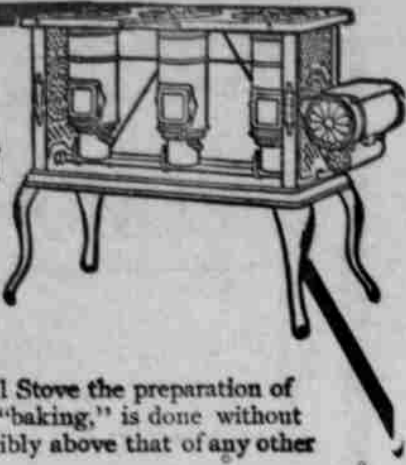


Plan for Summer Comfort

Don't add the heat of a kitchen fire to the sufficient discomfort of hot weather. Use a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove and cook in comfort. With a "New Perfection" Oil Stove the preparation of daily meals, or the big weekly "baking" is done without raising the temperature perceptibly above that of any other room in the house.



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

you will be amazed at the restful way in which it enables you to do work that has heretofore overheated the kitchen and yourself. The "New Perfection" Stove is ideal for summer use. Made in three sizes and all warranted. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp

gives perfect combustion whether high or low—is therefore free from disagreeable odor and cannot smoke. Safe, convenient, ornamental—the ideal light. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY INCORPORATED

SAM SMITH ON TRIAL

Continued from first page.

said, you get down and fixed the barn. I got off my horse, handed him the reins went into the barn and scattered the contents of the coal oil bottle over the woodwork; started a fire by a piece of candle Smith had given to me about a mile down the road. Matches were given to me at the same time. From the barn we went to the shearing plant. Smith got off his horse here and set this building on fire while I held his horse. After leaving the buildings we rode around a little butte and down toward Crooked river, just to lay it onto the Crooked River fellows, and returned and came back by the butte just mentioned. Here we separated for a ways and Smith went up onto the butte to see if the fires were burning, remarking as he did so, "I don't want to have to make another trip up here to finish this job."

There was no signs of a fire in the shearing plant and Smith said that that was the main thing and we must get it. I said something about getting out of that vicinity but Smith insisted and we went back and he went in and set it on fire; this time in a box that was used in sacking wool, saying, as he came out, that it was better than any candle. We went home by an indirect route.

Every detail of conversation and every circumstance in connection with the execution of these deeds was described by Elliott, including the routes covered by both in going and coming from the shearing plant; the horses that each of them rode and the various precautions taken to prevent discovery.

Concerning the burning of the Williamson sheep camp two days later the witness said in part:

"In two or three days I (Elliott) went up to Smith's again and he said that we would go and burn that sheep camp now. We went into his (Smith's) smokehouse and got a lot of squirrel poison and six cans of concentrated lye and two parts of sacks of salt. We mixed the squirrel poison with one lot of salt and put the lye in our pockets. I took three cans and he took three. As we were about to start Ceole Smith said, "I'll bet you fellows get caught." Mrs. Smith gave me a little box of lard that was to be put on our fingers in case any of the lye got on us. I put the box of lard in my pocket. We got our horses and went onto Williamson's range, and after we got within about a mile of the camp we eat a lunch that had been prepared at

Smith's place and cut the lids off the cans of lye and mixed it with the salt I had. We went on to the camp and Smith got down and went into the tent, poured coal oil onto the things in there and set it afire with a small piece of candle, while I held his horse outside. We then got onto our horses and scattered the salt with the squirrel poison and lye in it around the sheep corral."

A part of Elliott's evidence covering the fence cutting was as follows:

"Well, I was up there that day and he said to come back that night and about 8 o'clock I got on a horse and went up to Smith's. Stanley and Mr. Smith were about ready to go and we got their horses and went up the Ochoco until we came to one of Mr. Williamson's fences, and as we wanted to go through there, anyhow, we cut about 200 or 300 yards of it and went on up the hill through his pasture. On the top of the hill we cut about a quarter of a mile of it and then went on to the corner of the fence. Here my horse got loose from Stanley and when I got it again a part of my bridle-rein was gone. Mr. Smith said it did not make any difference and gave me a rope to lead the horse with. Yes, the next time I saw the bridle-rein Mr. Elkins had it and that was the day I was arrested. Yes, we cut a lot of the fence along there, about a mile of it, I think. We cut every wire. There were four wires and we cut them on each side of every post. Yes, it was hard work and I got pretty tired. Mr. Smith and Stanley changed off, one leading the horses awhile and the other using the pinchers. The pinchers we used were just common horseshoeing pinchers. The posts were about twenty feet apart, I guess, but am not sure about that. We cut the wire until we came to a place where the fence had fallen down and then we got on our horses and went home. I got home just a little before 1 o'clock in the morning. What was said by the defendant about this time about personal violence to Mr. Williamson was asked the witness, "Well, he said that he didn't intend to quit fighting him. If he didn't go back where he belongs I have got a scheme that will put him to going." Smith said that if I would go with him we would take a lot of dynamite that he had and we would put it into a box and place it on Williamson's porch and that we would light the fuse and then put it out and let Williamson find it there and if that did not scare

him we would blow him up. When I said that would kill the family, too, Mr. Smith said that that was right and that we had better take a gun and get in the brush along the road and get Williamson some time as he was going up to the plant."

Did he say anything about Williamson's wool? "Yes, he said that as the wool was taken out of there this spring we would get a lot of coal oil and follow the wagons up and coal oil the wool and burn it right on the wagons."

What was said to you in the presence of your wife about the burning. I mean before your arrest? "I told Mr. Smith that they were accusing him of burning the plant and that tracks had been followed down to his place. He said that you know yourself that is not true for that is not within a mile of the way we went. We did not come through the big pasture. I don't care what they say, though, just so they cannot prove it. I will go down to town and put different ideas into people's heads."

The cross-examination of Elliott was conducted by J. K. Weatherford, assisted by his partner, Mr. Wyatt and occasionally by Mr. Barnes. In this examination the fact that some of these plots had been talked of as long as six months ago was brought out.

Nothing further was developed to materially change Elliott's testimony with the exception of the hour when the party left Smith's house to cut the fence.

A sensation was sprung in court today (Friday, May 5) just before adjournment for dinner. George Taylor, the 12 year-old son of J. F. Taylor, testified that he overheard the conversation between C. Sam Smith and his son Stanley yesterday afternoon when passing them in the court yard. Smith told his son, "Now you must stand pat, Stanley, when you get on the witness stand, and not give anything away." Stanley answered, "Well," and nodded his head.

The other witnesses called by the state after Elliott got through are: Wess Allen, an employe of Williamson; Chester Starr, Sheriff Frank Elkins, Bert Barnes, Arthur Sears, William Elliott, father of Larkin Elliott, Oscar Crain, an employe of Williamson, T. H. LaFollette and George Taylor.

Most of these witnesses were called for the purpose of substantiating the evidence of Elliott, and to testify about what was found after the crimes were committed. Sheriff Elkins introduced as evidence the coal oil bottle found in the barn; also a piece of bridle-rein and cans that had contained lye that is supposed to have been mixed with salt and scattered on the ranges by Elliott and defendant. Besides this he explained to the jury the tracks that were found in the vicinity of the plant and emphasized the statement that at times the horses had gone on opposite sides of trees, exploding the theory that Elliott alone committed the crimes and that the second horse was led by him.

Dick Miller, the witness who has been fleeing from the authorities, has not been served with a subpoena.

On Friday afternoon James Rice was called to the witness stand and testified that Smith had told him on one occasion that Williamson lived in a fine house and rode in rubber-tired buggies, while he (Smith) lived in a cabin. Rice's evidence was to the effect that when Smith was trying to sell him hay to feed to sheep, one reason Rice had for not purchasing hay from Smith was that range for sheep was limited in the vicinity of the haystacks. It was offered by the state to show the malice that existed between the two men, which, according to the theory of the state was responsible for the deeds done.

H. C. Chase testified that Smith had told him that Williamson had him (Smith) where he could not help himself; that Williamson used all the range in that country so that no other sheepsman could come there and feed his hay.

Mrs. Larkin Elliott was the last witness to be called by the state. Her testimony covered the dates of the burnings and mentioned the evening on which the fence was cut. All of her husband's testimony concerning the dates and hours when he left home was corroborated.

Her testimony was substantially as follows: "Did you know where Lark went on the day the camp was burned?" "Yes."

Did he tell you the next day what had been done? "Yes."

"What time did Lark leave home on the morning of his arrest?" "About 9 o'clock in the morning."

"What time that day did Mr. Smith come down?" "About 5 o'clock in the evening."

"What did he say to you when he came?" "He said he wanted to talk to me. He asked where Lark was and I told him that he had gone to town with the sheriff. Well he said don't let that worry you, I will go down and get him out all right, we will get the best lawyers in the state out here and I will appear on the other side against him and will get him bonds and it won't cost him anything, don't you worry about that. The most important thing is not to mention my name. I came after that plot. I did not need it but it made a good excuse. I don't want to be seen talking to you."

Then he went home and I came to town that evening with Mr. Dobbs and stopped at Mr. Ward Cram's. Yes, Mr. Smith came there and wanted to know why I didn't get a lawyer. I told him that they were all retained on the other side. He said that he could get Mr. Barnes all right, but "don't you worry and don't mention my name."

"Yes, I told him that Mr. Cram was at the barn and Mr. Smith told me that we would get the best lawyers in the state."

Were you present at any time after that and before Lark's arrest when a conversation was going on between the two men? Yes.

When and what was said? That was on Saturday before Lark's arrest on Tuesday. Lark told him that the tracks had been followed down through his pasture and to his house. Mr. Smith said, "Lark, you know better than that. We did not come within a mile of that way. I don't care, though, what they say, for they can't prove anything. That bridle-rein is no evidence. I will go to town and show the people what Williamson is doing and put different ideas into people's heads."

In the cross-examination of Mrs. Elliott, the attorneys made vigorous efforts to find if an agreement had been made between Mr. Menefee and herself before she gave her testimony. She stated that no agreement had been made and that the only person she had talked to was Wardwell Cram, who told her that they had enough evidence already to convict her husband and that she had better go and tell Mr. Menefee when he called for her all she knew about it. The cross-examination did not break down any part of her testimony.

This closed the case for the state at 2:15 Friday afternoon.

Circuit Court Notes.

The semi-annual district court was convened Monday by Judge W. L. Bradshaw.

Among the attorneys present were H. S. Wilson and Frank Menefee of The Dalles; J. R. Wyatt and J. K. Weatherford of Albany, and C. S. Benson of Bend, and the regular practicing attorneys of Prineville.

Court Reporter George H. Dufur is the short hand man, and Bailiffs R. S. Price and M. H. Bell are on duty to attend the wants of the juries.

Court was called at 10 a. m. and such of the jurors that had sufficient reasons were excused. The civil docket was read and cases set for trial or dismissed according to the wishes of the attorneys.

At 11 o'clock Monday court was adjourned until 2 p. m. when evidence was taken in the case of Lavina Jones, guardian of John Jones, an insane person, vs. John Atkinson. This was a damage suit brought by Mrs. Jones to recover \$266 costs and \$500 damages caused by a contest brought by Mr. Atkinson against John Jones' homestead.

Several divorce suits were on the civil docket, the most of which were referred to Dr. Dunsmore as referee.

At 4 o'clock Monday court was again called for the purpose of arraignment of the prisoners and those who had been allowed bail.

The first five cases had to do with the State vs. C. Sam Smith and others.

In the first case Lark Elliott and C. Sam Smith are co-defendants, charged with destroying the cook house of J. N. Williamson. In the charge covering the destruction of the shearing plant Smith is the only defendant. The valuation of the building and contents was placed at \$800. The count alleging the distribution of poison for sheep was placed against both defendants and another of destroying a wire fence was also read to them as defendants. Stanley Smith was alone mentioned in an indictment charging him with

destroying fencing not his own and will be given separate trial.

An agreement was reached among the attorneys to the effect that the count against Smith alone should come to trial first and upon this the test case is being made.

The indictment of T. H. Jones on a charge of larceny was read in open court and another against Earl Rasmussen on a charge of burglary. The indictment against Henry Gilroy, H. C. Grater and Joe McCollum on a charge of gambling, was read. As only one of the defendants appeared the bail of \$500 each of the other two was declared forfeited.

LOCAL MENTION

Jack Cee was in town from Shaniko today.

R. A. Ford of Sisters, republican candidate for county school superintendent is in the city.

New every week—millinery at the Crown Millinery Parlors. The very latest hats are now on exhibition. Prices right.

Elmer Niswonger was in from the Powell Butte Station Monday. When asked concerning the well that is being drilled on the new townsite Mr. Niswonger said that although a depth of some 500 feet has been reached, nothing more than a mere seepage of water had been found. From present indications it is thought a supply of water will soon be struck.

Special Deputy United States Marshal Nicholsen has been in this part of the county for several days summoning witnesses to appear in the federal courts at Portland in the case against Archie Mason et al in which Dee and Eastwood are co-defendants. It is a case against these parties for cutting timber on government land that has been pending for a year or more.

W. P. Myers

Lawyer Practice in all State and Federal Courts

Laidlaw, Oregon

IMPORTED Black Percheron Stallion Pico

Will make the season at T. J. Ferguson's ranch. Mares can be left at the ranch at owner's risk by paying pasture bill. Terms \$7, \$12 and \$15.

T. J. Ferguson, Prop.

Notice is hereby given that Pleasant Moore, of Prineville, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 12966 made January 27, 1901, for the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, Lot 1, section 30 and Lot 4, section 19, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, W. M. and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on May 6th, 1908.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Clarence A. Howell, of Prineville, Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of August 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 19 and section 20, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Mary E. Stewart, deceased, to the creditors of and to all others having claims against said deceased to present the same with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned at the office of M. E. Elliott in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

Notice of Publication—Isolated Tract.

Public Land Sale, The Dalles, Oregon, Land Office, April 16th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved July 27, 1906, Public No. 303, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., on the 27th day of May next, at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit: Lots 2, 3, 4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 of Section 31, T. 18 South, Range 20 East, W. M. Any persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the day above designated for sale.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Nevada LaFollette, formerly Nevada LaFollette, of Prineville, Oregon, has filed notice of her intention to make final five-year proof in support of her claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1310 made November 30, 1902, for the SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 4, R. 14 N. W. 1/4 and Lots 3 and 4, Sec. 3, Township 14 South, Range 16 East, W. M., and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on June 9th, 1908.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Edna L. Morse, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 22, and NE 1/4 section 25, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Charles Miller, of Prineville, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Home proof Entry No. 1043 made May 15, 1901, for the SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, section 15, Lot 1, section 30 and Lot 4, section 19, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, W. M., and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on June 9th, 1908.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Prine, deceased, with the county clerk of Crook county, Oregon, and the county court of Crook county has set Monday, the 1st day of June, 1908, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon as the time for hearing said final account, and all objections that may be made thereto.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Edna L. Morse, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 18 and section 19, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Ore., on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, March 17th, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Pleasant Moore, of Prineville, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 12966 made January 27, 1901, for the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, W. M., and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on May 6th, 1908.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, March 17th, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Pleasant Moore, of Prineville, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 12966 made January 27, 1901, for the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, W. M., and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on May 6th, 1908.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Henry L. Parry, of Prineville, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1406 made June 21, 1901, for the Lot 4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 20, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, W. M., and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on May 6th, 1908.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that George B. Brown, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 18 and section 19, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

Notice of Publication, Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Ruby Ackert, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, section 22, and NE 1/4 section 25, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

Notice of Publication, Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, March 23rd, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Frank H. Milliron, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 22, and NE 1/4 section 25, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

Notice of Publication, Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Charles Miller, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 22, and NE 1/4 section 25, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, March 17th, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Pleasant Moore, of Prineville, Oregon, has filed notice of her intention to make final five-year proof in support of her claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 12966 made January 27, 1901, for the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, W. M., and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on May 6th, 1908.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of Allen Hash, deceased, to the creditors of and all others having claims against said deceased to present the same, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned at the office of M. E. Elliott in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

State Selection—Notice of Publication.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, March 23rd, 1908. Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the act of Congress of August 14, 1888, and the acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, the State of Oregon has this day filed its application, No. 738, to select the SW 1/4, NE 1/4, section 18 and the SW 1/4, NE 1/4, section 19, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

Notice of Publication, Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, March 23rd, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Pleasant Moore, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 22, and NE 1/4 section 25, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

Notice of Publication, Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, March 23rd, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Myron B. Heckenberry, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 18 and section 19, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

Notice of Publication, Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Pleasant Moore, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 18 and section 19, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

Notice of Publication, Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 21, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Pleasant Moore, of Prineville, Oregon, county of Crook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 18 and section 19, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, 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 her claim to said land before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of May, 1908.