VINSON, OREGON. Successor to Jacob Frazer, Breeder of and Dealer in Thoroughbred

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF UMATILLA. I, Jacob Frazer, being duly sworn, say that I have lawfully obtained the Cunningham brand of Spanish Merino grade bucks, above mentioned, and that they are as fine as any of the breeds in this county, and are free from scab and all diseases whatever. We will sell \$1000 worth of Spanish Merino sheep, full grown, at the city of September, 1885. J. P. G. Giff, Notary Public for Oregon.

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION. FREE. If the subscription price (\$2 per year) is sent in now your name will be entered for 1886 and the remainder of 1885 will be sent as a premium. J. P. G. Giff, Notary Public for Oregon.

NOTICE OF INTENTION. Land Office at La Grande, Or., Nov. 24, '85. 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 proof will be made before J. W. Hodgson, Notary at Heppner, Or., on January 9, 1886, viz:

Joseph Crank, To commence homestead No. 254 for the SE 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 3 N. R. 22 E. W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Mr. W. J. Bessell, of Safford, W. W. Stockdale, of Ellis, A. J. Bond, of Heppner, Or.

NOTICE OF INTENTION. Land Office at The Dalles, Or., Nov. 23, '85. 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 proof will be made before J. W. Hodgson, Notary at Heppner, Or., on Jan. 9, 1886, viz:

Wm. Nelson, D. S. No. 2028 for the SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 19, E. 4 W. SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 1 N. R. 29 E. W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Mr. W. J. Bessell, of Safford, W. W. Stockdale, of Ellis, A. J. Bond, of Heppner, Or.

NOTICE - HOMESTEAD CONTEST. U. S. Land Office, La Grande, Or., Nov. 6, 1885. Complaint having been made at this office by William Huling against William F. Smith for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2347, dated Sept. 23, 1883, upon the E 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 6, T. 2 S. R. 29 E. W. M., in final proof, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of December, 1885, at 1 o'clock P. M. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. The parties are further notified that Geo. W. Wright, a Notary Public at Heppner, Morrow county, Or., has been designated to take and report to this office and use the hearing of this case the testimony of such witnesses as either party may wish to file at his office in Heppner, Morrow county, Or., commencing Dec. 14, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing thereafter from day to day until all testimony desired has been taken. And it is further ordered that service of this notice be made on defendant by publishing the same in the Heppner Gazette, a weekly newspaper, once a week for four consecutive weeks prior to Dec. 1, 1885, and by mailing a copy as required by Rule 14 of the Rules of Practice.

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NOTICE OF INTENTION. Land Office at The Dalles, Or., Nov. 23, '85. 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 proof will be made before J. W. Hodgson, Notary at Heppner, Or., on Jan. 9, 1886, viz:

Wm. Nelson, D. S. No. 2028 for the SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 19, E. 4 W. SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 1 N. R. 29 E. W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Mr. W. J. Bessell, of Safford, W. W. Stockdale, of Ellis, A. J. Bond, of Heppner, Or.

NOTICE - HOMESTEAD CONTEST. U. S. Land Office, La Grande, Or., Nov. 6, 1885. Complaint having been made at this office by William Huling against William F. Smith for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2347, dated Sept. 23, 1883, upon the E 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 6, T. 2 S. R. 29 E. W. M., in final proof, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of December, 1885, at 1 o'clock P. M. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. The parties are further notified that Geo. W. Wright, a Notary Public at Heppner, Morrow county, Or., has been designated to take and report to this office and use the hearing of this case the testimony of such witnesses as either party may wish to file at his office in Heppner, Morrow county, Or., commencing Dec. 14, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing thereafter from day to day until all testimony desired has been taken. And it is further ordered that service of this notice be made on defendant by publishing the same in the Heppner Gazette, a weekly newspaper, once a week for four consecutive weeks prior to Dec. 1, 1885, and by mailing a copy as required by Rule 14 of the Rules of Practice.

NOTICE OF INTENTION. Land Office at The Dalles, Or., Nov. 23, '85. Notice is hereby given that the following named