CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Course of study the same as other normals of the state.

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Tuition $6.25 per term: music $5 and $10 per term; board at hall $1.75, and lodging 50c per week, students furnishing bed clothing; family board $2.50 and $3.00.

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This old reliable and the most successful Specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all **Sexual and Seminal Disease*** such as **Gonnorrhœa, Gleet Stricture, Syphilis** in all its forms, **Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness** and **Loss of Manhood**, the consequence of self abuse and excesses producing the following symptoms: sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, Pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc.

DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Francisco over thirty years and those troubled should not fail to consult him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The Doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Cures guaranteed. Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Roseburg, Oregon, June 20, 1899.

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," FRANK M. HOPKINS, of Canyonville, County of Douglas, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 686, for the purchase of the Lot 5, of Section No. 31, in Township No 30, S. Range No. 5 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 the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1899.

He names as witnesses: William Briggs, Jr., Robert Congler, Thomas Wilson, G. W. Puckett, of Canyonville, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of August, 1899.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

(j22p)

Ho, for Boswell Springs!

Commencing May 10, 1899, and until September 30, 1899, special tickets to Boswell Springs and return to this city will be sold as follows: 30-day tickets, $1.85. Tickets going Saturday and returning the following Monday, $1.40.

Special rates are also given from Portland and intermediate points.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

For sale by A. C. Marsters & Co.

KADIAK ISLAND.

The Arcadia of Alaska. Some Interesting Historical Facts and Observations.

KODIAK, Alaska, July 1, 1899.

On the 7th day of June I arrived at the village of Kodiak, on Kadisk island. Why the name of the village should be spelled Kodiak and the island Kadiak, I don't understand, but such is the case. Kodiak is on St. Paul harbor, on the northeast coast of the island. Kadiak island is about 100 miles long and about 90 miles wide, and contains something more than 5000 square miles. The island is quite mountainous, containing but a small area of level land. There is a small amount of scrubby timber and underbrush on the north end of the island but in the main the country is covered only with a heavy growth of grass, moss and ferns.

The island is indented with bogs and inlets, and a number of small rivers, fed by the frequent rains and melting snows, flow to the sea. These rivers and inland waters swarm with fish; salmon, cod and halibut being found here in greater numbers than almost any other place in Alaska.

At Karluk on the west side of Kadiak island, is the largest salmon fisheries in the world. The Karluk river, a small stream only about sixteen miles long, from 100 to 600 feet wide, and less than six feet deep, furnishes more salmon than does any other river in Alaska. In fact this small stream furnishes the fish for five or six canneries, the output of which amounts to as much or more than the combined product of all the remaining canneries in Alaska. Before the advent of the fisherman with his nets and traps, the salmon, during the annual migration to their spawning grounds, a small lake at the head of the river, simply blocked up the river to such an extent that they died by millions.

It is said that a single haul of the seine has landed at least 60,000 salmon. The fish are what is known as red salmon, and while not so large as some other kinds, are very fine fish.

The island has no other industry than its fisheries. No mines of any value have so far been discovered on the island, and as it has been well-known and pretty thoroughly prospected for a period of almost one hundred years, it is doubtful if any valuable mines exists on the island. Kadiak island was at one time rich in furs, and the waters surrounding it furnished the fur seal and the sea otter ingreat numbers, but their rich fields have been devasted until they furnish the inhabitants of the island but a scanty living. Bear are yet quite plentiful in the interior of the island. The largest bear in the world are found on Kadiak island. The climate is mild, the temperature seldom falling below zero, the summer months being cool and pleasant. The excessive rainfall of south eastern Alaska, does not extend to Kadiak island and Cooks inlet.

During six weeks spent in this part of Alaska, I did not experience six days of rainy or otherwise disagreeable weather. Taking everything into consideration, I consider the climate of Kadiak island the most delightful of any in Alaska with which I have become acquainted.

Kadiak island was discovered by the Russian explorer and trader, Stepan Glottof in September, 1763. The first attempt at permanent settlement and colonization in Alaska was made at what was then known as Three Saints Bay, in 1784, on the south east coast of Kadiak island. In 1792 this settlement was removed to Paolask harbor on the southeast coast of the island. This settlement and harbor was afterwards called St. Paul, and the settlement is now known as Kodiak. This is therefore the oldest permanent white settlement in Alaska, being more than 100 years old. The town is situated on a narrow bay formed by the channel between the main island and a number of smaller ones.

The village is beautifully located on a narrow tract of comparatively level land and has for a back-ground a ridge or mountain almost 2,000 feet high, bare of trees, but covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and moss thickly interspersed with many varieties of wild flowers. The village contains between 300 and 500 inhabitants, at least 90 per cent of whom are Creoles. It is doubtful if there is a full blood native or Indian on the island. A Creole as I have heretofore stated is a product of the intermarriage of the original native population and the early Russian settlers.

There is here a Greek church and resident priest, and the Creole population is almost without exception communicants of that church. In addition to the church, there is a Russian orphanage or boys school.

The Russian language is spoken almost universally. The people of Kodiak are the most orderly, contented and apparently happy of any like community in Alaska. There are no saloons in the town and little intoxicating liquors are sold or drank in this village.

A United States commissioner and deputy marshal are located here, but what they find to do is more than I can conjecture. The wants of the people are few and simple and appear to be well supplied. They are a healthy, contented, kind and hospitable people, with few ambitions and none of the cares which distract the outside world. They are trameled with few laws or customs.

They are troubled with neither the tax collector or the officer with a civil process. They are away from the route traveled by the staring, gaping, impertinent, snobish tourist. They know nothing of politics or office seekers. A tramp would be a couriosity. They own their own homes, almost without exception. The time may come, indeed I fear that it is not far off, when the fur bearing animals, the hunting of which has heretofore furnished these people a rich reward, will become entirely extinct. What they will be able to turn their attention to for a living, when that time comes, is a grave question. Kodiak is the headquarters, of the Alaska Commercial Company, for this part of Alaska at least, and here are located their supply stores, offices and warehouses from which has been conducted a business which in its nature and extent, has never had a counterpart or equal, unless it may have been the Hudson Bay Company which had enjoyed a monopoly of the fur business in Alaska for many years, prior to the acquisition of this territory by the United States, reads like a romance. At the time of the transfer, in 1867 the last contract or charter, by which this company had enjoyed the monopoly of this vast business in a country which constituted an empire in itself had expired. The company however owned a vast amount of property scattered all over Alaska, in the shape of ships trading posts and supplies.

This property passed into the hands of various parties but in 1869 there was incorporated the Alaska Commercial Company which succeeded to the ownership of the greater portion of this property, which with the privileges and advantages connected therewith, was valued at many millions of dollars.

In 1870 this company was granted a lease with the exclusive privilege of taking fur seals from the Prybilof islands, known as the Seal islands or seal rookeries for a period of 20 years, at an annual rental of $55,000 and an additional sum of $2.62½ for each sealskin taken and 55 cents for each gallon of seal oil manufactured.

In addition to these amounts to be paid to the government the company stipulated to provide for and protect the natives of these islands.

Under the terms of this contract the Alaska Commercial Company paid into the United States treasury during the term of its contract, a sum equal to the purchase price paid for the whole territory of Alaska and at the same time made millionaires of every one of its stockholders.

The fur seal business has been but a small part of the fur business of which the Alaska Commercial Company had for many years almost a monopoly, as their traffic in other furs has been very extensive.

While their contract with the government gave them exclusive privileges only as far as the Seal islands were concerned, yet their relations with the native hunters and their advantages on account of their trading posts and knowledge of the business was such that they were to practically control the vast business.

At the expiration of their 20 years lease a rival company had been chartered under the name of the North American Commercial Company, which overbid the old company and secured the lease of the Seal islands for the second period of 20 years, and this company now has the control of the fur seal islands which is really the fur seal business of Alaska.

It is generally understood, however, that the new company have not found the business nearly so profitable as did the old company.

In the first place they were obliged to invest large sums of money in making the necessary arrangements to handle the business.

Then the price of seal skins, which had been kept up by the A. C. Co. by a judicious and practical handling of the business, began to go down until the value of a seal skin is today little, if any greater, then the amount agreed to be paid to the government by the new company.

Much has been written in regard to alleged ill treatment of the natives of Alaska by the Alaska Commercial Company.

It has been charged that the natives were held in virtual slavery by this company. That they have been starved and abused in every conceivable manner. Of course this company built up the fur business in Alaska, and while they have paid the natives for their furs, a price much below their market value, and charge what appears to be an exorbitant price for their goods, yet it must be remembered that the company was at great expense in maintaining trading stations in so remote a country, and that the natives were furnished supplies during bad times as well as good times. That many of them took advantage of their relations with the company, to get heavily in debt to it and then either refused to hunt or having taken furs, attempted to sell them to rival companies and individuals.

During the flush times, when the Alaska Commercial Company made its millions out of the fur business, the natives did equally as well, making hundreds and even thousands of dollars each during the few months of the hunting season, which they proceeded to squander in useless adornment and riotous living. I have met, personally, a large number of the officer and agents of this company in Alaska, and without exception have found them to be honorable and obliging in all their actions; scrupulously just in their dealings, both with whites and natives.

To Mr. M. L. Washburn, the general manager or superintendent, is due to a great extent the marvelous success of the Alaskan Commercial Company. He has made for himself a reputation, which is known all over the Pacific Coast as a man whose word will be made good, no matter at what cost to himself or his company. He is a thorough business man and thoroughly understands his business.

Every employee of the company is given to understand that any contract or agreement with white or native, must be complied with to the letter. Mr. Milton F. Wight, the assistant superintendent, and Mr. A. C. Goss, the bookkeeper, are also pleasant courteous gentlemen, who have done much to add to the popularity of the Alaska Commercial Company with every one who has had business with it.

On Wood island, about two miles east of Kadiak and separated therefrom by a narrow channel, is the headquarters of the North American Commercial Company, which as I have heretofore remarked, succeeded the Alaska Commercial Company in the lease of the Seal Islands. This company has also established trading posts at a number of points in western Alaska.

I met and became somewhat acquainted with the agents of this company, at Woods island, and found Mr. Sanxay, the assistant superintendent, as well as Mr. Smith and Mr. Spurback, to be very excellent gentlemen and all very popular with every one. One of the best informed and withall one of the most genial and reliable men whom I have ever met in Alaska, is Mr. H. P. Cope, who has for many years been postmaster at Kodiak. Mr. Cope has charge of the Alaska Commercial Companies branch store, and is one of their most valued and trusted agents. He owns one of the most beautiful homes on the island and is happy and contented.

Imagine my surprise and pleasure on going to the dock a few days ago, on the arrival of an incoming steamer, to meet my good friend and fellow townsman, C. B. Cannon, who had been appointed a deputy collector for Alaska and assigned to the port of Kadiak. I knew of course that Cland had been promised a position of this kind in Alaska, but the surprise was no less genuine, for the reason that no one appeared to have an idea that a change in the collectorship was contemplated at this point.

As the old collector left the port on the same steamer which Mr. Cannon arrived, and within two or three hours after his arrival, it left no time for explanations or information as to the duties or working of the office, but Cland took up the work as if he had been accustomed to it all his life, and I risk nothing in saying that he will be one of the most efficient and popular collectors in the service.

This letter has already grown beyond the length intended, and I must leave a description of other points of interest in this part of Alaska for another letter.

E. D. STRATFORD.

YOUR LIVER

Is out of order if you have the symptoms enumerated on this chart. You can be cured without the aid of Calomel, Blue Mass or Quinine. They are minerals and are apt to poison the blood. Why not add your name to the already large list of people cured by **HUDYAN? HUDYAN** has cured 10,000 others and it will cure you. **HUDYAN** is the greatest vegetable remedy of the century and will relieve all the following symptoms:

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4. COATED TONGUE, FOETID BREATH. **HUDYAN** will clear the tongue and make the breath pure and sweet.

5. TENDERNESS AND PAIN IN THE STOMACH, DUE TO INDIGESTION. **HUDYAN** will clear the stomach of the excess of bile, relieve the pain and cause the food to be perfectly digested.

6. ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER. **HUDYAN** will lessen the congestion and reduce the liver to its normal size.

HUDYAN will cure all the above symptoms and make you well. Do not delay longer. Go to your druggist at once and procure a package of **HUDYAN** for 50 cents or 6 packages for $2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the **HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY**, San Francisco, California. If you are not satisfied with the effects, return the empty **HUDYAN** box and we will return your money. Remember that you can consult the **HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE**. Call and see the doctors. You may call and see them, or write, as you desire. Address

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The Churches.

METHODIST CHURCH—corner of Main and Lane streets. Sunday Service: Preaching, 11 a. m and 8.00 p. m.; Sabbath school, 10 a. m.; L. A. Walker, Superintendent; Class Meeting at close of the morning service; Epworth League 7:00 p. m. F. H. Churchill, President. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m.

G. R. ARNOLD, Pastor, Parsonage, corner Main and Lane.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—on Fowler street. Sunday service, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

MRS. LUCY M. CUTLIP, Pastor.

ST. CHURCH,—Corner Cass and Main streets. Services on second and fourth Sunday, morning of each month and every Sunday evening. Special services announced from time to time.

REV. JOHN DAWSON, Missionary.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,—Services every Sunday morning and evening.

REV. J. T. COTTON, Pastor

BAPTIST CHURCH—corner of Lane and Rose streets. Sunday service: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 a. m., O. P. Coshow, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

S. A. DOUGLAS, Pastor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Corner of Pine and Woodward streets. Sunday services: Preaching both morning and evening, Sunday school at 10 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7.30. A cordial welcome and greeting awaits all.

W. A. WOOD, Pastor

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Cass and Rose streets. Sunday service: Public worship, 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sabbath school, 10 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 7:30 p. m.

J. A. TOWNSAND, Pastor

THE W. C. T. U. will hold its regular meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of every month at 7:30 p. m. in the Epworth League room of the M. E. Church.

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BARB WIRE FENCE.

See the M. M. S. Poultry fence, Strongest and Best at a less price than Common Poultry Netting.

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NEARLY Fifty-eight Years Old ! ! !

It's a long life, but devotion to the true interests and prosperity of the American People has won for it new friends as the years rolled by and the original members of its family passed to their reward, and these admirers are loyal and steadfast today, with faith in its teachings, and confidence in the information which it brings to their homes and firesides.

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Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon

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O. R. & N. Co., Portland, Oregon.

Railroad Time Table.

Northbound—Roseburg local, No. 17 departs 7:30 a. m.

Southbound—Roseburg local, No. 18, arrives 5:20 p. m.

Northbound—overland, No. 5, arrives 10:35 a. m.; departs 10:45 a. m.

Southbound—overland, No. 6, arrives 4:15 a. m.; departs 4:25 a. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Northbound—fast through freight, No 221, arrives 4:10 p. m.; departs 5:20 p. m.

Southbound—fast through freight, No 222, arrives 7:00 a. m.; departs 8:00 a m.

Northbound mixed train No. 222 arrives at 2:55 p. m., Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, departs 9:00 a. m., Mondays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Southbound mixed train No. 226 arrives at 3:00 p. m., on Sundays, Mondays and Fridays, departs 7:15 a. m. Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Roseburg, Oregon, July 18, 1899.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the Oregon and California rail road company has filed in this office the lists of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for patents for said lands; that the lists are open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive sub-division has posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

South of base line and west of Willamette meridan, Tp 24, R 4 NW¼ of NE¼, Sec. 7.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivisions within any section or part of section described in the list, on the grounds that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D.C. (j20i0)

J. H. BOOTH, Receiver. J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office,
ROSEBURG, Or., July 11, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on August 18, 1899. viz:

MILLAIRD M. WHITLOW

On his H. E. No. 8454, for the NW¼ NE¼, Sec. 34 Tp. 26, S. R. 3, West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

John W. Whitlow, C. F. Watson, J. L. Watson and Jessie Whitlow, all of Peel, Oregon.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

(j13p)

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrators of the estate of W. L. Wilson, deceased, by virtue of an order and decree, issued out of the county court of Douglas county, State of Oregon, will, on and after Saturday, August 5, 1899, sell at private sale, at the premises, the following described real property belonging to the estate of W. L. Wilson, deceased, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 10.94 chains west and .62 chains north of quarter corner between Sec. s 26 and 27, Tp 30 S R 6 W Willamette Meridian; thence S 53 degrees, West 21.30 chains; thence East 17.01 chains, and thence north 12.82 chains to place of beginning, containing 10.90 acres, being all that portion of the donation land claim of Willis G. Gearn (being claim No. 48) situate on southeast side of present channel of Cow Creek, Douglas county, Oregon.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1899.

HATTIE H. WILSON,
P. A. WILSON,
Administrators of the estate of W. L. Wilson, Deceased.

Notice For Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Roseburg, Oregon, Aug. 9, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on September 16, 1899, viz:

WILLIAM A. BULLOCK,

On his H. E. No. 7350, for the S½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Sec. 14 T. 30 S., R. 1 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

James Bullock of Roseburg, Oregon; Allen Pitts of Perdue, Oregon; Frank Fate, of Perdue, Oregon; S. Dixon of Roseburg, Oregon.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

A10p

Mining Application, No. 95.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Roseburg, Oregon, June 8, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Charles Bruneau, F. J. Jennings and R. J. Jennings, whose postoffice addresses are as follows: of Charles Bruneau and R. J. Jennings, Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon, and F. J. Jennings, of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, have this day filed their application for a patent for 3000 linear feet of the Helena, Consolidated Quartz Mine, or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 600 feet in width, being 300 feet on each side of the center of said vein, and being 1500 linear feet of the Helena Lode Claim and 1500 feet of the Laurette Lode Claim, the Laurette being the 1st extension Easterly of the said Helena Claim, said claim being particularly described as Mineral Survey, No. 560,

Helena Quartz Lode and Laurette Quartz Lode, known as Helena Consolidated Quartz Mine, situated in Bohemia Mining District, Douglas County, Oregon, in Township No. 23, S. R. 2 E, Willamette Meridian, Oregon.

Application of Charles Bruneau, F. J. Jennings and R. J. Jennings.

HELENA LODE.

Beginning at a fir post 6 inches square, 4 feet long, set 18 inches in the ground, with rock mound alongside, scribed M. S. 560. Identical with location starting point of the Helena lode claim, whence the discovery cut, and Tunnel No. 1, is S. 64 degrees E. 15 feet; also a fir 15 in. in diam. bears N. 45 degrees, W. 42 feet, scribed M. S. 560, B. T.; also a fir 8 in. diam. bears N. 82 degrees W. 24 feet, scribed M. S. 560, B. T.

Also the Noonday Mining Co.'s Ore House bears S. 15 degrees W. about 2000 feet.

Also the mouth of Geo. Kerr's Tunnel bears S. 31 deg., W. about 900 feet. Also Mt. Thelleon, commonly known as Cowhorn Peak of the Cascade Range, bears S. 63 deg. E.

Also Diamond Peak bears S. 80 deg. E; thence run N. 64 deg. W. on course of lode, up steep ascent 900 ft., intersect wagon road leading from the Noonday Co.'s Mine to their quartz mill, at 1500 ft set fir post 6 in. square, 4 feet long, 18 inches in the ground for center post on Westerly end of this claim, with mound of stone alongside, scribed M. S. 560, from which a fir 10 in. dia. bears S. 5 deg., W. 20 feet, scribed M. S. 560, B. T.

A fir 8 in. dia. bears N. 60 deg. E. 10 feet, scribed M. S. 560 B. T.

This post is identical with the location post set on westerly end of this claim.

Thence S. 26 deg. W. 300 ft. Set post No. 1, identical with location Cor. 4 feet long, 4 inches square, 18 inches in the ground with a mound of stone alongside, scribed C. 1, M. S. 560, from which a fir 14 in. dia. bears N. 67 deg. E., 60 ft. scribed C. 1. M. S 560. B T.

A pine 8 in. dia. S 12 deg. E 9 ft, scribed C 1 M S 560, B T.

Whence corner to sections 7-12-13 and 18, Tp. 25, S R 1 and 2 E, Willamette Meridan, bears S 59 deg 30 min W 1700 feet, thence from Cor No 1, S 64 deg E.

Var 19 deg 30 min E.

Descend steep Mountain, Slope S E 15 ft wagon road leading from Noonday Quarts Mine to Quartz Mill C S 45 deg E 1250 ft.

Same road C South, 1495.5 ft to Cor No 2.

Identical with a corner of the location.

A fir post 4 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 in. in the ground with mound of stone alongside, scribed C 2 M S 560.

Whence a pine 10 in. dia. bears N 15 deg W 30 ft, scribed C 2, M S 560, B T.

Thence from Cor No 2 N 25 deg E, Var 19 deg 30 min E, 79 ft to Cor No 1, of Laurette Claim, 300 feet to post set in center of Easterly end of the Helena Claim, identical with location post set in easterly end of this claim.

A fir post 4 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 in. in the ground with mound of stone alongside, scribed M S 560.

Whence a fir 8 in dia bears S 32 deg E 3 ft, scribed M S 560 B T. 329 ft to Center Post of Westerly end of Laurette Claim, 600 ft to small creek C South East, 600 ft to corner No 3.

Identical with a corner of the location.

A fir post 4 feet long, 4 inches square set 18 inches in the ground with mound of stone alongside, scribed C 3, M S 560.

Whence a fir 6 in dia bears N 66 deg W 8 ft, scribed C 3, M S 560 B T.

Corner No 2 of Laurette Lode bears N 26 deg E 19 ft; thence from Cor No 3, N 64 deg W, Var 19 deg 30 min E.

Ascend steep mountain 530 ft intersect wagon road leading from Noonday Mine to Quartz Mill, 1250 ft same wagon road, 1499.5 ft to corner No 4, identical with a location corner.

A fir post 4 ft long, 4 in. square, set 18 inches in the ground, with mound of stone alongside, scribed C 4, M S 560.

Whence a fir 7 in dia bears S 8 deg 30 min w 21 ft, scribed C 4, M S 560, B T, and thence S 26 deg W, Var 19 deg 30 min E. 300 ft to center post on westerly end of Claim before described, embracing 20.65 acres.

LAURETTE LODE.

Beginning at corner No 1, identical with the corner of location, a fir post 4 ft long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground with mound of stone alongside, scribed C 1 M S 560, whence A S Pine 5 in Dia bears N 45 degrees east, 23 ft scribed C 1 M S 560 B T

Corner No 2, of Helena bears S 26 deg W 19 ft, thence from corner No 1, N 26 deg E, Var 19 deg 30 min E 281 ft to center post on Easterly end of Helena Claim, 300 ft to center post on westerly end of Laurette Claim.

A fir post, 4 inches square, 4 feet long, set 18 inches in the ground, scribed M. S. 560, with mound of stone alongside.

Identical with location of Westerly end of Laurette Claim, whence discovery Cut and Tunnel No. 3, bears S. 72 deg. E. 104 ft. 566 feet to Small Creek C. S. E. 581 ft. to corner No. 3, Helena Claim, 600 ft. to corner No. 2.

Identical with corner of location.

A fir post 4 ft. long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground, with mound of stone alongside, scribed C, No. 2, M. S. 560, whence.

A fir 14 in. dia. bears S. 54 deg. E. 19 ft. scribed C. 2 M. S. 560 B. T.

Thence from corner No. 2, S. 72 deg. E. Var. 19 deg. 30 min. E. descend 1499 ft to corner No. 3.

A fir post 4 ft. long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground, with mound of stone alongside, scribed C, 3, M. S. 560, whence a Flat Top sighnote Rock, two ft out of ground 24x18 inches with + cut with a chisel at direct point which bears S. 54 deg. W. 32 ft. marked with a chisel. C. 3. M.S. 560, B. T.

Also the N. E. corner of the Noonday Quartz Mill, bears S. 45 deg. W. 95.5 ft.

Thence from corner No. 3, S 26 deg W, Var. 19 deg. 30 min. E. 159, ft. to Creek 3 ft. wide, S. E. 300 ft. to centerpost on Easterly end of this Claim.

A fir post 4 ft. long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground, with mound of stone alongside, scribed M. S. 560, whence a fir 18 in dia. bears N. 54 deg. W. 22 ft. scribed M. S. 560 B. T. second 600 feet to corner No. 4.

Identical with a cor. of Laurette.

A fir post 4 ft. long, 4 inches square, set in inches in the ground, with mound of stone alongside. Scribed C. 4. M. S. 560, whence a fir 10 in. dia. bears W. 30 deg. E. 20 ft.

Scribed C. 4, M. S. 560 B. T.

Thence N, 72 deg. W, from cor. No. 4, Var. 19 deg. 30 min. E, 720 ft. to Creek 3 ft wide C. East 900 ft. to wagon road leading from Noonday Mine to Quartz Mill, 1499 ft. to corner No. 1, and place of beginning embracing 20.65 acres.

The survey of the Helena and Laurette Quartz Lodes are identical with the respective locations, and the presumed general course of the vein or lode is northwesterly and southeasterly, as is shown by the plat filed herewith, so near as can be determined from the present development.

The Notice of Location of these mining claims is recorded as follows, to-wit:

First, location of the Helena, (called Helener) is recorded in Volume 8 of Douglas County, Oregon, Mining Records, at Page 185, on the 7th day of July, 1896, and the second notice thereof is recorded in Volume 6, of Douglas County Oregon, Mining Records, at Pages 301 and 302, the 2nd day of August, 1896.

The first location of the Laurette Lode Claim was recorded in Volume 6, of Douglas County, Oregon, Mining Records, on the 16th day of November, 1897, at Page 86, and the second location notice thereof was recorded on the 2nd day of August, 1896, in Volume 6, of Douglas County, Oregon, Mining Records, at Pages 299 and 300.

The adjoining Claims are: On the northerly side of the Helena, (Helener) Lode Claim, the Verde, Lode Claim, of which F. J. Jennings is locator and claimant, and on the Northerly side of the Laurette Lode Claim is the American Boy, Lode Claim, of which R. J. Jennings and C. H. B. Bruneau are the locators and claimants.

The easterly end of the Helena, (Helener) Claim is the westerly end of the Laurette Claim. On the easterly end of the Laurette Claim is vacant government land, and on the southerly side of the Helena (Helener) and Laurette Claims is vacant government land.

On the westerly end of the Helena (Helner) Claim is the White Wings, Lode Mining Claim, located and claimed by G. G. Warner.

And any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, vein, lode, premises or any portion thereof, so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that, unless their