

Luck Money.
"Handsel" is the first money received for the day ("luck money"), that which is given back "for luck" by the seller to the buyer. Spitting upon it is the essence of the whole transaction, and it is practiced today, not only all over England, but all over the world. We know from many classical authors what virtue was believed by ancient Greeks and Romans (see Potter, "Archaeol. Graec." I, 417) to lie in the act, and there is also abundant evidence of the belief all through the middle ages, and now in the twentieth century it remains as strong as ever. Otto Jahn says: "I have often seen the fishwives of Ellerbeck, when they had got handgeld from my mother, how they spat upon it. They say that it brings them besondere gluck. They will not tell the reason. Certainly it is done to keep off witchcraft." The same thing is done by modern Egyptians and by Italians. At Posillippo I gave a penny to a deaf mute. He first spat on it, then put it to his forehead, and lastly devoutly crossed himself with it, precisely (except the crossing) as is done by modern Egyptians. Even in faroff Celebes the natives spit in the same way as a protective rite.—Notes and Queries.

When Watches Were New.
At first the watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one lorum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plumets of lead." The first watches may readily be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement, the substitution of springs for weights, was in 1550. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and, being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in the twelve hours. The dials were of silver or brass. The cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of \$1,000 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

Trotting For Tarpon.
It is not easy to hook a tarpon while trotting, for his mouth is very hard, says Julian A. Dimock in Country Life in America, and much skill may doubtless here be shown. In the playing of the fish the work is about the same as in still fishing save that more care must be used, as the hook is probably not firmly imbedded. An old fisherman told me that he liked to be sure of his fish and so preferred still fishing, but to my mind it is one of the objections to that method. Another and stronger objection is the disturbance of my feelings in thinking that I am pulling against a fish's "inards." If the line does break the chance of the victim's being able to free himself from the hook is problematical, while in trotting it is the work of a minute after the strain is off the line until a sore mouth is the only symptom remaining.

The Greek Symposium.
The Greek symposium was literally "drinking together," but before the drinking fully began there was a banquet, more or less elaborate, as the wealth and taste of the host might dictate. The guests came in their best. Even old Socrates, Plato tells us in his "Dialogue" on the subject, was not above taking a little extra pains when he was invited out. Some one met him one day in the market place, "fresh from the bath and sandaled," and as the sight of the sandals was unusual, he asked him whither he was going that he was so fine. "To a banquet at Agathon's," he replied, "and I have put on my finery because he is a fine creature. What say you to going with me unbidden?"

Revenge.
An old man leaving work got into a car. He had not gone far before the conductor asked him for twopence. The man said it was a penny for the distance he was going. The conductor said sharply to him, "Shut up and pay twopence." So he paid it.
The next morning the conductor received a letter without a stamp, which was surcharged as usual. When he opened it he was surprised to see written on paper, "Shut up and pay twopence."—London Tit-Bits.

What He Needed.
A father recently received the following note from a young man:
Dear Sir—Wood like your doted Jessie's hand in marriage. She and I are in love, and I think I need a wife. Yours,
HENRY.
The father replied by letter, saying:
Friend Henry—You don't need a wife. You need a spelling book. Get one and study it for a year. Then write me again.

The Chosen.
"Some men," remarked the assumptive citizen, "are born to lead."
"Yes," answered the cautious person, "but the trouble is that every man who feels a disinclination to do actual work takes it for granted that he is one of those men."—Washington Star.

Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon.
Portland, Oregon, June 11, 1906.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That E. O. Smith, whose post office address is 286 Fourteenth Street, in the City of Portland, County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, for and on his own behalf, has filed an application for a patent for the Worlds Fair Group of mines, comprising the "Worlds Fair" and "Free Gold" lodes or quartz mining claims situated in the Santiam Mining District, in the County of Linn, State of Oregon, being Mineral Survey No. 622, as designated by the field notes and original plat thereof on file in this office, in Township Eleven (11) South, Range Five (5) E. of Willamette Base and Meridian; the land embraced in said Survey No. 622 being described as follows: (Magnetic variations of 20 degrees 35' East), as follows, to-wit:

The "Worlds Fair" lode of Survey No. 622.
Beginning at Cor. No. 1, a fir post 4 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground, surrounded with mound of earth, scribed 1-622, from whence a hemlock 18 inches in diameter bears North 62 degrees 40' East, 19 feet, and a hemlock 20 inches in diameter bears South 20 degrees West, 3 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 1-622. The center of the discovery cut which is 25x20x8 feet deep, bears South 73 degrees 18' East, 356 feet distant. The United States Mineral Monument No. 1, "Mineral Survey Lot No. 37" (White Bull Lode) bears South 46 degrees 01' West, 1681.9 feet distant. Cor. No. 1, of Sur. No. 328 Bed Rock Placer, being a post 5 inches square, scribed 1-328, in mound of stone, bears north 12 degrees west, 321.9 feet distant, and location corner bears north 45 degrees west, 280 feet distant. Thence south 40 degrees 43' east, 686.64 feet to Corner No. 2 which is identical with location corner, and is a cedar post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set 2 feet in the ground, surrounded with mound of stone, scribed 2-622, from which a fir 50 inches in diameter bears north 50 degrees West, 1 foot, and a fir 40 inches in diameter bears north 63 degrees east, 58 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 2-622.

Thence South 58 degrees 23' East, 794.23 feet, to corner No. 3, being a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded with mound of stone, scribed 3-622; from which a fir 16 inches in diameter bears South 30 degrees West, 10.5 feet; and a fir 16 inches in diameter bears North 18 degrees 30' West, 47 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 3-622, and from which the location corner bears south 58 degrees east, 160 feet.
Thence North 49 degrees 17' East, 314.84 feet to Cor. No. 4, a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 5 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded with mound of earth, scribed 4-622, whence a fir 12 inches in diameter bears north 6 degrees 45' east, 26.5 feet and a fir 16 inches in diameter bears South 17 degrees west, 44.5 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 4-622; and from which the location corner bears South 58 degrees 23' East, 11 feet; and the center of the discovery cut bears North 58 degrees 23' West, 1200 feet.

Thence North 20 degrees 19' east, 305.8 feet, to Cor. No. 5 which is identical with the southeast location of the Worlds Fair, and the southwest location of Free Gold lode claims, being a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded with mound of earth, scribed 5-622; from which a fir 6 inches in diameter bears south 77 degrees 30' east, 24 feet; and a fir 16 inches in diameter bears south 22 degrees west, 44 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 5-622.

Thence north 58 degrees 23' west, 1159.4 feet to Cor. No. 6, a fir post 4 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded with mound of stone, scribed 6-622; from which a fir 14 inches in diameter bears north 69 degrees 30' west, 6 feet; and a pine 20 inches in diameter bears north 7 degrees west, 31 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 6-622.

Thence north 40 degrees 43' west, 170.6 feet to Cor. No. 7 which is identical with location corner, and is a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded with mound of stone, scribed 7-622, from which a hemlock 16 inches in diameter bears north 4 degrees 45' west, 12 feet; and a fir 20 inches in diameter bears south 18 degrees 30' west, 6 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 7-622.

Thence south 53 degrees 22' west, 280.58 feet to Cor. No. 8, a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded with mound of stone, scribed 8-622; from whence a fir 40 inches in diameter bears south 10 degrees west, 2 1/2 feet, and a fir 24 inches in diameter bears north 32 degrees east, 24 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 8-622, from which the location corner bears north 40 degrees 43' west, 226 feet, and the discovery cut bears south 40 degrees 43' east, 300 feet.

Thence south 49 degrees 17' west, 191.7 feet to Cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Total area of said Worlds-Fair lode being 18 671 acres.

The "Free Gold" lode of Sur. No. 622.
Beginning at Cor. No. 1, a fir post

4 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground, surrounded by mound of stone scribed 1-622, from whence a fir twelve inches in diameter bears north 1 degree 20' east, 14.7 feet, and a hemlock twelve inches in diameter bears south 40 degrees 30' west, 27 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 1-622.

The United States Mineral Monument No. 1 "Mineral Survey Lot No. 37" (White Bull Lode) bears south 39 degrees 36' 30" west, 2083.5 feet and Cor. No. 1 of Survey No. 328 Bed Rock Placer bears south 56 degrees 32' west, 221.5 feet; and discovery shaft 4x6 feet bears north 80 degrees 21' east 390.48 feet. The location corner bears south 40 degrees 33' west, twenty feet.

Thence north 40 degrees 33' east, 610 feet to Cor. No. 2, a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded by mound of earth, scribed 2-622; from whence a larch 24 inches in diameter bears south 42 degrees west 55 feet; and a spruce 16 inches in diameter bears south 3 degrees 15' east, 93 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 2-622, and location corner bears north 24 degrees east, 188 feet.

Thence south 49 degrees 27' east, 226.6 feet to Cor. No. 3, a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded by mound of stone, scribed 3-622, with mound of stone alongside.

Thence south 58 degrees 23' east, 1256.7 feet to Cor. No. 4, a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded with mound of stone, scribed 4-622; from whence a fir 14 inches in diameter bears south 59 degrees west, 6.6 feet and a fir twelve inches in diameter bears south 78 degrees east, 22 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 4-622; and location corner bears north 40 degrees 33' east, 163 feet.

Thence south 40 degrees 33' west, 607.4 feet to Cor. No. 5 on line five and six of Worlds Fair Lode of Survey No. 622, being a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, with mound of earth, scribed 5-622; from whence a fir 7 inches in diameter bears south 84 degrees 30' east, 17.5 feet; and a fir 8 inches in diameter bears south 18 degrees 15' west, 2.25 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 5-622; and the location corner bears south 58 degrees 23' east, 133.4 feet.

Thence north 58 degrees 23' west on line five and six of said Worlds Fair lode, 1926 feet to Cor. No. 6 hereinbefore described as Cor. No. 6 of the said Worlds Fair lode.

Thence north 40 degrees 43' west, on line six and seven of said Worlds Fair lode 170.6 feet, to Cor. No. 7 previously described as Cor. No. 7 of the said Worlds Fair lode.

Thence south 53 degrees 22' west on line seven and eight of said Worlds Fair lode, 55.74 feet to Cor. No. 8, being a fir post 4 1/2 feet long, 4 inches square, set two feet in the ground, surrounded with mound of stone, scribed 8-622, from whence a fir twenty inches in diameter bears north 55 degrees west, 21 feet; and a fir twenty inches in diameter bears south 28 degrees 30' east, 24 1/2 feet; each blazed and scribed B. T. 8-622; and the location corner bears south 3 degrees west, 52 feet.

Thence north 49 degrees 27' west, 273.5 feet to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning; containing 20,318 acres.

The notice of location of said Worlds Fair mining claim is of record in the office of the County Recorder of Linn County, Oregon, at Albany, in said County and State, in Book 4 of the Mining Records of said County, at page 432 thereof; and the notice of the location of said Free Gold mining claim is of record in the office of said County Recorder, in Book 4 of the Mining Records of said County, at page 431 thereof.

The presumed general course or direction of each of said Worlds Fair and Free Gold mines, veins, lodes or mineral deposits is shown in the plat posted herewith as near as can be determined from present developments; the Worlds Fair claim being fifteen hundred (1500) linear feet thereof, together with the surface ground shown upon the official plat posted herewith, and the Free Gold claim being fourteen hundred and eighty-three (1483) linear feet thereof, together with the surface ground shown upon said official plat.

The Worlds Fair mining claim hereby sought to be patented is bounded as follows, to-wit: On the northwest by the Golden West mining claim; on the southwest by the Mayflower mining claim; on the northeast by the Free Gold mining claim; and on the southeast by vacant and unoccupied land, said claim being designated as Survey No. 622 Worlds Fair in the official plat posted herewith.

The said Free Gold mining claim hereby sought to be patented is bounded as follows, to-wit: On the northwest by Golden Fleece mining claim and the Block Tulip mining claim; on the southwest by the Worlds Fair mining claim; on all other sides by vacant and unoccupied land, said claim being designated as Survey No. 622 Free Gold, in the official plat posted herewith.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mine, ground, vein, lode, premises or any portion thereof, so described, surveyed, platted and ap-

plied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed with the Register of the United States Land Office at Portland, Oregon, during the sixty days period of publication of this notice, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

First publication June 15, 1906.

Only Pine Martens.
A series of gruesome incidents had terrified an English neighborhood. What made these incidents peculiarly horrible was their tragic mystery. Nobody could explain them. Sheep and lambs, which were in full health overnight, were found dead in the morning, their bodies uninjured, but drained of every drop of blood. Ghouls and vampires and all imaginable horrors were blamed, and the whole countryside was up. The damage continued, and in a single night a farmer had fourteen out of twenty-one lambs killed, and the same pen was chosen the next night, and the remaining seven lambs were destroyed. In the early peep of day the slayers were discovered, all hideous from their sanguinary work. They were neither men nor monsters, but a couple of pine martens, which, having routed a pair of magpies from their nest, had there made their home and thence nightly scoured the country round about.

Shortsighted Animals.
So far as naturalists have been able to ascertain there is no such thing as shortsight among animals in a state of nature. In the case, however, of domestic animals and wild ones in confinement shortsight is by no means unknown. Many people who have kept dogs and cats will remember instances of pets which were unable to distinguish friends from strangers at a short distance. Horses, too, frequently suffer from shortsight and other derangements of the vision, and this kind of thing is sometimes met with in the case of cattle. The diseases of the eye which frequently affect wild animals in captivity are to be chiefly attributed to the narrow space in which they are confined. The eyes are never exercised upon distant objects and therefore lose the powers which use of this kind calls forth.

No. 8571.
SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County.
Department No. 2.
George Gist, Plaintiff, }
-vs- }
Mary A. Gist, Defendant. }
To Mary A. Gist, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear in said Court in the above entitled suit and answer the complaint filed therein, in conformity with the said plaintiff, on or before the 14th day of July, 1906, and you are hereby notified that if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint for want thereof the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for and take a decree against you, forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony and marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and defendant, and that the same be held for naught, and said plaintiff be forever divorced from the said defendant, and judgment for his costs and disbursements herein, and for the whole of the relief demanded in said complaint and have such other further or different relief in the premises as to the Court shall seem meet with equity and good conscience.
This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for six consecutive and successive weeks prior to the said 14th day of July A. D. 1906 in the Weekly Oregon Mail, a weekly newspaper, of general circulation throughout said County of Marion and State of Oregon, printed and published at the City of Stayton, Oregon, by order of Hon. Wm. Galloway Judge of said Circuit Court, which said order bears date of May 17, 1906, and that said Hon. Wm. Galloway, Judge of said Court in said order for the publication of this summons upon you has prescribed the said 14th day of July, 1906, as the day on or before which you shall appear and answer the said complaint in said suit in said Court.
The date of the first publication of this summons in said newspaper is on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1906.
W. T. SLATER
and W. M. KAISER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, January 27, 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, Anna E. Pearson, of Portland, county of King, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6767 for the purchase of the E 1/2 of SE 1/4 and NW quarter of SE quarter of Section No. 4 in Township No. 11 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 the Register and Receiver of this office at Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1906.
She names as witnesses: Robert Loudon, R. F. Loudon, W. H. Petrie and C. E. Shepherd, all of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 16th day of July, 1906.
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, April 14, 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, Stafford G. Barber, of Lents, Oregon, R. F. Loudon, Robert Loudon and Alfred C. Pearson, of Portland, Oregon, have this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6881, for the purchase of the W 1/2 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 of Section No. 10 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 the Register and Receiver of this office at Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1906.
He names as witnesses: Stafford G. Barber, of Lents, Oregon, R. F. Loudon, Robert Loudon and Alfred C. Pearson, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 16th day of July, 1906.
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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Chicago Portland Special 9:15 a.m. via Huntington	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and the East	5:25 p.m.
Atlantic Express 8:15 p.m. via Huntington	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and the East	7:15 a.m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 6:15 p.m. via Spokane	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Walla Walla, Pullman, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East	8:00 a.m.

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For further information, ask or write your nearest ticket agent or

A. L. CRAIG,
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The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

Corvallis & Eastern R.R.

TIME TABLE NO. 31
Trains from and to Yacine

No. 1—
Leaves Yacine..... 7:00 A.M.
Arrives Corvallis..... 11:18 A.M.
Arrives Albany..... 12:10 P.M.

No. 2—
Leaves Albany..... 12:45 P.M.
Leaves Corvallis..... 1:45 P.M.
Arrives Yacine..... 6:00 P.M.

Trains to and from Detroit
No. 3—
Leaves Albany for Detroit..... 7:30 A.M.
Arrives Detroit..... 12:30 P.M.

No. 4—
Leaves Detroit..... 1:00 P.M.
Arrives Albany..... 5:40 P.M.

Trains for Corvallis
No. 8—
Leaves Albany..... 7:55 A.M.
Arrives Corvallis..... 8:25 A.M.

No. 10—
Leaves Albany..... 2:30 P.M.
Arrives Corvallis..... 3:10 P.M.

No. 6—
Leaves Albany..... 7:35 P.M.
Arrives Corvallis..... 8:15 P.M.

Trains for Albany
No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis..... 6:30 A.M.
Arrives Albany..... 7:10 A.M.

No. 9—
Leaves Corvallis..... 12:40 P.M.
Arrives Albany..... 1:25 P.M.

No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis..... 6:00 P.M.
Arrives Albany..... 6:40 P.M.

Regular Sunday Trains
No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis..... 6:30 A.M.
Arrives Albany..... 7:10 A.M.

No. 11—
Leaves Corvallis..... 11:30 A.M.
Arrives Albany..... 12:15 P.M.

No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis..... 6:00 P.M.
Arrives Albany..... 6:40 P.M.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany..... 7:55 A.M.
Arrives Corvallis..... 8:25 A.M.

No. 12—
Leaves Albany..... 12:45 P.M.
Arrives Corvallis..... 1:25 P.M.

No. 6—
Leaves Albany..... 7:35 P.M.
Arrives Corvallis..... 8:15 P.M.

All of the above connect with Southern Pacific company trains, both at Albany and Corvallis, as well as trains for Detroit, giving direct service to New York and adjacent beaches, as well as Breitenbush Hot Springs.

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