A PATHETIC COURTROOM SCENE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mother, Son, Daughter and Grandchild Make Up a Heartrending Sight-A Recognition That Brought Up Many Sad Recollections-A Brether's Love.

It was a veritable athlete of a baby. He had a carful for an audience that watched his antics with rapt attention. His round cheeks were nearly as red as the homely red hood enveloping his head. His dress was not much in the way of style, adornment or protection; his small toes were out of his red shoes, but he did not mind that; he rather liked it because of the freedom it gave him. He divided his time between looking around at the passengers and worrying his mother and grandmother, at intervals doing both at once as easily as one.

What was he on earth for? The blue eyes could find no answer in the passengers' faces.

His mother's eye pits were deep today and his fists fitted nicely into the cavities. He plied them vigorously for a Then he pulled the mother's moment. nose as if he would stretch it a little. He kicked at his mother and she smiled slightly. At this he uttered a scream and ran his fingers into his mouth. It was an unusual thing for grandmother to smile. She cannot remember ever having smiled before, it was so long ago

The mother looked thin-thin because she did not have enough to eat-and as if she hated all of the world save her She did not mind the child's pounding. It was like striking herself The little fellow was of her flesh, and had absorbed all of herstrength. She cared not for her future if her baby could be provided for. She looked upon him as all her own. He was nothing of his father's. His father? They were going to see him.

'He's a smasher, ain't he?" the conductor said, stopping the car, and the least bit of pride showed itself in the mother's face as she descended the steps. the swing of the baby's weight throwing her almost prone upon the pavement.

They climbed the stairs, the three generations-child, mother, grandmotherinto the courtroom. The judge was looking neither grave nor stern; he was looking commonplace: the case before him was one of everyday occurrence. The first witness was called—the plain-tiff, John Whiteside. Whiteside had been relieved of some few dollars in the new material with the old. It was a money. He was a countryman when he common custom with Macadam to lay came to town to sell his produce-four his broken stone road so that the sepahanded, law obeying, shrewd. A thief rate layers would aggregate ten inches should be jailed forever; hanging was thick and upward; but it is by no none too good for him, he thought. He means certain that Macadam believed had a straightforward tale. The mother such a thing to be necessary, for he is of the accused sat looking fixedly at the often quoted as saying that broken stone man on the stand; the young mother roadways, well consolidated, would sus and wife wept; the baby threw its arms tain the weight and wear of ordinary

objection without confidence, which was denied, and he sat down dejectedly. He was young, and paid for taking up the case in the experience it was supposed to give him. Witnesses were called cor- ing on the road law drafted by Arthur roborating the plaintiff's testimony. The Kirk, of that city, says as follows: defense? There was none of any weight; Mr. Kirk's position is that the roads the young lawyer had conjured what are the property of the state, and that there was out of byplaces; the prisoner the whole state is alike interested in and could ask only for leniency. The money under obligation for their construction had been used to buy drink with. Would and maintenance. He also believes that the court be lenient? the lawyer asked.

with the young mother and child sitting in the row of spectators. He looked ing: little to connect it with its youth should be emancipated from local and was to be seen. The old countryman inexpert management of township offirose and walked outside the railing to cers and placed under state control by where she was sitting, his face whiter than his hair and his hands trembling.

"Aren't you Sue Whiteside?" he asked. "I was-once."

You ran away from home to be married to a young New York feller?"

"Yes." She shuddered. She felt the clear eyes of the old man upon her. her history! She tried to cover her rags. Pride did not last long, while the man continued to look at her narrowly and mystified. What was the use of covering? She was low down forever now. Her life would have soon run its stretch. Don't you know me? I am your brother.'

"John, John!" She drew away from him.

"Why didn't you write to us?"

tell only misery!"

"You killed your mother. She never ject to be treated by a separate act. smiled after that night."

Let me go. No, no; save my boy He is the only support we have." "Since it is your first offense, and, I

hope, your last one, I will be lenient," the judge was saying.
"Your honor, sir." The old man stood

again within the rail. "There was a little misunderstanding. This boy is my nephew. I'll take him away from the city I withdraw my charge, and I wish you would let him go free, your honor." "I will!"

The accused put on his derby hat and alouched over where the little knot of relatives was gathered. He looked at and appreciation of the importance of his child, its mother and grandmother.

"The kid's gettin fat. Ain't he, Mary?" 'Now you are all goin back home with me"

sister started to go, drawing the thin

shawl about her shoulders. "I do not live in Painsville now, Su

san. I am in the west. No one will know you out there," A sigh of relief, content, happiness

issued from the grandmother's lips. The weary woman felt the baby to be lighter on her knee. The child crowed as if he thought the west the best kind of a place for a growing baby.

"I don't like to leave old New York for the country," said the young man. marle county, Va. The first local league "There's nothin going on out there. Mebbe 'twill be easier sleddin. Say, old man, you got five cents about you! I ain't had a drink for three days see?" -New York Herald.

MACADAM'S PRINCIPLUS. He Pavored the Slightest Possible Con-

vexity Consistent with Drainage. About 1816 John L. Macadam assumed direction of the roads in Bristol. For many years previous to that time he had given his attention to the condition of the roads and had put into practice the principles upon which his system is founded—namely, "to put broken stone upon a road, which have united by their own angles, so as to form a solid, hard surface." He said, "It follows that when that material is laid upon the road it must remain in the situation in which

it is placed without ever being moved again, and what I find fault with in putting quantities of gravel on the road is that, before it becomes useful, it must move in its situation and be in constant Mr. Macadam insisted that no greater

convexity should be given to the surface of the road in tranverse section than was sufficient to cause rain water to run readily into the side ditches. When he assumed charge of the roads in the Bristol districts he found them in a most discouraging condition. Stones and dirt were intermingled in reckless disorder, the stones being large and irregular, and this material had accumulated for years, till the roadway was loaded to a depth of two or three feet. He dug out the stones, separated them from the mud. broke them into small, angular pieces of a practically uniform size, none exceeding six ounces in weight; prepared an even roadbed, and then relaid the stones in uniform layers and kept his men at work leveling and raking the broken stones during the whole period of con-

It was before the days of road rollers, and Macadam depended upon the passing carriages to make smooth and hard the surface of his roadway. By the simple application of common sense principles and without the addition of new material he provided first for the effective drainage of the roadway, and then, by the simple manipulation of the materials already half buried in the line of the roadway, he brought order out of chaos and established a method of construction and repair which has supplied a les-

son of economy to the Anglo-Saxon race. Macadam believed that the road surface should be preserved by the addition of new materials whenever required, and that these should be spread in thin layers over such portions of the old road as demanded repair. He found it better to add this new material soon after rain and while the old surface was still wet. in order to better insure the binding of around its mamma's neck and screamed. country traffic when worn to a thickness The lawyer for the accused made an of only three or four inches.-I. B. Potter in Good Roads.

> State Maintenance of Country Roads. The Pittsburg Dispatch, in comment-

if the state enters on a comprehensive The gray haired plaintiff evidently saw scheme of road construction the next something familiar in the old woman generation, or even the one after that, to whom the benefits will be important, should help to pay the cost. Finally he closely at the face hardened with suffer believes that the entire road system experts.

These three principles form the framework of Mr. Kirk's measure. It pro-poses that the state take charge of the location and construction of roads through a state superintendent of roads with county and district superintendents under his direction. The funds for a What was coming next? He knew about general and comprehensive construction of new and improved highways it proposes to raise by the issue of twenty year 8 per cent, bonds, at the rate of \$6,000,-000 each year for ten years, the proceeds to be expended in all the counties in proportion to their acreage. The measure permits the superintendent of roads to determine the material to be used according to locality, but prescribes standards of the width and grade. Incidentally Mr. Kirk declares his belief in the "I was ashamed. I had nothing to employment of able bodied convict labor on the roads, but leaves that as a sub-

National League for Good Roads.

Very great success is attending the National League for Good Roads in its efforts to arouse a widespread and effective interest throughout the United States in the question of country roads. The practical object of the league was to cause the organization in every county in every state in the Union of local leagues having for their purpose the bettering of the roads in their vicinity. This object is accomplishing with unexpected rapidity, and it is clear that there is no lack of strong public interest in the work which the National League for Good Roads has set out to accomplish.

Already state leagues and county leagues have been formed in various parts 'Home? Never, never" - The fallen of the country; prominent state officials east and west have united themselves with the national and also with the state and local organizations, and letters of advice and encouragement have been received from distinguished public citi-The railroads and express companies have offered their services and those of their army of agents in furtherance of the work of the league.

The first local league in the country was formed by Lieutenant C. P. Shaw, United States army, retired, in Albein New York state was formed by John A. C. Wright, of Rochester. The first local lesgue in New Hampshire was established by State Forestry Commis-sioner G. B. Chandler, of Manchester.

ARTISTIC APPAREL.

CHARMING GOWNS WORN AT BALLS AND RECEPTIONS.

Henriette Rousseau Describes the Costumes of Some of the Leaders of New York Society-Dresses for Maids and Matrons-Attractive Novelties in Jewelry.

(Copyright, 1888, by American Press Associa-

Until Lent brings penitence and dressmakers, ball gowns will occupy the foremost place in all the young women's eyes and hearts, and they are not to be blamed, for the ball dress is more really admirable now than ever before in my recollection, and the principal beauty is the fitness of the dancing dresses for the occasion. Even married ladies with grown daughters can wear thin material if they so desire, or they can wear velvet if it suits them better.

Among the debutantes of the past season are Miss Edith Shepard and Miss Adele Sloan, cousins and both grandchildren of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. At a recent grand ball at Sherry's they both wore white satin empire gowns, with chiffon ruffles and puffs, and each wore a single string of fine pearls around her neck. These two young ladies would attract attention anywhere for their delicate grace and modest manners aside from their undeniable beauty. There are five or six more young girls in the different Vanderbilt families who will come out in a year or so, and if they are like these two society will have something to be proud of.

Miss Winthrop, the daughter of Mr. Buchanan Winthrop, wore a white satin empire gown with festoons and other garniture of pale pink roses. She looked

like a quaint portrait.

Miss Helen Stokes was there, and wore pink satin dress made in a dainty and girlish style, with pink chiffon draperies rawn across the chest and a bias flounce of the same headed by a row of pink earl beads. It seems only yesterday that I saw her sitting with her long hair unbound and falling to the waist and with a dresmy, expectant look in her large eyes-that had seen but thirteen summers-and here she is "out," and very pretty, with all the fine breeding of several generations of educated people.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, too, will have to stand aside in a very short time to make place for her dainty daughter. Mrs. Whitney has stepped down that her lovely daughter should enter the world of society, and Mrs. Martin has retired from beliedom to give her daughter her

I sat in a corner behind a palm and watched the lovely ladies and their lovelier gowns, and as I did so I saw Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Seward Webb stand chatting a few moments before they removed their wraps. That worn by Mrs. Clews was of a golden brown ribbed silk, richly embroidered with topaz beads set upon black. The whole wrap was bordered with white moufflon and lined with pale blue satin. Her gown was of heavy yellow brocade, empire style. The berthe was made of a deep fall of lace run with silver threads. The sleeves were of white chiffon, and She Must Be Cheerful, Tactful, Sensible there was a festooned flounce on the bottom, the gathers held by bunches of pink and white roses, and there was a spray on each shoulder of the same.



READY FOR THE BALL.

The dress worn by Mrs. Seward Webb was of white and silver brocade, empire style, with a shell plaiting of white faille around the front of the skirt. The waist had a berthe of white faille embroidered with silver, and diamonds held the plaits. The sleeves of faille were puffed and pinned in the middle with diamonds, and she wors a magnificent tiara of the same jewels. Her wrap was of pearl gray, with border of swan's down, lined with pink. I liked their dresses very

much. Miss Hewitt, the daughter of ex-Mayor Hewitt, was there, and though not a debutante of this season she could hold her own among the younger girls. She is slender and graceful and plays the violin very well indeed for an amateur. Her dress was of ivory white crepe japonaise. Around the bottom were tiny bows of pale blue satin ribbon. The corsage and sleeves were draped with old lace of great value, and blue ribbons were placed here and there, as can be seen in the picture. She was much admired, and her gown was certainly charming.

As it might interest some who would what materials should be used together, satin, with a full tulle overskirt, and fastened loosely on this at irregular distances all around were drooping sprays of lilies of the valley, each having one green leaf. A trailing bunch of these was affixed to one shoulder and crossed down to the waist line.

Another handsome dress was worn by a stately young lady of perfect figure. It was an empire gown of black brocade, the skirt bordered with a silver Grecian grace." pattern around the bottom and on the waist and sleeves. The sleeves were square and long, lined with white satin and open to the shoulders. A Greek fillet of silver filagree was bound around the hair. Some persons thought that black was scarcely festive enough for a ball, cratic editor in Ohio, more than a genbut nothing could have become this lady

more, and therefore she did right in wearlng it.

There was a mauve bengaline, with enormous puffed sleeves of purple velvet, which was shot with bright green. The shape was a modified empire in all but the sleeves, and they were immense. And yet they were pretty and the dress much admired, particularly as it was supplemented by a remarkable display of

fine diamonds. Little by little women have been reducing the display of ordinary jewelry, antil now one sees scarcely any in the streets or at home for ordinary occasions. Few bracelets or necklaces or earrings are seen, the amount of money that was formerly spent upon them being invested in diamonds. Pearls are worn, too, but they are easily injured and perishable. Rubies are liked one season and put aside the next for emeralds, but the admiration for diamonds never changes. A few ladies wear turquoises or opals or choose some other jewel and wear that alone, but diamonds are the favorites.

Coral is a beautiful and becoming article of adornment, especially so to brunettes. The pale pink is at once the most costly and fashionable, and is in vogue this winter in the shape of pins to hold empire sleeves. It is also used for necklaces and hair ornaments.



MISS HEWITT'S DAINTY DRESS.

Short chains with balls are worn with watches, and so are bowknot chatelaines. A few bracelets are worn, but those are chosen for some association rather than from any actual fashion. In rings the solitaire always has the first place, and is now set upon a slender hoop, showing the least possible amount of gold. Marquise rings come next.

In diamond pins the taste is rather for stars and crescents, with variations and some few flower shapes. One house makes a specialty of designs of arabesque harps. lyres and such fancies, but many snns, moons and stars are seen. One ornament for the hair was like a comet, with a star and the tail of small diamonds set on flexible gold wire. It was worn with the tail upward, like an aigret. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU. New York.

THE WOMAN MEN LIKE.

and Sentimental.

A very remarkable personage, who was iled in her day and by competent critics the most brilliant woman in America. said once to a young girl admirer, "My dear, if you aspire to the position of favorite with men, be a fool?

It might be objected that this bitter outburst was the result of temperamental rather than intellectual differences, as in the case of Margaret Fuller, whose tactlessness and not her wisdom formed an obstacle to friendship. The first mentioned woman, however, differed widely from Margaret Fuller. She was cheery and sweet tempered as well as witty and amusing, only-and therein lay very possibly the secret-she had not an atom of sentiment. She was a good comrade to men, but when the sense of fun was strong upon her she would laugh at them as well as with them. And this is an offense for which it may be doubted whether the offender is ever forgiven or forgotten.

Men like a jolly woman, but they rarely love her. They laugh a good deal among themselves, and feminine jesting apparently is considered rather weak diet, Then, too, it is apt to be tinged with satire, and that in itself is terrifying to say the least. Yet its antithesis-fault finding, querulousness or the mildest expression of sorrow-they flee from as from the jaws of death.

But men don't like a fool! For a fool is apt to tease and torment in a thousand forms, like a human gadfly. It requires not a little intellect to know when and how and what to speak, also how to suppress one's knowledge.

To be brief, the woman who is a masculine favorite is invariably cheerful in public, keeping her woes for private contemplation; has tact enough to manage a state; cares a great deal more for dress than she pretends; is never monotonous nor slow, although she scrupulously keys her voice below sharpness or complaint; will not for any consideration speak ill of a friend; asks a great many innocent questions, and none that may be difficult to answer; can make others do the talking and exploit themselves, while she like to have a new ball dress to know serves only as a whipper in, and last, but so far from least that it is the most im-I may mention that I saw one of white portant of all, cultivates all the senti-

ment of her companion to the utmost, This ideal character is not only liked by the other sex, but, what is infinitely more to her credit, she is loved by her own. Infinitely more to her credit-Mary Clemmer wrote of Alice Cary and her strong hold upon all the lives with which her own ever came in contact, "For a man to love a woman is of nature; for a woman to love a man is of RUTH HALL.

Mrs. Frank T. Lynch is editor and proprietor of the Leavenworth Standard, supporting herself and two children. Mrs. Lynch is a granddaughter of Hon. Samuel Medary, a fanious old Demoeration ago.

Ferry's Seeds FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL D. M. FERRY DETROIT,

1893. HARPER'S BAZAR. HLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR IS S journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions, and its humerous illustrations. Paris designs, and pattern sheet supplement are in dispensable alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiate. No exputes is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing cometies, and thoughful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and homor. In its weekly issues everything is unfinded which is of interest to woopen. The serials for 1992 will be written by Walter Besant and Edna Lyall. Christine Ferhune Herrick will furnish a practical series entitled. At the Tollet. Grave King, Olive Thorna Miller and Candace Wheeler will be frequent contributors. The Wheeler will be frequent contributors. The work of women in the columbian Exposition will be fully represented with many illustrations. T. W. Bigginson, in "Women and Men," will please a cultivated sodience.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S WEEKLY \$4.00 HARPER'S NAZAR 4 00
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by the most popular writers of the day, including Mary E. Wilkins. Richard Harding Davis,
Nargaret heland, Brander Matthews, and many
others. The illustrated descriptive papers will
embrace ariseles by Julian Raigh on new Southern and Western subjects; by Theodore Child on
India, by Pontinny Rigelaw on Raisers and tertuany, by Eichard Harding Davis on a London
season; by Colonel T. Albodycon Kantern Riders
Edwin A. Abbey sillustrations of slaskespeare's
Connectes will be continued. Literary articles
will be contributed by Charles Elmt Norton,
Mrs. James T. Fields, William Dean Howells,
Brander Mathews, and others.

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1893.

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If A P PER'S PERIODICALS. HARREN'S WEEKLY IS aknowledged as stand-

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Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly for three goars hack in neat cloth blodding will be sent by mail postage paid, or by express free of expanse provided the freight does not exceed one dolsar per volume, for \$7 00 per volume.

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G. H. Hesrow, Sec'y. J. W. O'CONNELL, Frm.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO IMPROVE &

Notice is hereby given, that the city as of Oregon City processe to improve that see if Main street lying between that pay Main street where the line shalt of the ormil crosses the said street and the north introduced the complete of the plant of the complete of the point of the complete of the

street and the south line of Twelfth sizes width.

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E. L. PORTER, Recognition of the city comes and the street walks of the city comes in the central street of the city comes in the size of the city comes in the size of the city comes in the central street of the city comes in the city comes in the city comes in the central street of the city comes in the city com

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OBSOUR CITY, OBS.

Notice is hereby given that the folionament settler has filed notice of his intermark float proof in support of file cities, a sec. 28H R. S., and that said proof will have before the register and receiver of the file state Land Office at Oregan City, Oregan March 2, 1923, 441

Anyer Denker,

Homestead SEM, for the S.1, of N. E. 1, 1884, 2, 886, 6, T. 2.8. range 7 E. He natures the juwing witnesses to prove his continuous dense upon and entity aton of said land in Louis hackman, Jesuph Unternature, Walledon, Canar county, Oregon.

2.17—2.24

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Land Office at Oregon City, Oreg Dec 10, 100

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon Notice is hereby given, that the foliomerad settler has filed notice of his interest make final proof in support of his claim der see, 2501, it. 8, and that said proof with make before the register and receipts given March 4, 18th, six.

United mates Land Office at Oregon City, the on March 4, 18th, six.

Homestrad No Not for the Wile, of 8 W M 31 of 8. W by and 8 E by of N. W. by see, 12.7 it. 7 E. He names the following witness prove his continuous residence upon and visition of said land, via. Alread II, Hanes, witness, Oregon Henry Latgert, of Saimon, Oregon Heavy Of Saimon, Oregon Latgert, Of Saimon, Oregon Latgert, Oregon Light Deau, O

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE FOR FURLICATION.

Land Office at Origini City, Orego Dec. 30, 185.

Notice is hereby given that the fellis named settler has filed matter of his infection and the fine of the make fine proof in support of his ciain der see. 250 H. s. and that said proof in made before the register and receiver it united States land office at Origini City, and William States land office at Origini City, and March 6, 1800, viz.

Altred H. Hanes.

Homestead No. 3419 Inc the a by of S. E. 1, 11 1 of S. E. 1, and N. E. 1, of S. W. 1, sec. H. 5, etc. I. He names the following with the proventies of said land, viz. H. 1. Mountain Henry Lutgert Louis Denema all al salars, egon, and Robert Osboru, of Portland, Om. 1, 20—2, 241.

J. T. APPERSON, Regiss.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the falls named settler has filed notice of his loss to make final proof in support of his nisk that said proof will be made before the read that said proof will be made before the read receiver of the U.S. isnd office at Gardley, Oregon on March 18, 1921, viz.

Victor Tabordon.

He cames the following as thesees to pre-continuous residence upon and cultivals said land, viz. R. A. Ten Eyek, J. W. Kyle, R. D. Alexander, all of Marmol, Clarkonne, County, Oregon, and Patrick Harris, of Place, Clackamas county, Oregon, 22-2-30.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his jute to make find proof in support of nis cially that said proof will be made before the fur and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at the City, Oregon, on March 22, 1803, viz.

Some read entry No. 121, for the L. S. Sec. 7 T. 2 S. R. I.W. He names they ing witnesses to prove his continuous resupon and cultivation of said land, vis. A schlochec, Richard Heider, Fred Cleir, sil of Schoolies Perry, Washington & Oregon. [2:3-2:10] J. T. APPERSON, En

Society Directory.

THE ON CITY BOARD OF TRADE OF Meets at Court House on Second Mondach month. Visitors sectome. F. E. DONALDSON. HARVEY E. CROUSE. Secretary.

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Thos. Hyan, Secretarian

FALLS ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, 1, 0, 0, 1 where first and third Toosdays of each mat Old Fellows hall. Members and vise patriarchs, cordisity invited to attend.

2. E. Janney. J. W. O'Consett, Serine. Chief Patris. Chief Patrierille

OSWEGO LOLGE, NO St. L. O. O. F

Meets at Odd Fellow's hall, Oswego, e
Saturday evening. Visiting brethren sipilal,
welcome
J. F. RISLET, Sec. TRAN

MEADE POST, No. 2, G. A. R., DEFARTMENT,
Meels Strit Monday of each month, at kips
P. Hall, Oregon City. Visiting courades suawelcome, GILMAN PARKER, Commander I. P. SHAW, Adj.

GEN, CROOK POST, No. 22 G. A. R., De la Mesta in school house at Keedy on first urday in each menth at 2 o'clock p. Schould Comrades made welcome Jacon Spould Commands. Commands

PIG TRON LODGE NO. 125, A. O. U. W.

Media every Thursday evening at Odd Februari hall, Oswego. Visiting brethren always one come. J. U. Campulatt R. STRACES, Recorder.

MOLALA LODGE, No. 40, A. O. U. W. Meers First she Third Saturdly in month, at achool house. Visiting members J. W. THOMAS, Rec. MOLALLA GRANGE, NO., 40, P. of H.

Moris at their hall at Wright's Bridge second Saturday of each month at 10 k. Fellow members made welcome. N H. DARNALL SEC. WRIGHT, MASS

MEADE BELIEF CORPS, No. 18, DEPLE WHITE MENT OF OREGON. MENT OF OREGON.

Mrs. F. L. Cochrano, Treas

Mrs. J. B. Harding,

Meets on first and third Fridays of mouth tu K of P. Hall. Members of line

from abroad, cordially welcomed.

ACHILLES LODGE, NO. SA. K. OF P. Meets every Friday night at the K. of F.5 Visiting Knights invited

CHAR ALBRIONT, Ja., C. C. J. E. RHODES, K. of R. and