BOYS AS WHITE WINGS.

Miss Cornelia Hancock's "Broom Brigade" of Little Negroes.

Charles Lamb laments in touching language the disappearance of the chimney sweep, and if he were alive today to see Miss Cornelia Hancock's "broom brigade" the essayist would doubtless indite immortal words of praise.

This brigade is unlike any other body of cleaners in Philadelphia. It is a move that any town can follow with profit.

The brigade is made up of twenty-five little negro boys from the colored settlement, 922 Locust street, and Miss Hancock is the brigadier general, says the Philadelphia North American. Armed with all the implements that the regular "white wings" use, the brigade sallies forth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon to scour up the alleys and courts between Walnut, Spruce, Ninth and Broad streets.

It must do its work well. Otherwise there is no pay. That pay, to be sure, is not large—only 5 cents an alley, with a tax of a cent per laborer in order that there may be a fund to replace wornout brooms—but the results are excellent.

They must observe the street cleaning ordinances as well as or better than the real employees of the city. They must keep the inlets free from dirt, must gather up all refuse in a wheelbarrow, sprinkle the street before they sweep it and comply with all the regulations. Any infringement meets with a stern reprimand, and work poorly done must be done over.

Constant supervision has fostered a sense of responsibility in these small citizens, who are being trained in the ways of civic pride, and they vie with one another in leaving their alleys spotless.

"Miss Hancock, can I do another street?" is the constant query of the tireless sweepers.

"Let me do the Greek's alley, Miss Hancock. Sam Johnson's too little to do it all alone," one ambitious "white wing" urged. He wanted to make 15 cents, for he had in mind a kite in the corner store, and he knew the Greek's alley was a profitable undertaking.

"The combined beauties of this work," said Miss Hancock as she instructed a recruit in the art of sweeping out corners, "is that it develops in the children a sense of civic pride and the quality of thoroughness. If they are ever property owners or have homes to care for they will not shirk their responsibilities to themselves and the community at large by neglecting to keep them outwardly as well as inwardly clean."

Less eerie than their predecessors, the uncanny little sweeps of London, who were dear to the heart of Charles Lamb, but just as picturesque and useful, these amateur white wings are the product of our inadequate municipal management, but they have solved in their small way the dirty street problem, though the bureau of street cleaning does not know of its valuable auxiliary.

MODEL OHIO TOWN.

East Clarion Almost Entirely Run by Women.

East Clarion, O., is almost entirely run by women, and run well, and the men are proud of the accomplishments of their wives, sisters or daughters, says the Chicago Tribune.

The Shaw hotel is run by Mrs. Phoebe Shaw on a strictly temperance basis. The postoffice is in charge of an efficient postmistress, Miss Nellie Cleator. The church choir is composed of female voices, led by Mrs. Eva Armstrong. The superintendent of the Sunday school is a woman, Mrs. Nellie Hale, and the assistant also is a woman. The inhabitants of the town are proud of the public school, in which the entire teaching force is composed of women. The superintendent is Mrs. Anna Mawson. There hasn't been a man doctor in the town for several years.

Far from being mannish in their ways, the women are charming in appearance and manner. They are not "yellow ribboners," either, as they feel no need of further "rights."

VALUE OF OLIVE OIL.

It Is Good Either Taken Internally or Used Externally.

Various forms and kinds of oils form a large stone in the foundation of beauty culture. Only the thoughtful observer realizes their importance and that they were indispensable to the belles of old time—to the Greeks and Romans and eastern beauties of ancient days.

Olive oil was the most luxurious, as well as the most common. It was taken internally and externally; they rubbed with it, bathed in it, drank it and used it in a hundred ways. Olive oil is still olive oil, though not so many people recognize its value except as an ingredient of salad dressing.

It is excellent for the digestion and may be taken in doses of from one to nine or more teaspoonfuls a day. Some people find it is distasteful taken clear. In that case it may be disguised in wine or lemonade or some pleasant drink, which of itself should agree with the individual's system.

Olive oil is a good flesh builder. If rubbed into the skin, it not only accomplishes this with faithful applications, but makes the skin soft and velvety. Being a vegetable oil, it has absolutely no tendency to stimulate a growth of hair.

Olive oil is used in a hundred other ways, but the sum of its virtues lies simply in this—it is gentle in its action, soothing, nourishing and strengthening.

THE ALFALFA PLANT.

It Was Cultivated In Asia Long Before the Christian Era.

Alfalfa is a native of southwestern Asia and five centuries prior to the Christian era had been carried to and cultivated in southern Europe. The Romans used and appreciated it as a feed for their chariot and war horses before the birth of Christ. From Italy, in which country its growth has been maintained continuously to the present day, it found its way into Spain and France.

The Spaniards during the Spanish invasion carried it into South America and Mexico. During the middle of the nineteenth century it was introduced into this country through California by the Chilleans. Since then it has gradually spread eastward until today there is probably not a state or territory in the Union in which this oldest of cultivated forage plants is not grown to some extent. Where this plant has come to us from Spain, directly or indirectly, it is known as alfalfa, while if brought from other countries of Europe (and it is in isolated instances here and there) it is generally called lucerne, from a valley in Switzerland by the same name in which it grows well and in large quantities.—St. Louis Republic.

Pretty Names For Books.

The following are some of the curious titles of old English books:

"A Most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay For God's Saints to Smell At."

"Biscuit Baked in the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved For the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."

"A Sigh of Sorrow For the Sinners of Zion Breathed Out of a Hole In the Wall of an Earthly Vessel Known Among Men by the Name of Samuel Fish" (a Quaker who had been imprisoned).

"Eggs of Charity Layed For the Chickens of the Covenant and Boiled With the Water of Divine Love. Take Ye Out and Eat."

"The Spiritual Mustard Pot to Make the Soul Sneeze With Devotion."

Most of these were published in the time of Cromwell.

Lawyers at Westminster.

Of the professions and trades represented in the house of commons the law holds first place, but in early days no class of men gave greater trouble than the lawyers, and many were the attempts made to keep them out of the house. James I., when the parliament of 1624-25 was to be chosen, advised electors "not to choose curious and wrangling lawyers, who may seek reputation by stirring needless questions." This and other antagonistic counsel in the past and present has, however, done little to stem the tide of lawyers which flows at each election into the house.—Strand Magazine.

Rosa's Curiosity.

My frand, you like for buy a hat?
Ees mak' weeth greena sealk an gat
Beeg redda whita feathah een.
So styleesh hat you nevva seen!
Eh? No? Too bad! For eef you do
I shi eet pretta cheap to you.
Where deed I gat? Wai, eef you please,
I tal to you. Ees lika dees:

My Rosa—dat's my girl, you know—
She alla time ees tease me so
An' aska dees an' dat for try
An' guess w'at praxant I am buy
For geeve to her on Chrees'mas day,
But alla time I laugh an' say:
"No! No! Eet ees su'prise for you.
An' eet ees gona pleass you too!
I have eet bought an' put away
For keep for you teell Chrees'mas day."
She stamp de foot an' say: "Oh, my!
You tease me so you mak' me cry!
You are so mean as you can be
Baycause you weell no tala me!"
My frand, she coax so lika dat;
At las' I say, "Eet ees hat!"
Oh, den, my frand, for sure she cry
An' look so sad an' say: "Oh, why
You tal me w'at eet gona be?
I want eet be su'prise for me.
Bayslides, I theenk eet be a reeng
Eef you gon' geeve me anytheeng."
Ha! W'at you theenka dat, my frand?
Dees girls ees hard for ondrastand.
So, queeck I say: "Eet ees no true.
I justa maka joke weeth you."
So now, you see, I musta gat
A reeng eenstead for deesa hat,
An' den, how mooch she coax an' tease,
I weell no tal her w'at eet ees.
But here ees steell da hat! Oh, pleass,
My frand, eef eet should be you meet
Som'body walkin' on da street
Dat look for buy da styleesh hat,
I have da cheap wan he can gat!
—A. Daly in Catholic Standard and Times.

An Old Roman Mint.

A completely equipped Roman mint was discovered in a cave in the neighborhood of Kayosovar, Hungary. Besides crucibles, which still contained bronze, there were three dies for the production of gold coins, dies of silver, bronze and iron ore and 300 coins. The investigation made showed that the workshop dated from the first century of the Christian era. A number of neatly worked earrings, bracelets and other objects of bronze, as well as tools, such as hammers and tongs, were also found.

The Yankee In German Eyes.

The Yankees are a joyous people. They are before everything optimists. Why should they not be? They dwell in a spacious land full of the treasures of the earth. They are not overladen with knowledge, but learn for practice, and during the greater part of the year a blue heaven stretches over them. For all those reasons the Yankees may well laugh. The Americans are, moreover, born humorists.—Berlin Woche.

Her Cost.

Young Jobson is of an exceedingly statistical turn of mind. He got married lately, and at the railway station he had his wife weighed; then he took out a little hand book and made some calculations, muttering: "Wedding expenses, —; railway expenses, —; divide by —. I say, my dear, you have cost me exactly fourpence halfpenny a pound."—London Tit-Bits.

Not That Strap.

"Why don't you get up and give that seat to your father, Bobby?" reprimanded the woman. "Doesn't it pain you to see him reaching for a strap?"

"Not on a train," chuckled Bobby.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Traitors are hated even by those they favor.—Tacitus.

The Ideal Life.

To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury and refinement rather than fashion, to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quickly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars, babes and sages with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common.—William Henry Channing.

Those Good Old Days.

"Dear, I wish you would lay down your novel and come and button my shirt for me."

"Dear me, I never saw such a helpless man! I'd like to know how you buttoned your shirts before you were married."

"My shirts had buttons on them in those days."—Indianapolis Star.

VALUE OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

How a Massachusetts Town Has Profited by It.

What an active public spirit and an energetic campaign for civic improvement can do is shown by what the Village Improvement association of Framingham, Mass., has accomplished.

Then there was the experience with the henroop on the common, says the Boston Herald. That is a charming piece of ground in Framingham Center, with the old town hall at one end, a high school at the side, two churches at the far end and well planned houses on the fourth side. For years there had been desecrating henroops and a poultry yard in front of the high school.

The association attacked all that. It was a small matter—so small that nobody at first seemed to have interest enough to act. Then one morning the town set to work, tore down the coop, plowed up the hen yards and began improving the common. The school committee, which had been somewhat apathetic in its attitude, spoke glowingly in print soon afterward of the good that had been done by taking away the coops. The improvement association smiled and did not charge anybody with having stolen its thunder.

Then, again, there is the case of the old town hall, a center of activity when the business was in Framingham Center, as it is in South Framingham at present. The building was going to pieces. The improvement association set out to get it. It took time, but finally by an almost unanimous vote the association was given charge of the old white building at a nominal rental. It is going to be an expensive piece of business too. The members of the association have pledged $1,500 already for improving the exterior and the interior arrangements of the building, and there will be an ultimate expense of about $5,000. The return? Simply the belief that good has been done and the certainty that there will be a convenient place for dramatic and other entertainments, lectures, social gatherings, clubrooms, dining rooms, kitchen—in fact, as one member puts it, "a complete center for the improving and strengthening of the social and educational life of all."

Now that the association is custodian of the place it is a question merely of time when there will be pretty improvements on the common side of the hall, now not very artistic, and the common will be framed all around in excellent style.

Take even another instance of accomplishment. Soon after the association was formed lightning not only struck and damaged a Sir Christopher Wren spire of one of the most beautiful churches in Framingham, but defied precedent by striking it again. There were signs that the modernizing spirit would "improve" the damaged spire. The editorial committee of the association became active at once, and today the spire is on the church in all its original grace.

There is a pretty hill in Framingham Center wooded with pine trees. Some time ago a rumor was spread around the town that there was a plan to buy the land and cut off all the trees. Near the knoll lives a member of the association, not a wealthy person as wealth goes even in Framingham. The place appealed to her on account of its natural beauty, and rather than see the trees cut down she bought the plot.

Near the house of this member is a little triangle where roads meet and cross. There was an old wooden signpost there. It was said that somebody proposed to buy up that little tract and put some building or other on it. The member bought that place. The old wooden sign went down, a substantial column with a pretty signboard went up, and climbing vines were planted by the member at the foot of the column. In midsummer or early autumn the sign is nothing if not an architectural cameo.

It was in recognition of the work done by the improvement association that the South Framingham board of trade appointed a special village improvement committee, and it was to aid the association that a town meeting, attended by 1,500, not only appointed a park commission, but made Dr. F. W. Patch, the president of the association, chairman.

"It was a perfectly safe appointment," comments one member, "for everybody knows that Dr. Patch has no ax to grind and that he would not know how to do the grinding if an ax were handed to him."

It is hard to put the finger on the cause or the causes of the remarkable success of the association in everything it tackles. For one thing, there is an activity which shows a boyish enthusiasm in going ahead and doing things. It isn't a sporadic alertness. It has come to stay.

A Town's Need of Good Roads.

In the course of a speech Congressman John H. Bankhead of Alabama declared that "the amount of money it takes to haul a ton five miles on our dirt roads will pay the freight for 250 miles on a railroad or 500 miles on a river and 1,000 miles on the lakes. These figures prove conclusively the enormous tax levied by the bad roads on the farmers and how much of their legitimate profit is consumed in hauling from the farms to the railroad stations, river landings and to the towns and cities. Not only have the farmers suffered great loss on account of poor roads, but the people in the towns and cities who depend upon them for their supplies have suffered also."

A Town's Best Advertisement.

Good roads and good fences are the best advertisement a town can have. They attract buyers and increase the value of real estate.

Pleasant and Most Effective.

T. J. Chambers, Ed. Vindicator, Liberty, Texas, writes Dec. 25, 1902: "With pleasure and unsolicited by you, I bear testimony to the curative power of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. I have used it my family and can cheerfully affirm it is the most effective and best remedy for coughs and colds I have ever used. Chas. Strang, Medford, Oregon, Central Point Pharmacy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A BOLD PROJECT

The Scheme by Which Malet Nearly Captured Paris In 1812.

A bold scheme was that engineered by Malet, a Frenchman. Malet had been a republican general, was ruined by the rise of Napoleon, betook himself to plotting, was arrested and finally put in a madhouse. During the emperor's absence in Russia in 1812 Malet escaped one night from his prison, obtained a general's uniform and with an accomplice dressed as an aid-de-camp made his way to the prison of La Force, where the unsuspecting governor released on his command two other ex-republicans, Generals Laborie and Guidal, prisoners on a like charge to his own. Together they proceeded to a neighboring barracks, announced to the commandant that Napoleon was dead and that they were acting by the decree of the senate, ordered the troops to be paraded and dispatched bodies of men upon various duties. Some arrested Savary, the minister of police; others the police prefect. Another battalion seized the Hotel de Ville. Everybody obeyed Malet implicitly, even the prefect of the Seine, and he would undoubtedly have gained possession of Paris had he not been recognized by Laborde, chief of the military police, as an escaped prisoner. He was arrested after a scuffle, the plot was unraveled, and in due course Malet, with twenty-three of his abettors, was shot.

HOW WATER ACTS.

Its Expansion and Contraction and Its Solvent Powers.

Water contracts as it falls from the normal boiling point, 212 degrees, until it reaches 39 degrees. Below that degree it expands, and at 32 degrees, the freezing point, it will expand enough to burst pipes and vessels holding it.

When the pressure of the air is below normal, water boils at a lower temperature than 212 degrees. This is noticed before a rain, when the barometer shows by a falling mercury a decreased air pressure. This also explains why water boils away more rapidly, quickly or at a lower temperature in the mountains, where the pressure of the air is less than on the seacoast or in the valleys. If sugar or salt is added to water the temperature of the boiling point is raised a few degrees. As a rule, as water is heated it will hold a greater amount of a substance in solution. A familiar exception is the fact that ice water will dissolve twice as much lime as boiling water. At the other extreme boiling water will dissolve seventeen times as much saltpeter as will cold water. But water varies in its solvent powers regardless of heat. One pound of water will hold two pounds of sugar in solution, but only two ounces of common salt.

Frankincense.

Frankincense is the purest of all incense. It is a gum resin from an Arabian terebinth. To obtain this a deep incision is made in the trunk and below it a narrow strip of bark peeled off. When the exudation has hardened, the incision is deepened. In about three months the resin has acquired a sufficient degree of consistency. It is gathered in large quantities and packed in goatskins. It was formerly believed that the trees which yielded frankincense were infested by winged serpents, and the only way to be rid of them and to get at the treasure was by burning gum styrax, an odoriferous balsam of aromatic smell. Frankincense was forbidden to be used for embalming, as it was sacred to sacrificial purposes. The Israelites were strictly prohibited from compounding it. Now it is used largely in Roman Catholic and high church ceremonies.

The Lay of the Hen.

Investigation of the capacity of hens to lay eggs results in the discovery that the egg production of hens decreases considerably after the age of four years. Thus a hen lays at the age of one year about 20 eggs; at the age of two years, about 120; at the age of three years, about 135; at the age of four years, about 115; at the age of five years, about 80, and at the age of six years, about 60. These figures go to show that hens should never be kept in the poultry yard more than four years, for after the lapse of this time they do not yield a proper return on the food they consume.

Great Value of Honey.

"Honey, one of the most nutritious and delicate of foods, should be eaten more than it is," writes a cooking expert. "Bought in the comb, it is bound to be unadulterated and will keep one free from sore throat and bronchial troubles. I know a number of ladies who use honey as a cosmetic. They apply it to the skin, rub it in well, then wash it off with hot water. The result is a finer complexion, a glowing color, a young, fresh look."—Birmingham Post.

Reassured.

"Did you hear that noise? What can it be?" demanded the janitor of the fashionable apartment house.

His wife went out into the hall and returned. "It was nothing but a rat," she said.

"Ah," sighed the janitor, greatly relieved, "I thought it was a child."—Bohemian.

A Close Fourth.

"My wife thinks a good deal of me."

"That's nice."

"Yes; next to the baby and the poodle and the rubber plant I'm all to the mustard with her."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

I wish I was as sure of anything as Tom Macaulay is of everything.—Lord Melbourne.

Cures Winter Cough.

J. E. Gover, 101 N Main Street Ottawa, Kans., writes. "Every fall it has been my wife's trouble to catch a severe cold and therefore to cough all winter long. Last fall I got her a bottle of Horehound Syrup. She used it and has been able to sleep soundly all night long. Whenever the cough troubles her, two or three doses stops the cough, and she is able to be up and well." 25c, 50c and $1.00. Chas. Strang, Medford, Oregon, Central Point Pharmacy.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR stops the cough and heals lungs

AILING WOMEN

How Many Perfectly Well Women Do You Know?

MISS GRACE E. MILLER — MRS. W. S. FORD

"I am not feeling very well," "I am so nervous it seems as though I should fly." "My back aches as though it would break."

How often do you hear these significant expressions from women friends. More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and there is a cause.

More than thirty years ago Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass. discovered the source of nearly all the suffering endured by her sex. "Woman's Ills," these two words are full of more misery to women than any other two words that can be found in the English language. Sudden fainting, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, backaches, headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, bearing-down sensations, displacements and irregularities are the bane of woman's existence.

The same woman who discovered the cause of all this misery also discovered a remedy, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** made from native roots and herbs holds the record for a greater number of absolute cures of female ills than any other one remedy the world has ever known and it is the greatest blessing which ever came into the lives of suffering women.

Don't try to endure, but cure the cause of all your suffering. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. The following letters prove this:

Mrs W. S. Ford of 1938 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md. writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, suppression, terrible dragging sensations and extreme nervousness. I had given up all hope of ever being well again when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended. It cured my weakness and made me well and strong."

Miss Grace E. Miller, of 1212 Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y. writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I was in a very bad condition of health generally; irritable, cross, backache and suffered from a feminine weakness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, cured me after all other medicines had failed."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ford and Miss Miller it will do for other women in like condition. Every suffering woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Feb. 8, 1907.

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,

JULIUS MEEKER,

of Medford, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7761, for the purchase of the S½ NE¼, E½ SE ¼, of section No. 22, in township No. 34, south, range no. 3 east, 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 A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on Friday, the 10th day of May, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Andrew J. Anderson, Clarence A. Meeker, al of Medford, Oregon; Josiah Morley, of Butte Falls, Oregon; William W. Parker, of Big Butte, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of May, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Feb. 6, 1907.

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.

AUGUST W. SCHWEPPE,

of St. James, county of Watonwan State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7781, for the purchase of the NE¼ of section No. 14, in Township No. 40 S., Range No. 2 W., 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 A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on Thursday, the 9th day of May, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Daniel E. Green, of Medford, Oregon; Daniel D. Duff, of Medford, Oregon; Marie Serkland, of St. James, Minn., Fanny G. Schweppe, of St. James, Minnesota.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of May, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Nov. 6, 1906.

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.

SUSIE PERRY,

of Medford, County of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7461 for the purchase of the SE¼ of Section No. 24, in Township No. 35 South, Range No. 3 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Medford, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Andrew J. Stanley, Frank M. Stewart, of Medford, Oregon, Ira, [illegible], of Jacksonville, Oregon, George Beal of Big Butte, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of March, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roseburg, Ore., Feb. 9, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that

MARION C. SEAVEY,
MARTHA R. MITCHELL,
Sisters and sole heirs at law of James R. Dunn, deceased, (unmarried)

of Grants Pass, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 9188 made May 13, 1898, for the SE¼ NE¼, Sec. 34; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, Sec. 35, Tp. 32 S. R. 2 E, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon, on March 30, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: McDonald Perdue and John W. Walden, of Prospect, Oregon and James Dean and Al. Dean, of Grants Pass, Oregon and Richard W. Gray, of Medford, Oregon.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

APPLICATIONS FOR GRAZING PERMITS—NOTICE is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses and sheep within the CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE (Southern Division) during the season of 1907, must be filed in my office at Roseburg, Ore., on or before May 15th 1907. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged, and blank forms to be used in making application, will be furnished upon request. S. C. BARTUM, Supervisor.

—500 tiers of pole wood piled ready for sawing, for sale. Address R. F. D. 1, box 45, or see C. W. Fraley, Griffin Creek. 4-3

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Nov. 6 1906.

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 land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892.

FRED D. MURLBUTT,

of Big Butte, County of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7466, for the purchase of the NW¼ of section No. 18, Township No. 36, South Range No. 3 East 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 A. S. Bilton, U. S Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Charles A. Edmondson, Charles A. Obenchain, John A. Obenchain and John Swanson, all of Big Butte, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of March, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, October 11, 1906.

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.

BERTHA L. MCPHERSON,

of Medford, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn sworn statement no. 7184, for the purchase of the NE ¼, of section No. 20, in township No. 38, south, range 3 east, 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 her claim to said land before A. S. Bilton, U S Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1907.

His names as witnesses: A. Wilmer McPherson of Medford, Oregon; Luther G Porter of Medford, Oregon; William Wanton Parker of Big Butte, Oregon; Robert L. Parker of Big Butte, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of March, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Nov. 6, 1906.

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.

GEORGE O. MATERS,

of Moscow, county of Latah, state of Idaho, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7458, for the purchase of the W ½ SW ¼, SW ¼ NW¼, of Section No. 11, SE¼ SE¼, of section No. 10, in Township No. 39 South, Range No. 2 East, 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 A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Medford, Oregon on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1906.

He names as witnesses: Edward Crabtree, Williams T. Grieve, George Daniel, all of Prospect, Oregon, Luther East of Central Point.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of March, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878 NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Feb. 6, 1907.

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,

WILLIAM PALMER,

of Medford, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7785, for the purchase of the N ½ NW ¼, of Section No. 2, in Township No. 38 south, range no. 3 east, 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 A. S. Bilton, U. S Commissioner, at his office in Medford, Oregon, on Thursday, the 9th day of May, 1907.

He names as witnesses: William H. Meeker, David N. Perry, Leon Evans, all of Medford, Oregon, S. S. Pentz, of Big Butte, Oregon

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of May, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought