ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1924.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

The week Nov. 14 to 23 has been appointed to be observed as American Education Week, with special observances for Constitution day, Patriotism day, School and Teacher day, Illiteracy day, Physical Education day, and Community day. This is not some big and remote subject far from our interests. It touches all our homes and the prosperity and future of our country. The success of America was built upon the common schools. Without them, the United States would long ago have split up into fragments and its government would have been overturned by revolutions. The full results of education can never be obtained unless modern ideas are thoroughly "sold" to the people. The schools will of course run along in a routine way, even if the people as a whole are not aroused to certain needs for development. But to meet the problems of the times, to remove the menace of illiteracy, to bring up a generation of efficient young people, to make training more practical and fit young people for real work, there must be a heartier support of the schools along certain lines. The parents have work to do as well as the teachers. National Education Week gives an opportunity to women's clubs, Chambers of Commerce, improvement societies, churches, etc., to take up some of the practical issues of school work, and bring them home to the ordinary citizen who has perhaps never thought how much he is affected by the same. The business man, for instance, can be shown that if there are efficient schools, the young people whom he hires will think quickly and will have acquired habits of work and thoughts of ambition. If there are poor schools, the young people will be aimless, inefficient, and superficial. So it can be shown to people in every occupation, that they have many personal gains to make from efficient education.

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In a small measure justifying the state expense incident to their maintenance in the Joliet penitentiary for life, Leopold and Loeb, the "intelligentsia" murderers, are giving night school instruction to their fellow convicts, who prior to their incarceration never had the advantage of ordinary education. If any of these convicts, at the expiration of their terms, profit by this belated instruction to the extent of becoming useful citizens of the commonwealth, the two pampered youths will have made minor amends for their brutal crime. The duties of teaching are performed by Leopold and Loeb in addition to their day-time work in the rattan shop. Rattan is an article to which the youths, to their detriment, were not introduced prior to and during their adolescence. It might have precluded the commission of their terrible crime and spared their families the heavy grief and crushing shame which they suffered as a result. In this connection we recall the admonition of a very wise man of ancient times: "Spare the rod, spoil the child." This man was of the race that produced Leopold and Loeb, and it was very unfortunate that his advice was ignored by the parents of those two youths.

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After being deluded by political nostrums for years, the American farmer is being told by responsible men the plain truth, namely that no legislation can be paramount to the law of economics. In other words, the farmer, when confronted by an adverse situation, should look, not to the halls of legislation, but to his sytem of business for relief. The basic principle of that business is cooperation. As a body acting in unison, the farmers ought to know the cost of their crop and to that cost add the approximate profit. To many this may sound impracticable, but that is the business formula of others. The manufacturer fixes a definite selling price before he converts the raw material; the merchant establishes his overhead and wholesale costs before he determines his profit; the builder knows his prices before a dollar is invested. And so on in all lines of industry. Why should the farmer be an exception? Is he to continue to justify the indictment that he "plows in hope, plants in faith, harvests in prayer and markets by accident?"

—o—

Nobody in Oregon is shouting for an additional tax on gasoline, says the Eugene Guard. Nobody is palpitant over the fancied need of a motion picture or a cigarette tax. But a way to certain public approval is opened to the legislature and the governor. That way lies in the reduction of state governmental costs. A potential means is the revival of the consolidation program.

—o—

The election over—everything in tip-top shape for a banner run of trade—a bright outlook ahead for general resumption of business early in 1925. The only thing left for the pessimist to yell about is the prediction being broadcasted that "we are likely to have a hard winter." Well, let 'er come—we should worry about things that may never happen.

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Considering all the valuable advice they give to their parents, the young crowd think it strange that it is not more frequently accepted.

—o—

It can not be claimed that the fondness of the American people for chewing gum is due to a consciousness that they need jaw exercise.

—o—

The schools cost an awful lot of money, but uneducated people cost the people of Oregon much more.

PRUNE PICKIN'S

BY BERT G. BATES

GOOD EVENING FOLKS—
We note that the
Turkey buyers are
Askin' the growers
To refrain from
Bringin' in their culls
But if any of you
Fellers have any
Scrawny turks
Goin' to waste
Out on the ranch
Bring us in a few—
We can at least
Have turkey hash
For Thanksgivin'.

§ § § §

DUMBELL DORA THINKS

That lotsa kids don't know that a turkey has anything but a neck.

§ § § §

When a woman gets sick and has to go to bed, she arranges the scenery so that she looks pathetic and interesting. But let a man get sick and he usually looks like something the cat brought in.

§ § § §

Some high-brow professor has located the Garden of Eden but the serpent is still at large.

§ § § §

It's unnecessary to take a shot of hootch to get seasick. Just stand around and listen to some sixteen year old girl shoot the hot-air over the phone to some candy-legged kid for an hour or two.

§ § § §

If a school teacher realized how the average kid was yearnin' to get home and fill up on bread and jelly, she'd dismiss school a half hour early every afternoon.

§ § § §

The Medford grade schoolers will sustain various and sundry injuries at the hands of the local featballers tomorrow p. m. and if the local graders stack up as we think they will, there'll be great chances for the home-towners to do some tall yellin'. Lets all go out and show the youngsters we have the right spirit.

§ § § §

It is said that woman was made out of a man's rib. That must be right, for certainly no bone has been removed from man's head.

§ § § §

Don't leave an impression that is bigger than you are. Shadow boxers never score a knockout.—The Colgate Clock.

§ § § §

The successful man lengthens his stride when he discovers that the signpost has deceived him; the failure looks for a place to sit down.—Anon.

§ § § §

STEWED

My skin is all bloated.
It wrinkles—it sags,
I'm stewed to the limit,
The last of my jags.
My heart is as gay
As a songbird in June,
I feel no remorse,
For I'm only a prune.

§ § § §

The celery-crunchers union will meet tonight in the round-house to try out a new invention which promises to silence the loudest cruncher in existence. Let's hope the gag works.

§ § § §

Nothin' is so abandoned this month as a sleepin' porch.

§ § § §

The Fathers and Sons will meet down at the Christian church tonight and the meetin' promises to be more congenial than the usual sessions held in the woodshed.

§ § § §

The moth ball aroma is gradually beginnin' to wear off last year's overcoats.

§ § § §

Jus. of Pce. Jones has not been in the limelight for some few weeks as the radiator in his office hain't been workin' none too good, which makes a bum loafin' place for the officers.

§ § § §

'Notice they're tearin' up the streets agin. Roseburg is goin' to be a great town if they ever get it finished.

§ § § §

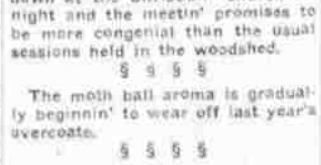
Now and then a feller finds an eatin' place that serves pie without chargin' extra fer it.

§ § § §

OUR DAILY MAIL

Dear Ed.: I am a young man, 18 years of age, and quite dark and handsome. I use no cold cream or other cosmetics, still I have the skin you love to touch. For the past month I have been wearin' spats and bell-bottom trousers. I am sometimes called the "Prince" by admiring girls of my age. My teeth are pearly white and my eyelashes droop like Pola Negri's. I am considered very brilliant by those who converse with me, yet, it seems that I am not at a complete understanding with boys of my age. Only yesterday one of them had the audacity to tell me there was no Santa Claus. What in heaven's name shall I do? Mercy, mercy, mercy, I am so fatigued and my exhausted nerves crave slumber. OSWALD.

Friend Os.: For gawsh sake, SLEEP.



"This is fish day but whoinell likes sardines?"

—o—

Mrs. W. F. Jackson, of Looking Glass, who has been having throat trouble, submitted to an operation today, Dr. Seely being the surgeon in attendance.

RADIO PROGRAMS

From Pacific Coast Stations

Friday, Nov. 14.

KHJ—The Times, Los Angeles, 395 meters—12:30 p. m. program of news items and music; 2:30 p. m. musicale matinee; 6 p. m. Hickman's orchestra; 6:30 p. m. children's hour; 8 p. m. special musical program; 10 p. m. Hickman's dance orchestra from Biltmore hotel.

KLX—The Tribune, Oakland, Cal., 509 meters—8 p. m. studio program arranged and presented by Leon Mills, tenor, Nadine Shepard, accompanist; other musical features by noted artists; orchestral concert and organ recital.

KGO—General Electric Company, Oakland, 312 meters—3 p. m. studio musical program and speaker; 4 p. m. Hotel St. Francis orchestra; silent night.

KGW—The Oregonian, Portland, Ore., 492 meters—12:30 p. m. concert by Multnomah Hotel Strollers; 6 p. m. children's program; 6 p. m. popular lecture by University of Oregon extension division; 10:30 p. m. "Hoot Owls."

KFI—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, 469 meters—5 p. m. hour of news bulletins; 6:45 p. m. organ recital; 8 p. m. two hours of musical selections; 10 p. m. Cocoanut Grove orchestra.

KPO—Hale Brothers, Inc., San Francisco, 423 meters—12:45 p. m. talk broadcast from Commonwealth Club luncheon; 1 p. m. Fairmont Hotel orchestra; silent night.

Saturday, Nov. 13.

KPO—Hale Brothers, Inc., San Francisco, 423 meters—1 p. m. Fairmont Hotel orchestra; 3:30 p. m. tea dansant; 8 p. m. Fairmont Hotel dance orchestra; lesson in ballroom tango by Ethel Suhl.

KFI—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, 369 meters—5 p. m. hour of news bulletins; 6:45 p. m. dance orchestra and vocalist; 8 p. m. Harry Girard vocal program; 9 p. m. two hours of special concerts; 11 p. m. Cocoanut Grove dance orchestra.

KGW—The Oregonian, Portland, Ore., 492 meters—10 p. m. dance music by Olsen's orchestral news bulletins, football scores.

KGO—General Electric Company, Oakland, 312 meters—4 p. m. Hotel St. Francis Concert orchestra; 8 p. m. drama in three acts, "The Importance of Being in Ernest," by Oscar Wilde, music by Arion Trio and quartett from "Rigoletto." 10 p. m. dance music.

KLX—The Tribune, Oakland, Cal., 509 meters—2:30 p. m. broadcasting Nevada-California football game at Memorial Stadium, Berkeley.

KHJ—The Times, Los Angeles, 395 meters—12:30 p. m. program of news items and music; 2:30 p. m. special musical program; 6 p. m. Hickman's orchestra; 6:30 p. m. children's hour; 10 p. m. Hickman's dance orchestra.

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STATE PRESS —COMMENT—

TO HELP THE FARMERS

Agreeable to his promise made in his acceptance speech, President Coolidge has called an economic conference of farm leaders to discuss farm problems and see if there is anything more than the government can do to aid agriculture. It would seem that the government had done everything possible in the way of legislation, except for dairy interests. In creating various funds amounting to nearly 2 billion dollars to enable the farmer to borrow money at a lower rate of interest, it passed co-operative marketing legislation and various others bills in addition the positive checking of importations by the passage of the farmers' tariff act which kept the price of beef, pork, butter, potatoes, wheat, corn, wool and mutton far above the prices received in Canada and in Europe.

But there is one thing we think that has been overlooked and that is the dairy interests. In this state an effort was made to shut out the margarine competition by a ludicrous piece of class legislation which the courts would probably have been compelled to abrogate if the people had not so decisively done so.

That, however, does not settle the question. Because bad measure has been defeated it does not follow that the evil that prompted it should be endured. That evil is the unfair competition of free cocoanut oil imported into this country. This year we have imported in the neighborhood of 120 million pounds of free cocoanut oil. Last year the totals ran up to over 200 million pounds. In addition to these there are millions of pounds of other vegetable oils. The farmer is entitled to protection against these products and he should have it.

In spite of the fact that there is a tariff on butter, on milk and on cheese, millions of pounds of these articles are still coming into this country indicating that that tariff is not high enough if it is true as stated in the late campaign that American butter is now in storage in this country to an unprecedented extent. We imported over 30 million pounds of butter the past year, over 65 million pounds of cheese and several million each of cream, milk, condensed milk, milk powder, etc.

We do not know why these oils are on the free list nor why the tariffs on milk products are not high enough to give the American farmer the local market which belongs to him, but we would suggest that the Farm Bureau and the Grange take steps to find out. We suggest that the chamber of commerce show its willingness to cooperate. This is a sound, American method. All the arguments in refer nce to the prosperity of the town man depending upon the prosperity of the farmer as were advanced in the margarine campaign are true and can be applied with equal force to the seeking of a legitimate remedy for the situation.—Corvallis Times.

Saving The Taxpayers Money

When one stops to consider the matter, the salvaging of wornout pavements and gravel and macadam roads is a matter of primary importance to taxpayers.

An interesting example of saving a mile stretch of 13-year old oil macadam pavement can be witnessed on the California state highway between the west boundary of San Joaquin county and the town of Banta.

This old pavement will first be leveled with asphaltic concrete and then surfaced with a 2-inch asphaltic concrete wearing surface. The completed pavement will be 2 inches thick at the center and 5 inches on the side.

The cost per mile for this particular 8-mile stretch of pavement 20 feet wide is $18,224.70.

The California State Highway commission has salvaged approximately 241 miles of old pavement in this manner during the last three and a half years.

Taxpayers have been saved just about 50 percent of t cost involved in laying a new pavement and the well packed old road base has been used as the foundation for a new shock absorbing surface which has demonstrated that it will withstand many years of traffic impact at slight maintenance cost.—Bend Press.

Consolidation

Governor Pierce has appointed a commission to study consolidation of state offices and report to the incoming legislature. Although the personnel of its membership is but little known, it is to be hoped that its reports receives more attention than any other commissions appointed by other governors have received.

Two years ago Governor Olcott appointed a most experienced and competent committee to report on taxation and its report was the most exhaustive and thorough of any report ever made on the subject in Oregon. But Governor Pierce, who had been a member of the committee, and acted with it until the campaign opened, and the legislature following his lead flouted every recommendation made and defeated every bill introduced to carry out these recommendations.

The last legislature was friendly to Governor Pierce and would have passed any consolidation bill he championed. Three bills were introduced and the Governor failed to get behind any of them and the legislature could not find out what he wanted and passed none of them, although it enacted his now defunct income tax bill. What the Governor probably wanted was a bill increasing the executive's power over every department.

The incoming legislature will be Frankly hostile to Governor Pierce, but if it rejects his plan for consolidation, it should prepare a comprehensive plan of its own to take its place. The legislature must be constructive for if it is simply destructive it will restore the lustre to the executive's dimmed popularity. What the people want is reduced taxation, and consolidation is one of the practical ways it can be secured.—Salem Journal.

A Lost Trait.

It has been frequently observed that the American people are losing that imperturbable serenity their forefathers are said to have possessed. The present generation is said to be capable of getting excited over trivialities and of arguing about anything.

Instances cited in support of this appraisal include Defense Day, which stirred the pacifist, militarist and patriotic camps into heated debate; the Loeb-Leopold case, which was the cause of countless arguments on capital punishment and justice for the rich and for the poor; prohibition, which has the whole nation divided between pro and anti; the klan, the presidential campaign, the third party, taxes, Japanese exclusion, the League of Nations and every other conceivable subject on which it is possible for opinions to differ.

Americans have always argued—for arguing seems to be instinctive in all forms of animal life—but poolroom, after-church and street-corner debates are not what is under discussion here. This former closed corporation form of forensic combat is thought to have been replaced by the tendency of the whole people to become more easily aroused into vociferous protest or approval.

If the criticism is founded on fact there is a ready and plausible explanation, for the national change. With virtually every man and woman reading in the newspapers and listening-in on the radio about the same happenings of the day, and under closer relationship between people through growth in urban population it is not surprising that the whole nation overnight becomes interested in the same things, talk about and, inevitably, differs on them.

Perhaps Americans should be adversely criticized for having cultivated too much of the laissez-faire attitude for their own good. If peoples don't interest themselves in that which concerns their welfare they can not expect others to. When government fails, politicians go wrong or fanatical reformers get something over, it is generally because a people were not interested or aroused to the argument temperature. — Medford Tribune.

BIG OPENING DANCE

At Community Hall, Sutherlin, Friday night, Nov. 14. Good music and a good time for everyone.

SPECIALS
Friday and Saturday
A large assortment of the Newest Leurelline Dresses, Specially priced at $12
THE LADIES SHOPP
139 North Jackson Street, Roseburg

"WHISPERS" OF THE YONCALLA HIGH SCHOOL

The sewing club of the Yoncalla high school held a meeting Thursday and elected the following officers: Evangeline Toelle, president; Gladys Ohlsen, vice-president; Viola Newby, secretary and treasurer. The club will hold its meetings every Wednesday afternoon in the English room.

The boy's basketball team met the Drain high school team at Drain Wednesday evening. The score was 37 to 3 in favor of Drain.

The girls basketball team practice at Drain twice a week. They are scheduled to play Sutherlin November 21st and Walker December 5th.

The grades are preparing a Thanksgiving program to be given November 25th. The proceeds will be added to the play shed fund. The entertainment promises to be just as good as the one given last year if not better.

The Girls Glee club is practicing for an entertainment to be given December 12th. This program will consist of songs, skits, dialogues and other interesting features. The proceeds will go to the play shed fund.

Our schoolrooms were saddened by the death of Mr. John Baker, father of Miss Alice Baker. The student body and faculty extend heartfelt sympathy to our teacher in her recent loss.

Mrs. Lasswell was absent from school Monday, having gone to Portland on a business trip.

X. X.

NOTICE of sale of government timber. General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, 1924. Notice is hereby given that subject to the conditions and limitations of the acts of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), February 26, 1919 (40 Stat., 1179), and departmental regulations of April 14, 1924, (50 L. D., 376), the timber on the following lands will be sold Dec. 15, 1924, at 10 o'clock a. m. at public auction at the United States land office at Roseburg, Oregon, to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value as shown by this notice, sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The purchase price, with an additional sum of one-fifth of 1 per cent. thereof, being commissions allowed, must be deposited at time of sale, money to be returned if sale is not approved, otherwise patent will issue for the timber which must be removed within ten years. Bids will be received from citizens of the United States, associations of such citizens and corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or any tate, Territory or District thereof only. Upon application of a qualified purchaser, the timber on any legal subdivision will be offered separately before being included in any offer of a larger unit. T. 20 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 21, NE¼ NE¼ red fir 400 M, NW¼ NE¼ red fir 850 M, cedar 50 M. SE¼ NE¼ fir 400 M, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 600 M, NE¼ NW¼ red fir 1200 M, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 650 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 1000 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 1000 M, NW¼ SE¼ red fir 600 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 775 M, cedar 50 M, SW¼ SE¼ red fir 480 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 750 M, NW¼ SW¼ red fir 1400 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 880 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 1200 M. Sec. 27, NE¼ NW¼ red fir 450 M, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 700 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 500 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 600 M, NE¼ SE¼ red fir 350 M, NW¼ SE¼ red fir 400 M, incense cedar 75 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 600 M, NW¼ SW¼ red fir 750 M. Sec. 29, NE¼ NE¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 75 M, NW¼ NE¼ red fir 1300 M, cedar 45 M, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 1250 M, SE¼ NE¼ red fir 1025 M, cedar 15 M, NE¼ NW¼ red fir 660 M, cedar 15 M, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 510 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 885 M, cedar 60 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 775 M, cedar 10 M, white fir 20 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 660 M, cedar 10 M, NW¼ SW¼ red fir 590 M, cedar 45 M, white fir 30 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 400 M, white fir 30 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 345 M, cedar 10 M, NE¼ SE¼ red fir 930 M, NW¼ SE¼ red fir 810 M, SW¼ SE¼ red fir 810 M, cedar 20 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 1290 M, cedar 30 M, white fir 10 M. Sec. 31, lot 2, red fir 600 M; Sec. 32, NE¼ NE¼ red fir 850 M, NW¼ NE¼ red fir 750 M, white fir 40 M, SE¼ NE¼ red fir 860 M, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 800 M, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 350 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 420 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 750 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 500 M, T. 21 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 3, Frl. NE¼ NE¼ red fir 850 M, Frl. NW¼ NE¼ red fir 550 M, SE¼ NE¼ red fir 600 M, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 700 M, Frl. NE¼ NW¼ red fir 1200 M, Frl. NW¼ NW¼ red fir 1400 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 700 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 1100 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 500 M, NW¼ SW¼ red fir 850 M, Sec. 5, Frl. NE¼ NE¼ red fir 355 M, white fir 10 M, Frl. NW¼ NE¼ red fir 1025 M, cedar 25 M, white fir 15 M, cedar poles 100; SW¼ NE¼ red fir 780 M, cedar 50 M, white fir 10 M, SE¼ NE¼ red fir 180 M, cedar 15 M, white fir 25 M, Frl. NE¼ NW¼ red fir 1145 M, cedar 5 M, white fir 5 M, Frl. NW¼ NW¼ red fir 980 M, cedar 20 M, white fir 10 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 160 M, cedar 5 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 20 M, white fir 10 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 530 M, cedar 30 M, white fir 10 M, NW¼ SW¼ red fir 410 M, cedar 5 M, white fir 75 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 435 M, cedar 10 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 305 M, cedar 20 M, NE¼ SE¼ red fir 775 M, cedar 25 M, white fir 50 M, NW¼ SE¼ red fir 1190 M, cedar 35 M, white fir 5 M, SW¼ SE¼ red fir 595 M, white fir 25 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 440 M, cedar 55 M, white fir 10 M; none of the timber on these sections of ls sold for less than $1.50 per M. for the red fir and cedar, 50 cents per M for the white fir and incense cedar and 52½ cents each for the cedar poles. T. 28 S., R. 10 W., Sec. 35, NE¼ SE¼, fir 60 M, white cedar 250 M, SE¼ SE¼ fir 120 M, white cedar 150 M, NW¼ SW¼ fir 150 M, white cedar 180 M, SW¼ SW¼ fir 560 M; none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than $1.50 per M for the fir and $7 per M for the white cedar. T. 37 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 7, SE¼ SW¼ pine 220 M, fir 100 M, SW¼ SE¼ pine 300 M, fir 50 M. Sec. 17, NW¼ NW¼ pine 170 M, fir 180 M; NW¼ NW¼, pine 85 M, fir 320 M; SW¼ NW¼ pine 560 M, SW¼ NW¼ pine 420 M, fir 90 M, NE¼ SW¼ pine 210 M, fir 75 M, NW¼ SW¼, pine 400 M; none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $2 per M for the pine and $1 per M for the fir. T. 15 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 1, NE¼ SE¼, fir 1135 M, cedar 75 M, NW¼ SE¼ fir 1005 M, SE¼ SE¼ fir 900 M, cedar 20 M, SW¼ SE¼ fir 1400 M, cedar 10 M; none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than $1.75 per M for the fir and $1 per M for the cedar. T. 21 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 23, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 850 M, NE¼ NW¼ red fir 750 M, white fir 35 M, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 1000 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 810 M, white fir 25 M, cedar 10 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 1150 M, white fir 40 M, NW¼ SW¼ red fir 910 M, white fir 40 M, incense cedar 10 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 1250 M, white fir 20 M, cedar 20 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 750 M, white fir 70 M, cedar 40 M, NW¼ SE¼ red fir 1120 M, white fir 20 M, cedar 20 M, SW¼ SE¼ red fir 1360 M, white fir 20 M, cedar 40 M, none of the timber on these sections of ls sold for less than $1.75 per M for the red fir and cedar and 50 cents per M for the white fir and incense cedar. Geo. H. Wickham, acting commissioner.

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into your cooking or baking, you can't
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