

ON RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

There Are More Accidents Than on Any Other Continental System.

Although railway traveling in Russia is slower than in any other country of Europe, there are more accidents on the Russian than on any other continental system, says an Odessa correspondent of the London Times. The average speed of a passenger train is 38 miles an hour, and that of the so-called "fast express" 42 miles. Approximately speaking, there are now about 29,000 miles of railway in European Russia. According to an official return lately published, the number of accidents last year amounted to 9,890. Of these 1,212 were collisions, and 1,521 derailments. One thousand five hundred and twenty-five persons were killed, and 7,908 injured. The damage done to railway stock was estimated at 1,600,000 rubles, a paltry sum as compared with the terrible loss of life and the number of people injured.

The greater part of the permanent way in this country is laid without either chairs or fish-plates, the old and insecure method of rivets staples being still in vogue, a fact which largely accounts for the enormous number of accidents.

Race Prejudice in Mexico.

In a recent report to the state department United States Consul LeRoy, at Durango, Mexico, refers to "race prejudice" as "a common American tendency, which militates against us in this country (Mexico)." He says that Americans who go there to invest, to push business connections or to locate and make their own way, are too prone to show contempt for the people of the country. "It is a narrow, short-sighted idea of 'patriotism,'" says Consul LeRoy, "and a not well-founded race prejudice, which is, speaking of this particular district at least, a drawback to the extension of American commerce. Whatever Americans may choose to think of the Mexican race, it is undoubtedly progressing, even in relatively backward parts of Mexico. A well-defined middle class is already apparent and the building of factories, railroads, etc., and the work of the schools are constantly increasing."

Wealth in England.

In the United Kingdom 37,500,000 people out of 40,000,000 receive less than \$60 a month for each family; 1,000,000 are in daily receipt of poor law relief; 8,000,000 have only a week's wages between them and starvation; 500 hereditary peers own one-fourth of England, and they and their dependents spend every year \$1,850,000,000.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

London Journal Says It Is the Worst of Any Highly-Civilized Country.

Whatever the explanation may be, there is unfortunately a contempt for education throughout all classes in this country. Naturally, therefore, our education is the worst of any highly-civilized country, says the London Statist. And because it is so we are gradually losing ground and our competitors are forging ahead of us. We are losing ground, not alone in trade and manufactures, but in every department of life. Our whole government system is inefficient to a surprising degree. What our army is we saw in South Africa. What our administrative departments are we have had of late several disconcerting illustrations.

If, then, we are to recover our old place in the world it is in the highest degree desirable that we should reform our system of education and supply all classes from the highest to the lowest with a real and scientific mental training. In order to oppose logically Mr. Chamberlain's proposals there is no need to deny that this country does not hold now the position of preeminence which it held formerly. Indeed, we venture to think that reasonable and thoughtful men like Lord Rosebery rather injure the cause they have at heart than promote it by making such a denial.

THE BULL-FIGHTER'S GRIT.

Wonderful Display of Nerve and Pride of Skill in the Spanish Arena.

The recent death of the famous Spanish torero Reverte recalls one of the most thrilling incidents ever witnessed in the arena. It was at Bayonne, says the London Globe. After disposing of two bulls Reverte had twice plunged his sword into a third, of great strength and ferocity, and as the beast continued careering wildly the spectators began to hiss Reverte for bungling. Wounded to the quick by his pride, the Spaniard shouted: "The bull is slain!" and, "hrowing aside his sword, sank on one knee, with folded arms, in the middle of the ring.

He was right, but he had not allowed for the margin of accident. The wounded beast charged full upon him, but the matador, splendid to the last, knelt motionless as a statue, while the bull literally bounded at him, and as he sprang he sank in death, with his last effort giving one fearful lunge of the head that drove a horn into the thigh of the kneeling man and laid bare the bone from the knee to the joint. Still Reverte never flinched, but remained kneeling, exultant in victory, but calmly contemptuous of applause, till he was carried away to heal his wound.

LARGEST BOTTLE BLOWN.

One in New York City That Holds Sixty-Five Gallons, Five Feet High.

The largest blown glass bottle in the United States, or in the world, so far as the makers know, is on exhibition in a window in Barclay street, just above Greenwich. It holds 65 gallons and is shaped something like a baby's nursing bottle—narrow at the bottom, bulging at the middle, with a small neck and mouth. The bottle is a trifle less than five feet high, and is about four feet in circumference at its widest part, reports the New York Times.

The man who blew it at the factory in New Jersey is just about as tall as the bottle. If he could manage to squeeze through its neck, he could sleep very comfortably inside of it. If the surface area of the glass blown into the bottle were spun silk, it would make a gown for a moderately large sized woman. Although blowing by guesswork, tempered with long experience, the man exceeded by only half an ounce his instructions as to the size of the bottle—65 gallons.

The firm read in a western newspaper of a "hitherto unaccomplished feat," as alleged, of a blown bottle holding 40 gallons. The Barclay street makers sent one of that size to the Philadelphia Centennial, more than 25 years ago. Just to show that it was still in the ring, this 65-gallon bottle was made. The manager says that he could blow a hundred-gallon bottle if he had a place to put it in his window.

Pinned to a card at the base of the big bottle is the smallest bottle in the world, its appropriate running mate. It holds just four drops, and must be filled with a hypodermic syringe. It is so small that it has to be fastened against a jet-black background in order that persons looking in at the window can see it. More time was required to make the four-drop bottle than the 65-gallon one.

The substitution of machinery for human labor in glass bottle factories is not making much headway. For the finer grades of work machinery is no good at all. Skilled mechanics are at work improving it all the time, and they promise to succeed some day, just as they did with the typesetting machines. Meanwhile the efficient glass-blower has the call. There is a great deal of boy labor in the factories, which are scattered throughout New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. Each blower requires from two to three boys to carry bottles from the molder to the annealing oven. In some factories the blowers are required to furnish their own boys.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

So Thought This Victim of the Flouts and Flings of Outrageous Fortune.

"Tom," said Jack, as they lighted their cigars after the class reunion dinner, relates the New York Times, "tell me something about yourself. What have you been doing all these years since you left college?"

"Well, Jack, I've had my ups and downs. I was just about to start in business in New York when my physician ordered me to go west for my health."

"Oh! Too bad! I'm sorry to hear that, old man."

"Well, it wasn't so bad, either. I started a ranch in Arizona and made a good deal of money."

"I'm glad to hear that, Tom. That was fine."

"Well, I don't know about that; it wasn't so good, either, for after I'd been running the ranch awhile a murrain came along and killed off most of my stock."

"Too bad, too bad!"

"Well, it wasn't so bad, after all, for I drove me from ranching to Denver, and in Denver I met the girl who was fated to become my wife."

"Congratulations, old boy; that was fine."

"Well, I don't know; it wasn't so fine, either, for she turned out to have quite a temper, and she didn't make me very happy."

"Awfully sorry to hear it, old chap. That must have been a blow. That was bad, bad."

"Well, it wasn't so bad, either. We were scratching along, living on next to nothing, when my wife's uncle died and left her a lot of money. We built a nice home of our own and moved in."

"That was good luck, old man, now, wasn't it?"

"Well, it wasn't so good as it sounds; it didn't last long. We hadn't been in the house six months before it took fire one night and was burned to the ground."

"Wasn't that hard luck! Too bad, too bad!"

"Well, I don't know; it wasn't so bad, either."

"How so?"

"My wife was burned up with the house."

The sultan is said to be a wonder with a revolver and is one of the finest shots in the world. He always has a few in his clothes and is usually looking for an assassin. Recently he dropped a gardener in the palace gardens who came from behind a tree suddenly. The sultan is a quick man, and, as they say in the west, "some sudden with his artillery."

RELICS FOUND IN PARIS.

Fossil Remains Unearthed in Excavating for an Underground Railroad.

Geologists, naturalists and paleontologists have been supplied with new documents by the excavations and subterranean galleries made during the construction of the Paris Metropolitan underground railroad, which is rapidly converting the subsoil of the capital into a sort of gigantic rabbit warren. With commendable foresight M. Bienvenu, the engineer in charge of the work, has given instructions to all laborers under his orders to report at once any relics, bones, animal or vegetable remains, they may discover, says a Paris correspondent of the New York Times.

The underground operations of the Metropolitan system are as yet not half completed, but already seven or eight hundred interesting objects have been unearthed, and scientists are employed by the city to collect and classify them. Teeth of the squall have been dug up beneath the Place de l'Opera and in a stratum of the chalk heights of Montmartre a gang of workmen found the skeleton and trunk of a mammoth. At Grenelle a couple of laborers discovered the skeleton of a mammoth mixed up with those of a rhinoceros, hippopotamus and an antediluvian bull. Sharks' teeth are found in profusion.

At Moulins the bones of a huge tapir and osseous fragments that seem to have formed part of the skeleton of a gigantic bird have been brought to light. Beneath the Place de la Bastille layers of barnacles and mussels have been discovered imbedded in silex. Vast deposits of gypsum have also been discovered, and the geological formation of the beds is such as to lead scientists to the conclusion that Paris was once perforated with thermal springs like the geysers of Iceland.

No vestiges of antediluvian man have yet been discovered, such as were found some years ago in the caves near Menton, but the French geologists are keenly alive to the opportunities afforded by the excavations of the Metropolitan railway, and hope to find human remains of the tertiary period. Special instructions have been given to the workmen to look out not only for bones and relics, but also for traces or imprints on rocks of any animals, for M. Berthelot, the eminent chemist, who eagerly follows the progress of the excavations from a scientific standpoint, declares that, owing to the radio-activity of certain bodies, it would be no means improbable to discover in the subterranean strata of Paris images—a sort of natural cliches, as it were—of antediluvian life traced upon walls of rock.

TOO MUCH LATIN AND GREEK.

Talk of a Man Who Gave Sixty Per Cent. of His Study to Dainty Languages.

"I tell you, professor, I would be better off all around if I had 'small Latin and less Greek,' as was said of Shakespeare," remarked one man to another, as he took a seat in a Westport car, relates the New York Sun. "Do you know that I have figured that I have put in 60 per cent. of my study time and mental effort on Greek and Latin, and what I have acquired from them in knowledge and mental discipline has been of precious little use to me from any point of view."

"I really believe that I would be better fitted for my business, for citizenship, and every relation that I now enjoy, if I had cut that 60 per cent. down to ten, and given 50 to a closer study of the sciences and English literature, which should have included Blackstone and Kent, as well as Bacon, Macaulay, Carlyle and the rest of those chaps."

"If all of the men who are now helping to boost along this busy and progressive world had had to expend 60 per cent. of their young mental effort on Latin and Greek, we might have a civilization of mummies, who would present a fine appearance in their ancient ceremonies."

Maine Region Where the Inhabitants Have One Leg Longer Than the Other.

There is a hilly and indefinite locality on the border land of Poland and Raymond known as the Blackcat. Tradition says that this name was bestowed on the locality because in prehistoric times a wandering hunter from the coast settlements came upon a gigantic black wildcat and had a terrific battle with him somewhere in these hills. In course of time the country became settled, but the recollection of this battle clung to the hills, and so we have the name of "Blackcat" to this day, says the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

A man traveling this section a year or two since observed that all the inhabitants were lame, or seemed to be, and even the cows had "a slouch in their gait." This so impressed him that he asked a native whom he met the cause of it. The native looked at the stranger and then at the surrounding hills and then answered: "Well, you see, their folks hater work on er side hill all their life. They begin when they're chil'un and pick berries an' keep it up when they grow older an' plant taters an' cut hoop-poles on ther hills. Yer see, one leg has ter kinder stretch down ter giter footin' an' tother kinder shrinks up to 'commodate the first un, so, yer see, it's nat'ral ter go one-sided."

Cinnabar, the source of quick-silver, has been discovered in British Columbia—the first ever found in the dominion.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, July 15, 1904.

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,

Corda B. Saling,

of 8-Mile County of Morrow, State of Oregon, has on July 1, 1904, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2570, for the purchase of the SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of section 28, township 5 S., range 26 east W 1 M and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for a rural purpose, and to establish his claim to said land before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the Dalles, Oregon, on the 28th day of September, 1904.

He names as witnesses: Alexander Warren, of 8-Mile, Oregon; Albert H. Allen, Stacy Roberts, and N. H. Leathers, all of Hardman, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of September, 1904.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

100-9

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (Public Land Sale.)

(Isolated Tract.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 30th day of August, next at 10 o'clock a. m., at this office the following tract of land, to-wit:

The W 1/2, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, section 8, SW 1/4, section 15, T. 3 S., R. 26 E., W. 1 M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, July 9, 1904.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

100-5

Notice.

United States Land Office, LaGrande, Oregon, June 25, 1904.

Pursuant to instructions from the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, notice is hereby given that C. A. Minor, whose sworn statement is on file in this office, did on the 26th day of March, 1904, make application to select, under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 36) the following-described tract of land, to-wit:

The NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, section 29, T. 3 S., R. 26 E., W. 1 M., 40 acres, in LaGrande, Or., land district.

That the purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the selected lands under the mining laws, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objections to such selection with the officers of the United States Land Office, at LaGrande, Oregon, within 30 days after the first publication hereof, so as to establish their interests therein before the character thereof.

First publication July 11, 1904.

E. W. DAVIS, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county of Morrow, State of Oregon, dated the 18th day of July, 1904, in a certain action in the Circuit Court for said county and state, wherein the Washington National Building, Loan and Investment Association, a corporation, Plaintiff, recovered judgment against Johannes Abrahamick, Antonio Abrahamick, Elsie Myers, William Berger, J. P. Williams, as administrator of the estate of Antonio Abrahamick, deceased, and J. P. Williams as administrator of the estate of Hermine Abrahamick, deceased, for the sum of fifteen hundred ninety-two and 39/100 (\$1592.39) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the 16th day of May, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described property to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot ten (10) in block five (5) in the town of Heppner, running thence south seventy (70) feet, thence west thirty (30) feet, thence north seventy (70) feet, thence east thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning, according to the plat of the said town of Heppner, as the same appears in the records of the county of Morrow, taken and levied upon as the property of the said defendants, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of said Plaintiff, and against said defendants, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

E. M. SHUTT, Sheriff.

By W. O. HILL, Deputy.

Dated at Heppner, Or., July 13, 1904. 100-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Isolated Tract—Public Land Sale.)

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on July 28, 1904, the following tract of land, to-wit:

The SE 1/4, SW 1/4, section 21, SW 1/4, section 28, T. 3 S., R. 26 E., W. 1 M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

99-4

Michael T. Nolan, Register.

U. S. Land Office The Dalles, Or., June 29, 1904.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Isolated Tract) Public Land Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, United States Revised Statutes, as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., on the 26th day of August, 1904, at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit:

The SW 1/4, NW 1/4, section 31, T. 4 S., R. 25 E., W. 1 M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

99-4

Michael T. Nolan, Register.

U. S. Land Office The Dalles, Oregon, June 29, 1904.

Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Morrow County.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of M. M. Lichtenal, deceased, by the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon.

All persons having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned at the law office of Redfield & Van Vactor in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, with proper vouchers attached within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

First publication July 21, 1904.

GEO. CONSEK, Administrator of the estate of M. M. Lichtenal, deceased.

Redfield & Van Vactor attorneys for administrator. 100-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Public Land Sale (Isolated Tract.)

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, United States Revised Statutes, as amended by act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on the 28th day of July, 1904, at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit:

The E 1/2, SW 1/4, section 19, W 1/2, SW 1/4, section 13, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, and NW 1/4, SW 1/4, section 15, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, section 22, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, section 23, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, section 25, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, and NW 1/4, section 26, and NE 1/4, NE 1/4, section 27, T. 4 S., R. 25 E., W. 1 M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

96-101

ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at LaGrande, Or., June 9, 1904.

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 Walter Crawford, county clerk at Heppner, Oregon, on July 23, 1904, to-wit:

HORACE M. YOAKUM, of Heppner, Oregon, H. E. No. 9910, for the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, and SW 1/4, section 21, T. 4 S., R. 25 E., W. 1 M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis A. Florence, Sterling P. Florence, Walter Crosby, and Sherman Shaw all of Heppner, Oregon.

95-100

E. W. DAVIS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Public Land Sale (Isolated Tract.)

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 26th day of July, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit:

NW 1/4, NW 1/4, section 19, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, section 17, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, and NW 1/4, section 20, T. 4 S., R. 25 E., W. 1 M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, June 14th, 1904.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at LaGrande, Oregon, June 30, 1904.

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 G. W. Rea, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on August 17, 1904, viz: H. E. No. 1148.

CHARLES FORTUNE, of Heppner, Oregon, for the W 1/2, NW 1/4, and W 1/2, SW 1/4, section 2, T. 2 S., R. 25 E., W. 1 M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elmer Scott, J. W. Brandt, Roy Voign, and T. D. Matlock, all of Heppner, Oregon.

98-103

E. W. DAVIS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, THE Dalles, Oregon, June 17, 1904.

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 W. Stevens, of Hardman, county of Morrow, state of Oregon, has on June 3, 1904, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1911, for the purchase of 8 1/2 sections of section 24 in township 5 S. R. 25 E. W. 1 M. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the county clerk of Morrow county, at Heppner, Or., on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1904.

He names as witnesses: Edwin S. Cox, George W. Chapin and Allen Roberts, all of Hardman, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of September, 1904.

July 14-sep5

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Public Land Sale (Isolated Tract.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on July 28, 1904, the following tract of land, to-wit:

The SE 1/4, SW 1/4, section 21, SW 1/4, section 28, T. 3 S., R. 26 E., W. 1 M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

96-101

ANNE M. LANG, Receiver.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, June 14th, 1904.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Isolated Tract) Public Land Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., on the 26th day of August, 1904, at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit:

The E 1/2, SW 1/4, section 2, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, section 13, T. 4 S., R. 25 E., W. 1 M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

99-4

Michael T. Nolan, Register.

U. S. Land Office The Dalles, Or., June 29, 1904.