THE VALENTINE MAN.

The man who makes the valentines—the comic ones, I mean—
Who hits us off in reason and in rhyme;
Must be very, very merry in the month of February, For he's laughing at the whole world all

Perhaps he's in a building half a hundred stories high. Where steeple-bells monotonously chime; And he looks down on us mortals as we crawl beneath the sky, And he's laughing—laughing at us all the time!

He has left the world forever, with its wheat and with its chaff;
And in colors—for a penny, or a dime,
He roasts its fads and follies till he holds
his sides to laugh his sides to laugh—
In fact, he's laughing at us all the time! Perhaps he was a toller in the musty, dusty

wars
Where poverty's accounted as a crime.
And couldn't pay the rent up on the billcollecting days.
And the world was laughing at him all the

Perhaps he loved-was slighted by a jeweled walden fair
Who heeded not his passion all sublime,
And tossed her curls and told him that she
really didn't care,
And laughed him from her presence all
the time.

And so, in desperation be departed from the scene, To mock the world in reason and in rhyme; And he's very mad and merry in the month of February.

And he's laughing at the whole world all the time! -Atlanta Constitution.

********************* Rastus Johnson's Valentina

.**......**

BY LENA PLINN LEWIS.

MALENTINE'S DAY came on Friroom No. 3, had consented to allow the scholars to celebrate. For a week there had been much suppressed excitement, and the improvised postoffice in the room was fast filling with envelopes. A nice program had been prepared, and the mothers of the girls and boys were invited to attend. Homer was not a very large village, and so the interest in the school entertainment was widespread, and quite a number of guests

Rastus Brown was the only colored boy in Homer, and everyone liked him because of his cheery face and his willingness to help anyone at any time. He lived with his grandmother, and she did the most she could for him and managed to keep him in school. He was greatly interested in the coming entertainment and had committed a poem to memory, hoping he would be asked to take part. Mammy had promised to go to the school that afternoon, and she, too, wished her little grandson would be invited to speak, but nothing was said about it. Rastus suggested that perhaps someone might forget his piece, and then he would be ready to fill in the empty place, so Mammy put on her black merino dress and her old straw bonnet and went along. Rastus was very proud of his grandmother, and his little black face was full of joy when he led her to Miss Gray and said earnestly: "Mammy's come, too."

Miss Gray welcomed the old lady warmly, but she felt sorry she had come, as she remembered that Rastus had not been invited to take part in the entertainment; she had entirely forgotten him. and she knew how sensitive he was, being the only colored boy in the school. but she thought of the valentines and that Rastus would be happy when his name was called to receive one, and she dismissed it from her mind.

one forgot his part, as Rastus had thought possible; but as the large box

The program went off nicely and no



OH, CAESAR, I FEELS BAD.

of valentines was placed on Miss Gray's desk and she began to read off the names, he forgot his disappointmen and watched each valentine eagerly, thinking the next one would be for him. He had spent the for a valentine for Miss Gray, and he at all, and he has no spelling book." her look at it earnestly and then look his way and smile, and he knew that she was pleased. Mammy, too, was and twice she whispered, "Your name will come next, honey;" but it never came, and before they were missed, Mammy and Rastus slipped quietly away and out into the storm, where Caesar, the faithful old donkey, was waiting to carry very rapidly, but Caesar trotted along at his best pace, wondering what had happened to make his master so quiet. Mammy sighed once or twice and Rastus blinked real hard, but neither said a word until they reached the little house on the hill.

Rastus opened the door for her to go in and then led Caesar to the shed, which served as a barn; the cracks were stuffed with straw and the roof was covered with branches from the trees, and the donkey found it a comfortable home. Slowly Rastus took the harness off, and then he looked the old donkey in the face and put his arms around its neck and his head close to its ear and burst into

"Oh! Caesar, I feels awful bad; I wisht I hadn't gone to school; you know, Caesar, this is Valentine's day, and mos everybody got a valentine but me, I guess."

Caesar looked very solemn in sympathy as he pricked up his long ears and rubbed his nose against the dusky cheek. "Rastus! R-a-s-t-u-s." called his grandmother.

'Yes, I'se comin', mammy," and wiping the shining drops from his sorrowful face he tried to look cheerful and went to the woodpile for an armful of sticks. making a poor attempt at whistling.

Miss Gray had noticed that Rastus had received no valentine, and she blamed berself greatly, although she had left that part of the program entirely to the as were within his reach it is wonderful pupils; but she felt amends must be made in some way, so she gathered together as and writer a mastery of language and a many of the boys and girls as she could to talk the matter over. She reminded them that in olden times a valentine was a gift of love, not only a pretty or a fun- shrunken leather breeches which were ny picture, and she suggested that they all together give Rastus an old-fashion-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



HERE are few Americans who will deny to Abraham Lincoln the highest tribute that the citizen of a democracy may bestow upon a fellow citizen. Abraham Lincoln was the greatest of America's citizens. Not alone was his greatness manifest in his mastery of circumstance and grasp of tremendous event, but he was great in the nobility of character that lifts men to greatness among their fellow men in spite of circumstance. Abraham Lincoln was born

great. A sentimental patriotism has erected Washington upon the pedestal of a delty in the national pantheon and it is not so long since that a jury of his countrymen voted him the greatest of Americans. But Washington was not greater than Lincoln. He has been called the Father of his Country and he deserved the title; but Lincoln has been called the Savior of his country, and his memory s revered by the posterity for whom he preserved this national heritage.

The perspective in which the character of Washington is viewed by this generation is far removed, and the mists of a century lie between. There is a glamour upon the actual presence and our estimate of the man is influenced by patriotic prejudice acquired in the schools of our youth. We do not see Washngton the man-we worship at the shrine of Washington the hero. There is no deception in our view of Lincoln. He stands close to us. His rugged, serious face is familiar to living men as one that looked upon them but yesterday. Lincoln is still with us, human like ourselves, subject to human passions, oppressed as we are by human sorrows, beset by human vicissitudes and disturbed by human doubts. Washington was one sort of gentleman; Lincoln was a gentleman of quite another sort. It was the boast of Lincoln that he was of the people. and so true was this that to-day the memory of Lincoln is paramount in the hearts of the American people. Washington was a man of the time-Lincoln was a man of the people and of all time. What Washington accomplished might have been accomplished by any great man; that which Lincoln accomplished could only have been accomplished by Lincoln. If the circumstance had not been fit there would have been no Washington; there would have been a Lincoln in spite of circumstance.

History is already beginning to parallel and compare these two men-the greatest in American history; and the historian of the future will be called upon to decide between them upon the distinctive merit attaching to a greatness that created a nation and a greatness that has saved a nation.

Lincoln was a typical American. He was an American of the stock that conquered the wilderness in the second generation succeeding the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers; he was the strain that fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill and planted the flag of the young republic on the outworks of Yorktown; he was a lineal product of the sturdy American backwoodsmen who followed Boone and Crockett into the pathless West to found a mighty empire. The country is steadily outgrowing the conditions that served to produce Lincoln. The energy that wrestled with nature in the forest and on the broad prairies is now concentrating in a struggle with kindred energy for supremacy in the market places of great cities and within the forums of States more densely populated than was New England when Abraham Lincoln was born.

And the American of the distant future will think of Lincoln the man more intently than he will think of Lincoln the statesman and President of the American republic. Our history will record the careers of men more brilliant mentally than was Honest Old Abe, but the historian will concern himself only with the public acts of these men, whereas he will dwell upon the virtues, the splendid manly qualities and the good sense of Lincoln. He will set down the traits of kindly disposition and the homely utterance of this immortal commoner because it will be necessary to do so if the generations of Americans for whom he writes would thoroughly understand the motives and purposes of the man who saved the nation from the greatest peril by which it has been or ever will be

menaced. And the final verdict of history will be in the record that shall pronounce Abraham Lincoln the greatest of Americans.

best to make Rastus forget our slight." "He is always ready to do for others,"

my pencils for me." "And mine, too," added Nellie Smith, and all the rest agreed that Rastus was the nicest kind of a boy, and they felt very sorry that they had neglected him. Miss Gray had a plan to propose. "I think it would be nice to surprise

a new set of books. I know his slate is cracked and his geography is all to pieces; it is one I found in the cupboard and dime that Mammy gave him Christmas gave to him. His reader has no cover The next evening they were all gather-

ed at Miss Gray's, ready to start for the little house on the hill. The snow had watching and listening for Rastus' name, piled high in drifts and everything seemed fairly buried from sight. Rastus had worked hard to shovel a

path from the house to the road, saying: 'It don' seem so lonesomelike when der's a path out to de road." He sat by the fire that evening reciting his geography them home. The snow was coming down lesson to Mammy, as she darned his mittens. There was a loud rap on the door and they were startled, for it was seldom anyone came to see them at night. When the boy cautiously opened the door he was met with a loud "Hurrah for Rastus Johnson!" and the boys and girls poured into the little kitchen and deposited their bags of nuts, candy and popcorn on the table, and the box containing the valentine was left in the shadow behind the door. Rastus hurriedly built a fire in the front room and they were soon all having a merry time, while Miss Gray helped Mammy prepare some nice hot offee to serve with the rolls she had

> brought. At 11 o'clock the young folks all went home, leaving a very happy boy and a mysterious box behind them. When Rastus opened it he saw written on a beau-tiful new slate, "A Valentine," and as he unpacked the books and everything a boy could use in school, he said softly to Mammy: "I guess Saint Valentine touched der hearts, and dey hab touched mine.

> One of the Marvels of History. Abraham Lincoln is assuredly one of he marvels of history. No land but America has produced his like. This destined chief of a nation in its most perilous hour was the son of a thriftless and wandering settler, bred in the most sordid poverty. He had received only the rudiments of education, and though he afterward read eagerly such works that he should have attained as a speaker pure as well as effective style. He could look back smiling on the day when his long shanks appeared bare below the his only nether garment. His frame was gaunt and grot sque, but mights.

He had a strong and eminently fair un-"His face is black, but his heart is derstanding, with great powers of pa- is scanty, the Indians regard it as a just as tender and sensitive as our own; tlent thought, which he cultivated b. blemish and pluck it out.

we were all very thoughtless and I am the study of Euclid. In all his views sure will not feel happy until we do our there was a simplicity which had its source in the simplicity of his character. His local popularity was due largely to said Mildred Hale; "he often sharpens his humor. At the same time he was melancholy, touched with the pathos of ligious, though not orthodox, with a strong sense of an overruling providence. which when he was out of spirits sometimes took the shape of fatalism. His melancholy was probably deepened by him to-morrow evening and take him his gloomy surroundings and by misadventures in love .- Goldwin Smith.

LINCOLN'S HAT.

Interesting Relic of the Great President Owned by an Illinois Man. When Abraham Lincoln selected his wardrobe preparatory to leaving Illinois for the White House he carefully laid y several characteristic hats. A man of spare proportions, he never enjoyed the freedom of sartorial choice, and his hats, more than any other articles of his clothing now treasured as souvenirs, express his peculiar individuality.

This hat was one of those chosen by Mr. Lincoln before leaving Springfield and it is anthoritatively stated that he



LINCOLN'S HAT.

wore it on his journey to Washington. In the years which followed he often used it. After his assassination, in 1865. Mrs. Lincoln found the hat among his effects, and when returning to Springfield she packed and checked it as one of the forty-six pieces of baggage she

brought home with her. J. Galliger, a transfer man at Spring field, delivered the hat case, and as Mrs. Lincoln chanced to be near when he unloaded it she told him that he might have it as a token of remembrance. It remained a highly valued heirloom in the Galliger family until recently, when it was purchased by Samuel Hinkle, Springfield. The hat is 814 in size, and is in an excellent state of preservation. -St. Louis Republic.

Like all people with whom the beard

Always Unnerved if His Locomotive
Runs Down a Man.

Some one with a foundness for the compilation of statistics has evolved the theory that engineers hold their positions on an average ten years. Denver knights of the throttle.

greater responsibilities. He bubbles over with good nature and laughs at the suggestion that anything in his career would prove of interest to the general public. He was born in Franklin, Mass, April 11, 1846. He began firing on the Boston & Albany in 1862 but the was form. general public. He was born in Franklin, Mass, April 11, 1846. He began firing on the Boston & Albany in 1862,
but the war fever was contagious and
he enlisted with his father. The authorities discovered that he was too
young and his father too old and both
were compelled to return to peaceful
pursuits. After three years' shoveling
of coal he graduated to the upper side
of the cab and pulled trains all over
the Bay State. In 1878 he came West
with an engine from the Taunton
works and ran between Cheyenne and
Sidney, Neb. Two years later he came
to Denver and went to work for the Rio
Grande. For the last eighteen years he
has pulled a passenger train out of Denhas pulled a passenger train out of Den-

tragedies?" he asked, and the smile faded from his face. "I can't describe it. I suppose a fellow of my size should be ashamed to confess that anything caused him to collapse, but after we crash into some one and I know that a fatality has resulted I am unable to stand. When I see the danger I concentrate every energy to avert the catastrophe. I am not nervous then, but when it is over I collapse. About five years ago, a few miles below Colfive years ago, a few miles below Colfive years ago, a few miles below Colorada Springs, on a clear day, we were bowling along at forty miles an hour, and I observed a man walking down the middle of the track. I pulled the whistle, but he did not pay the slightest attention. I thought he would get out of the way, and we were upon him before I realized that he did not intend doing so. I reversed and put on the brakes, but the cowcatcher caught him the middle of the track. I pulled the and hurled him against a telegraph

me that the dead man was a fugitive from justice. He had murdered a man in Oregon and for months had evaded the authorities. That day he had learned in Colorado Springs that the local police were looking for him. He had evidently grown weary of fleeing from place to place and determined to commit suicide."

to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1902.

He names as witnesses: C. E. Ireland. of Independence. Ore.; Lindley Brown. of Cottage. Grove. Ore.; J. E. Hubbard, of Independence. Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 8th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Blue Blood on the Water. Yachting has appropriately been alled the sport of kings. Indeed, in these days of floating palaces few besides those with royal incomes can afford to indulge the pastime. The number of royal yachts in existence and the immense sums lavished on them are amazing when it is taken into consideration how much royal and imperial personages are a prey to mal-demer. The German emperor is always ill when facing a gale at sea. The empress is a much better sailor in this respect. When the two of them went to the Holy Land the empress was the on only person of the imperial circle on human life, fond of mournful poetry, re- | board who was not prostrated by seasickness during the trip down the Adriatic Prince Henry of Prussia likewise confesses to seasickness each time on going to sea after being in port for a while. The Duke of Cornwall is afflicted in the same way, and the duchess is such a martyr to seasickness that she hesitated for a long time before consenting to undertake the tour just concluded. She suffered intensely Act the iduring the trip from Portsmouth to and Gibraltar, the weather in the Bay of

> channel between Dover and Calais. Indeed, the only member of the English royal family who is absolutely immune from this ailment is the widowed Duchess of Albany.
>
> Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, 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 Oregon City, Ore., on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1902. Duchess of Albany.

The Intrusion Was Excusable. When Mark Twain lived in Buffalo he made the acquaintance of some neighbors under peculiar circumstances. Emerging from his house one morning he saw something which made him run across the street and remark to the people who were gathered on the veranda: "My name is Clemens; my wife and I have been intending to call on you and make your acquaintance. We owe you an apology for not doing it before now. I beg your pardon for intruding on you in this informal manner, and at this time of day, but your house is on fire!"

Counting. "Brains are what count in this day," said the enthusiast.

"Yes," answered the pessimist; "but there isn't much use of their counting if you can't put dollar marks in front of the figures employed in the process." -Washington Star. First Maps of Detroit.

It is claimed that Joseph Gaspard Chaussgros De Dery, a French engineer, made the first maps of Detroit in 1749 and 1754. When a girl begins to call certain

rooms in the house poster rooms, don't think it is the dear thing's choice. Her father refused to put up new wall paper, and she was forced to cover up the walls in some way. After a man passes tifty, he hates to

have his name spelled wrong. Ever buy anything from an "agent" that you really needed?

the theory that engineers hold their positions on an average ten years. Denver knights of the throttle must be superior to their brethren in other places for it is not at all unusual to encounter men there who have labored for the same corporation from fifteen to twenty years and feel that they still have many years to toil in the harness.

Charles Frye of the Rio Grande is one of these. Last year he completed his twentieth consecutive year with the company. He is a splendid specimen of the engineer—a man of brawn and brain. His hair is quite white, but his physical and mental vigor has not decreased; rather has it grown with the

has pulled a passenger train out of Denver toward the South.

He has been unfortunate enough to kill several persons who got in front of his engine, which is one of the speedlest on the system.

"What were my sensations after the tragedies?" he asked, and the smile to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

Minnie I Reland.

"I was the smile of Portland, County of Multnomah, State

August 4, 1892, GEORGE E. BREY.

pole. Life was extinct when we reached him.

"We turned him over to the coroner." said Mr. Frye. according to the Deuver News, "and afterward that official told me that the dead man was a fugitive to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at the said and the Register and Receiver of this office at the said and the Register and Receiver of this office at the said and the Register and Receiver of this office at the said and the Register and Receiver of this office at the said at the Register and Receiver of this office at the said a

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

LINDLEY BROWN.
of Cottage Grove, County of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 5612, for the purchase of the nw¼ of Section No. 8, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, 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 Oregon City, Ore., on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1902.

He names as witnesses: C. E. Ireland, of Independence Ore: J. M. McCaleb, of He names as witnesses: C. E. Ireland, of Independence, Ore.; J. M. McCaleb, of Independence, Ore.; L. C. Glimore, of Independence, Ore.; O. A. Kramer, of Inde-

pendence. Ore.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or be-fore said 8th day of April, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

U. S. Land Office.
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1992.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

Biscay being very stormy.

King Edward, although devoted to yachting, has been absolutely prostrated by mal-de-mer when crossing the Dever and Calais, In. on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1902.

He names as witnesses: O. L. Brown, of Independence, Ore.; J. E. Hubbard, of Independence, Ore.; C. E. Ireland, of Independence, Ore.; O. A. Kramer, of Independence, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 8th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

U. S. Land Office, Independence, Polk County, Ore.. Jan. 23, 1992. Notice is hereby given that in com-Dilance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4 1892

and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4. 1892.

CORRIE C. HUBBARD.

of Independence. County of Polk. State of Oregon. has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 5510, for the purchase of the swi4 of Section No. 8, in Township No. 13 south. Range No. 7 west, 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 Oregon City. Ore., on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1902.

He names as witnesses: C. E. Ireiand, of Independence, Ore.; Willard Ireland, of Independence, Ore.; Geo. E. Brey, of Independence. Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 8th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES. Register.

U. S. Land Office. U. S. Land Office.
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sele of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory." as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4 1829.

August 4, 1892.

JOSEPH E. HUBBARD.
of Independence, County of Polk, State
of Oregon, has this day filed in this office
his sworn statement, No. 5609, for the
purchase of the se¼ of Section No. 8, in
Township No. 13 south, range No. 7 west,
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 Oregon City, Ore. on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1902.

He names as witnesses: C. E. Ireland, of Independence, Ore.; Williard, Ireland, of Independence, Ore.; J. M. McCaleb, of Independence, Ore.; Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 8th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of Angust 4, 1889 August 4, 1892,

HARRY DE BORD,

of Portland, County of Multnomah, State
of Oregon, has this day filed in this office
his sworn statement, No. 5698, for the
purchase of the swi4 of Section No. 4. in
Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west,
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 Oregon City, Ore.,
on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1902.
He names as witnesses: Pearle Hedges,
of Independence, Ore.; Chas. Bilyeu, of
Independence, Ore.; Geo. Jones, of Independence, Ore.; Ernest Irvine, of Independence, Ore.
Any and all persons claiming adversely
the above-described lands are requested
to file their claims in this office on or before said 8th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register. HARRY DE BORD,

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1992.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

CLARENCE E. IRELAND, of Independence, County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 5607, for the purchase of the sw4 of Section No. 25, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, 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 Oregon City, Ore., on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1902. He names as witnesses: Charles Bilyeu, Samuel Irvin, Willard W. Ireland. Louis C. Gilmore, all of Independence, Polk County, Oregon. Polk County, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of April. 1992.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892. August 4, 1892. LOUIS C. GILMORE,

LOUIS C. GILMORE,
of Independence. County of Polk. State
of Oregon, has this day filed in this office
his sworn statement, No. 5906, for the
purchase of the nw¼ of Section No. 26, in
Township No. 13 south. Range No. 7 west,
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 Oregon City, Ore,
on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1902.
He names as witnesses: Clarence Ireland, of Independence, Ore.; Pearl
Hedges, of Independence, Ore.; Ernest
Erwin, of Independence, Ore.; Ernest
Erwin, of Independence, Ore.
Any and all persons claiming adversely
the above-described lands are requested
to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1992.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended

Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California. Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory." as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

WILLIARD W. IRELAND, of Monmouth, County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this other his sworn statement, No. 5605, for the purchase of the self of Section No. 34, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, 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 Oregon City, Ore., on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Willard Ireland, of Monmouth. Ore: C. E. Ireland, of Independence, Ore.; George Jones, of Independence, Ore.; Pearl Hedges, of Independence City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1873, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

It is Land Office on or before said 7th day of April, 1902.

Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1873, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of Oregon, has this day filed in this office of Oregon, has this day filed in this office of Oregon, has this day filed in this office of Oregon, has this day filed in this office of Oregon, has this day filed in this office of Oregon, has this day filed in this office of Oregon, has this day filed in this office of Oregon, has this day filed in this office.

U. S. Land Office.

Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1302.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

ORVILLA DESCRIPTION OF THE ACT ORVILL A. KRAMER,

of Independence, County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 5604, for the purchase of the sel4 of Section No. 4, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone then for agricultural 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 Oregon City, Ore., on Monday, the 7th day of April. 1992. He names as witnesses: L. G. Gillmore, of Independence, Ore.; C. E. Ireland, of Independence, Ore.; John M. McCaleb, of Independence, Ore. dependence, Ore.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

ESSIE C. POPPERSON

August 4, 1892,

ESSIE G. ROBERTSON,
of Independence, Courty of Polk. State
of Oregon, has this day filed in this office
his sworn statement, No. 5603, for the
purchase of the sek of Section No. 6, in
Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west,
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 Oregon City. Ore.,
on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1902.
He names as witnesses: C. E. Ireland,
of Independence; J. E. Hubbard, of Independence; Willard Ireland, of Monmouth.
Any and all persons claiming adversely pendence; Willard Ireland, of Monmouth.
Any and all persons claiming adverselv
the above-described lands are requested
to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of April. 1992.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.. Jan. 23, 1932,
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,
PEARS, L. Marchen, 1982,

August 4, 1892.

PEARL L. HEDGES.

of Independence, County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement. No. 5602, for the purchase of the se¼ of ne¼, e½ of se¼, sw¼ of se¼ of Section No. 22, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, 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 Oregon City, Ore, on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1992.

He names as witnesses: L. C. Gilmore, of Independence; C. E. Ireland, of Independence; Ernest Irvine, of Independence.

U. S. Land Office,

Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1802.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

of Independence. County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 5691, for the purchase of the nw¼ of Section No. 34, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, 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 Oregon City, Ore., on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Chas. Bilyeu, of Independence; Samuel E. Irvine, of Independence; C. E. Ireland, of Independence; C. E. Ireland, of Independence of the discount of the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register. GEORGE JONES.

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

JAMES O. SMITH

JAMES O. SMITH,
of Independence, County of Polk, State
of Oregon, has this day filed in this office
his sworn statement, No. 5600, for the
purchase of the n½ of ne½ and sw¾
of ne¾ of Section No. 4. in Township No. 13 south, Range No.
7 west, 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 Oregon City, Ore.,
on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1902.
He names as witnesses: Chas. Bilyeu,
of Independence; Rupert Dickinson, of Independence; C. E. Ireland, of Independence. JAMES O. SMITH, Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or be-fore said 7th day of April. 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

U. S. Land Office,

Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

SAMULEL E

August 4, 1892.

SAMUEL E. IRVINE,
of Independence, County of Polk, State
of Oregon, has this day filed in this office
his sworn statement, No. 5599, for the
purchase of the set of Section No. 26, in
Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west,
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 Oregon City, Ore.
on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1992.
He names as witnesses: Geo. Jones, of
Independence; Rupert Dickinson, of Independence; Pearl Hedges, of Independence: Chas. Bilyeu, of Independence.
Any and all persons claiming adversely
the above-described lands are requested
to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of April, 1992.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 23, 1932.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1873, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892. August 4, 1892,

August 4, 1892.

CHAS. BILYEU.

of Independence, County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 5598, for the purchase of the net'd of Section No. 26, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, 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 Oregon City, Ore., on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Willard Ireland, of Monmouth, Ore. C. E. Ireland, of Independence, Ore.; George Jones, of

RUPERT DICKINSON, of Independence, County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 5597, for the purchase of the sw4 of Section No. 34, in Township No. 13 south, Range No. 7 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for the timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore. on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1992. He names as witnesses: Geo. Brey, on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1892.

He names as witnesses: Geo. Brey, of Independence; C. E. Ireland, of Independence; Chas. Bilyeu, of Independence; Pearl Hedges, of Independence.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of April, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NEWSPAPER IN A PALACE.

South American Sheet Has a Model Home-Luxurious Offices, Marie Robinson Wright, the accomplished traveler, who knows her South America better than most Americans know their principal cities, contributes an interesting article in the Era entitled "The Palace of La Presna." This palace is the fairyland of newspaperdom. Mrs. Wright says:

"The free medical and legal consulting rooms and a free laboratory on the main floor are furnished and fitted up on a scale of elegance, palatial in every detail. Five physicians are regularly employed by La Presna to look after the poor sick of the city. The average consultations amount to nearly 5,000 per month. In the free legal department the poor people are at liberty to make known their needs. In this department also there are five lawyers employed yearly by this generous newspaper. Their offices are reached from

a private entrance. One the second floor are located the editorial rooms, the archives of the institution and the rooms for recreation and amusement as well as a large reading room for the use of reporters.

"There is also a splendid library, containing a collection of useful and valuable books-a billiard room, a sala for fencing, all furnished in a magnificent style. The smoking room upholstered in smoke colored velvet and finished in hardwood, is a popular rendezvous when leisure permits such indulgences.

"The editorial rooms have everything for the comfort and convenience of the busy men who prepare the news of the day. The offices of the chief editors are most luxurious and in connection with them each editor has a private drawing room, exquisitely furnished with costly tapestries, rich Smyrna rugs, rare pictures, curios and inlaid floors. The entire third story is set aside as an apartment for the entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors who come to the capital. These strangers are not permitted to live in the hotels, but are invited as the guests of La Preusa. Here they are treated with royal hospitality."