

The Return of SHERLOCK HOLMES

By A. CONAN DOYLE

Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Hound of the Baskervilles," "The Sign of the Four," "A Study in Scarlet," Etc.



ILLUSTRATED BY F. D. STEELE

The Adventure of the Three Students

No. 9 of the Series

(Concluded from last week.)

"I have told you everything, sir."
"Nothing to add?"
"Nothing at all, sir."
"Well, then, I must make some suggestions to you. When you sat down on that chair yesterday did you do so in order to conceal some object which would have shown who had been in the room?"

Bannister's face was ghastly.
"No, sir; certainly not."
"It is only a suggestion," said Holmes suavely. "I frankly admit that I am unable to prove it. But it seems probable enough, since the moment that Mr. Soames' back was turned you released the man who was hiding in that bed."
Bannister looked at his dry lips.
"There was no man, sir."
"Ah, that is a pity, Bannister. Up to now you may have spoken the truth, but now I know that you have lied."
The man's face set in sullen defiance.
"There was no man, sir."
"Come, come, Bannister!"
"No, sir; there was no one."
"In that case you can give us no further information. Would you please remain in the room? Stand over there near the bedroom door. Now, Soames, I am going to ask you to have the great kindness to go up to the room of young Gilchrist and to ask him to step down into yours."

An instant later the tutor returned, bringing with him the student. He was a fine figure of a man—tall, lithe and agile, with a springy step and a pleasant



Copyright by Collier's Weekly. Gilchrist.

ant open face. His troubled blue eyes glanced at each of us and finally rested with an expression of blank dismay upon Bannister in the farther corner.
"Just close the door," said Holmes.
"Now, Mr. Gilchrist, we are all quite alone here, and no one need ever know one word of what passes between us. We can be perfectly frank with each other. We want to know, Mr. Gilchrist, how you, an honorable man, ever came to commit such an action as that of yesterday?"

The unfortunate young man staggered back and cast a look full of horror and reproach at Bannister.
"No, no, Mr. Gilchrist, sir, I never said a word—never one word!" cried the servant.

"No, but you have now," said Holmes.
"Now, sir, you must see that after Bannister's words your position is hopeless and that your only chance lies in a frank confession."

For a moment Gilchrist, with upraised hand, tried to control his writhing features. The next he had thrown himself on his knees beside the table, and burying his face in his hands, he had burst into a storm of passionate sobbing.

"Come, come," said Holmes kindly. "It is human to err, and at least no one can accuse you of being a callous criminal. Perhaps it would be easier for you if I were to tell Mr. Soames what occurred, and perhaps check me where I am wrong. Shall I do so? Well, well, don't trouble to answer. Listen, and see that I do you no injustice."

"From the moment, Mr. Soames, that you said to me that no one, not even Bannister, could have told that the papers were in your room the case began to take a definite shape in my mind. The printer one could, of course, dismiss. He could examine the papers in his own office. The Indian I also thought nothing of. If the proofs were in roll he could not possibly know what they were. On the other hand, it seemed an unthinkable coincidence that a man should dare to enter the room, and that by chance on that very day the papers were on the table. I dismissed that. The man who entered knew that the papers were there. How did he know?"

"When I approached your room I examined the window. You amused me by supposing that I was contemplating the possibility of some one coming in broad daylight, under the eyes of all these opposite rooms, forced himself through it. Such an idea was absurd. I was measuring how tall a

man would need to be in order to pass what papers were on the central table. I am six feet high, and I could do it with an effort. No one less than that would have a chance. Already, you see, I had reason to think that if one of your three students was a man of unusual height he was the most worth watching of the three.

"I entered, and I took you into my confidence as to the suggestions of the side table. Of the center table I could make nothing until in your description of Gilchrist you mentioned that he was a long distance jumper. Then the whole thing came to me in an instant, and I only needed certain corroborative proofs, which I speedily obtained.

"What happened was this: This young fellow had employed his afternoon at the athletic grounds, where he had been practicing the jump. He returned carrying his jumping shoes, which are provided, as you are aware, with several sharp spikes. As he passed your window he saw, by means of his great height, these spikes upon your table and conjectured what they were. No harm would have been done had it not been that as he passed your door he perceived the key which had been left by the carelessness of your servant. A sudden impulse came over him to enter and see if they were indeed the proofs. It was not a dangerous exploit, for he could always pretend that he had simply looked in to ask a question.

"Well, when he saw that they were indeed the proofs it was then that he yielded to temptation. He put his shoes on the table. What was it you put on that chair near the window?"

"Gives," said the young man.
Holmes looked triumphantly at Bannister. "He put his gloves on the chair, and he took the proofs, sheet by sheet, in easy steps. He thought the tutor must return by the main gate and that he would see him. As we know, he came back by the side gate. Suddenly he heard him at the very door. There was no possible escape. He forgot his gloves, but he caught up his shoes and darted into the bedroom. You observe that the scratch on that table is slight at one side, but deepens in the direction of the bedroom door. That in itself is enough to show us that the shoe had been drawn in that direction and that the culprit had taken refuge there. The earth round the spike had been left on the table, and a second sample was loosened and fell in the bedroom. I may add that I walked out to the athletic grounds this morning, saw that tenacious black clay is used in the jumping pit and carried away a specimen of it, together with some of the fine tan or sand which is strewn over it to prevent the athlete from slipping. Have I told the truth, Mr. Gilchrist?"

The student had drawn himself erect.
"Yes, sir; it is true," said he.
"Good heavens! Have you nothing to add?" cried Soames.

"Yes, sir, I have, but the shock of this disgraceful exposure has bewildered me. I have a letter here Mr. Soames, which I wrote to you early this morning in the middle of a restless night. It was before I knew that my sin had found me out. Here it is, sir. You will see that I have said: 'I have determined not to go in for the examination. I have been offered a commission in the Rhodesian police, and I am going out to South Africa at once.'"

"I am indeed pleased to hear that you did not intend to profit by your unfair advantage," said Soames. "But why did you change your purpose?"

Gilchrist pointed to Bannister.

"There is the man who set me in the right path," said he.
"Come now, Bannister," said Holmes.
"It will be clear to you from what I have said that only you could have let this young man out, since you were left in the room and must have locked the door when you went out. As to his escaping by that window, it was incredible. Can you not clear up the last point in this mystery and tell us the reasons for your action?"

"It was simple enough, sir, if you only had known, but with all your cleverness it was impossible that you could know. Time was, sir, when I was butler to old Sir Jabez Gilchrist, this young gentleman's father. When he was ruined I came to the college as servant, but I never forgot my old employer because he was down in the world. I watched his son all I could for the sake of old days. Well, sir, when I came into this room yesterday, when the alarm was given, the very first thing I saw was Mr. Gilchrist's tan gloves a-lying in that chair. I knew those gloves well, and I understood their message. If Mr. Soames saw them the game was up. I dropped down into that chair, and nothing would budge me until Mr. Soames went for you. Then out came my poor young master, whom I had dandled on my knee, and confessed it all to me. Wasn't it natural, sir, that I should save him, and wasn't it natural also that I should try to speak to him as his dead father would have done and make him understand that he could not profit by such a deed? Could you blame me, sir?"

"Go, indeed," said Holmes heartily, springing to his feet. "Well, Soames, I think we have cleared your little

problem up, and our attention returns to us at home. Come, Watson. As to you, sir, I trust that a bright future awaits you in Rhodesia. For once you have fallen low. Let us see in the future how high you can rise."

BIRD MIGRATION.

The Stars May Guide the Winged Travelers by Night.

The migration of birds by daylight has received a great deal of attention on the part of naturalists and bird lovers generally, but the passage of the feathered creatures during the night is still a matter for considerable speculation and theorizing.

That birds do travel by night is not disputed. Then how do they guide themselves over the long stretches of land and sea which separate their summer and winter homes? In the darkness they can scarcely distinguish those figurative milestones which are said to serve as guides by day. Their vision may be keen, but it is difficult to believe that the birds do "go by" those same guides at night, especially as they are often between two and three miles aloft, says Honie Notes.

The supposition is that these creatures, like human mariners, shape their course by the stars. Whether they can distinguish the various planets or constellations or how they do it can at present only be conjectured, but the theory receives support from the fact that when the stars are obscured by high clouds the birds come nearer to earth and appear to be disconcerted. The thought that these small beings can fly through space and have their routes mapped out by the innumerable astral bodies that stud the universe is full of significance.

ACTORS IN CHINA.

They Get High Salaries and Are Able to Live in Luxury.

China is the actor's paradise. There are thousands of actors in the empire, and the "top notches" earn considerably more in proportion than actors even in this country of high salaries. A native actor will earn, if he is a first rate man, as high as \$1,800 a year, and while this money is insignificant compared to our princely pay lists it will procure comforts and luxuries to a native in China that could not be duplicated here for fifty times the amount. There is a national actors' club with 30,000 life members, and there is a special god in the temples to whom all good Chinese Theatrians pray. It is very difficult to acquire the title of "actor" in China. The pupil is obliged to study three years as a super, and one more year is required to give him the finishing touch. The pupil must learn by heart a repertory of about fifty different plays, and the rest of his life is spent in acting these plays without the slightest chance of ever being permitted to learn new ones. The idea is that an "actor," as such, must not condescend to learn, which is fitting only to an apprentice, but an actor may without injury to his dignity teach worthy pupils what he himself learned as a pupil.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE STEAM RADIATOR.

If It Doesn't Give Enough Heat Turn the Fan on It.

There are a good many rooms where the radiator is either too small or the steam pressure is too low to maintain a comfortable temperature in severe weather. If the tenant is enjoying the station electric lighting service the matter can easily be remedied. Take an electric fan and set it where it will blow against a large part of the radiator's surface. Turn it on at a low speed or at high if necessary, and your cold room will soon be thoroughly warmed. The philosophy of the thing is that steam at a low pressure carries much less latent heat than steam at a high pressure and therefore warms the radiator so poorly that only a slight draft of air rises around the pipes, and condensation is slow. With the fan in operation there is a forced draft against the radiator that conducts a great deal more heat away from the iron, cooling it so that much condensation of steam occurs inside it. The heat thus snatched from the reluctant radiator is held in the circulating atmosphere of the room, which is soon changed from cold to warm at a trifling cost for electric energy.—Pittsburg Press.

The Man With the Grievance.

I suppose that there never was such a flourishing time as the present for men with a grievance. The daily and weekly journals eagerly welcome letters complaining of the increase of corruption, the pitfalls of the split infinitive, the prevalence of the red tie among the lower middle class, the carelessness of the younger generation in dotting its I's and other equally dreadful abuses which do not matter one way or another. If one were not an incorrigible optimist one would be inclined to agree with the writers of these letters, who are for the most part men of enforced leisure and idle hands, that England is rapidly about to decline and fall.—London World.

The Transvaal Climate.

One peculiarity of the Transvaal climate is that while being very healthy it yet has the effect of making people appear far older than they really are. The rarefied air is popularly supposed to be responsible for this. An Englishwoman of thirty-five who has lived in the country districts for any lengthy period invariably appears far older than she really is.—Womanhood.

When showing the violet shades the thickness of the film of a soap bubble is about the one million two hundred and forty thousandth part of an inch.

WARSHIP MODELS.

One Is Made For Each New Vessel That Uncle Sam Plans.

Whenever Uncle Sam plans a new warship a miniature copy of it is made in advance exactly like the great vessel in all respects, but only five to eight feet long. This is done in order to find out exactly what the battleship or cruiser will look like when it is finished, for if any change seems advisable the fact may thus be ascertained before it is too late.

The little vessels are built in what is called the ship house in the navy yard at Washington from the original plans and drawings for the cruiser or battleship. Every detail is reproduced on a scale of a quarter of an inch to the foot. They cost several thousand dollars apiece, and when they are finished they are gravely and anxiously inspected by a board of naval officers, who discuss them from every point of view, making criticisms and suggestions.

Every ship now in our navy has made its first appearance in this miniature shape. Even the guns, artistically carved out of wood, are represented, frowning from their ports, and all of the minor accessories down to the anchors, battle hatches, skylights, steering wheels and even lanterns are reproduced in a metal composition called nickel silver. One man does all the work with the assistance of a couple of "down east whittlers."—New York Herald.

MIRABEAU AND DANTON.

Their Deaths Were Courageous, but Rather Too Theatrical.

Mirabeau and Danton between them tend to dwarf most of the other figures of the revolution. They belong to "cosmical humanity," a fact which neither was slow to recognize or admit. We are here reminded of Mirabeau's boast to Frochet near the end of his life: "Yes, support this head, the greatest in France. I wish I could bequeath it to you." It may recall Danton's words to the headsman: "Thou wilt show my head to the people. It is worth showing." Both died full of self-consciousness, Mirabeau with at least as keen an eye to effect as Mary, queen of Scots, herself. "My abode will soon be annihilation," exclaimed Danton at his trial, "but I shall live in the pantheon of history." "Have we Achilles' funeral already?" asked Mirabeau when from his destined he hears the sound of cannon. A "connoisseur of courageous deaths" could have no fault to find with Mirabeau or Danton on the score of cowardice, but they are rather too theatrical for English taste. We prefer the silent head shake of Marie Antoinette when she is asked if she has anything to say against the sentence of death passed upon her and her science next day when she mounts the scaffold.—London Standard.

PEARLS MUST BE WORN.

If Stored Away the Jewels Are Sure to Languish and Die.

That pearls "die" in obscurity and retain their luster and value when worn frequently is a fact that has always to be borne in mind by the owners of jewels.

Pearls must be worn frequently to preserve them. If you take a pearl necklace and lock it up you will find that in the course of years the pearls become dull and lose the sheen that makes them so valuable. Pearls which have been carefully treasured will sometimes be found to have deteriorated in this way. They lose their glow and in some instances become almost black. Pearl necklaces never keep so well as when they are constantly on the necks of their owners.

It has been suggested that personal influences have something to do with the matter, but it is more likely that the effect is due to light and air. You can wear pearls practically as long as you like, certainly for fifty years, and they would give no indication of change, and you might look pearls up and perhaps in twenty years they would show signs of "dying." There are, however, ways of resuscitating pearls, but the fact that they "die" is quite clear.—London Mail.

The Origin of Horseshoes.

The earliest form of the horseshoe was a leather boot worn by heavy war horses. The ordinary war horses of the Greeks, Romans and Persians went unshod, though methods of hardening the hoof were occasionally resorted to. The very earliest records of metal horseshoes is found in a manuscript of Pope Leo VI, who died in the year 911 A. D., but it is known that they were used at a much earlier date, as real metal shoes of that character have been found in tombs known to date back to the sixth century. The oldest oriental forms of horseshoes were circular in shape and fastened with flanges which clamped the sides of the hoofs.

Broken in Her Heart.

A volume from Germany, "The New Opera Glass," containing "the plots of the most popular operas," affords the following concerning Goetz's "The Taming of the Refractory": "Fourth act—Room in Petruccio's house. Petruccio bursting for anger about all things; nothing can satisfy him. Katharine is nearly broken in the heart, but she loves him, and her refractory list justly going away. Petruccio also loves her, and after some quarrels their hearts are finding together to a happy life."

Slave of Custom.

On one day in the year the free and independent French citizen is a slave. The slave of custom. It is the day the shooting season opens. He may not care for sport; no matter, he must slay forth or lose caste irrevocably.—New York Herald.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Before You Purchase Any Other Write THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY ORANGE, MASS.

Many Sewing Machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the "New Home" is made to wear. Our guarantee never runs out. We make Sewing Machines to suit all conditions of the trade. The "New Home" stands at the head of all High-grade family sewing machines. Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

WESTERN STAGE LINE

Office at the Mercantile Company's Store—Lakeview, Oregon.

Good Stock - - - Easy Coaches

Daily from Lakeview to Bly, connecting with Daily Stage to the railroad.

Office at the Bly Hotel, Bly, Oregon.

E. CASEBEER, - - Proprietor Bly, Oregon.

Northern Stage Line.

LAKEVIEW—PAISLEY.

A. W. BRYAN, Proprietor.

Leaves Lakeview at 6 a. m. every day but Sunday. Returning, leaves Paisley at 6:30 a. m. every day but Sunday.

Passengers' fare \$3. Round trip \$4. OFFICE—Reynolds & Winfield's, Lakeview.

Lakeview Cigar Factory

A. STOKEMAN, Prop.

Maker of..... Havana and Domestic Cigars

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED

Give us a trial. Store in the brick building next door to Post & King st., Lakeview, Oregon.

Notice For Publication

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 4, 1905.

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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 25th day of November, 1905, viz:

Albert Dent, H. E. No. 2045, for the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 31, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 32 Tp. 39 S., R. 17 E. w. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Charles Palmerlee, James I. Melick, Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

William H. Benefield, H. E. No. 2498, for the W 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 18 Tp. 36 S., R. 22 E. w. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

C. W. Dent of Lakeview, Oregon, Edmond Lynch, J. M. Parrish, B. C. Haskins, of Plush, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 41-45

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Lake.

In the matter of the Estate of E. H. Gibbins, deceased, and also of the partnership of Hartzog & Gibbins. Citation.

To Hattie Gibbins, Rose Biles, J. W. Gibbins, Eva Gibbins and Millie Gibbins, heirs of E. H. Gibbins, deceased, and to all unknown heirs of said deceased, Greeting.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Lake, at the Court room thereof, at Lakeview, in the County of Lake, on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any exists, why an order of sale of the real property belonging to the Partnership of HARTZOG & GIBBINS, prayed for in the Petition of Edwin Hartzog, the Administrator of said Estate, and also of said Partnership, heretofore filed herein, should not be made, said real property being described as follows, to-wit: Commencing 30 feet East of the South-west corner of Lot Four, of Section Nineteen, in T. 41 S., R. 21 E. of Willamette Meridian, in Lake County, Oregon, and thence running North Seventy feet; thence East One Hundred Ninety-two feet and Nine inches; thence South Seventy feet; thence West One Hundred Ninety-two feet and Nine inches to the place of beginning.

This Citation is published in the LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER, (a newspaper published in Lake County, Oregon and chosen for that purpose by said Administrator), for four successive weeks, by order of Hon. B. Daly, Judge of the County Court of Oregon, for Lake County, duly made and entered on October 25th, 1905, and the date of the first publication hereof is November 2nd 1905.

Witness, the Hon. B. Daly, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Lake, with the seal of said Court affixed, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1905.

TEST: A. W. MARRING, Clerk.

Timber Land Notice. United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, August 14 1905. 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, Holten Miller, of Lake City, county of Malheur, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2971 for the purchase of the NW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4 and NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section No. 29 in Township 40 S., R. 22 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on Thursday, the 23 day of November, 1905. He names as witnesses: James Dodson, of Adel, Oregon, Eldon Woodcock, George Hankins and P. M. Curry, of Lakeview, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adverse to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of November 1905.

38-47 J. N. Watson, Register.

Final Proof. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 9th, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

Albert Dent, H. E. No. 2045, for the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 31, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 32 Tp. 39 S., R. 17 E. w. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Charles Palmerlee, James I. Melick, Charles Vestilist, George L. Holbrook, A. W. Howard, W. D. Tracy, of Lakeview, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 45

Final Proof. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21st, 1905. 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 Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 21st day of November, 1905, viz:

William H. Benefield, H. E. No. 2498, for the W 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 18 Tp. 36 S., R. 22 E. w. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

C. W. Dent of Lakeview, Oregon, Edmond Lynch, J. M. Parrish, B. C. Haskins, of Plush, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 41-45

Look at the descriptions of the land listed with The Examiner this week for sale, and select your piece before it has been sold to some one else.

The Return of SHERLOCK HOLMES

This latest and best work of Dr. Doyle is now running serially in the Lake County Examiner.

The Most Progressive

and up-to-date Newspaper in Eastern Oregon.

ONLY \$2.00 THE YEAR