# HOME OF THE DIAMOND.

## FAMOUS FIELDS AND MINES IN SOUTH AMERICA AND AFRICA.

**How the Precious Stones Were First Discovered—Searching the Stomachs of Slaughtered Animals—Valuable Gems Which Were Bought for Small Sums.**

Diamonds were first found in India, and at one time the mines near Golconda were very productive of stones of great size and brilliancy. Asia controlled the diamond markets for years, and only lost its hold when, early in the eighteenth century, some natives of Brazil were found playing at cards. They were using stones for counters, and these stones were rough, but very valuable, diamonds. This was in the province of Minas Geraes, in which mines were worked as early as 1720, and where diamonds are still found.

When the news of the first discovery spread there was a rush of fortune hunters to Brazil, and gems were hunted in very singular style. Every bird that came within range was shot, and the contents of its craw inspected with greedy eagerness and often with great success. Small diamonds were also occasionally found in the stomachs of slaughtered animals, and this led to a careful overhauling of every carcass. On one occasion a gem of seven carats was found in the tangled locks of a negro slave. Scores of slaves had their wool shaved off at once, but no diamonds were found by the barbers.

While the ignorant were hunting in this irregular manner and trusting to chance the more experienced were digging mines. The best diamonds were found near the surface, and only ten or twelve feet of soil was removed. The soil was of the usual diamond indicating nature. It was piled in small heaps by the side of a natural or artificial stream, and washed in long troughs by slaves. The overseers occupied seats on elevated ground or on stands erected for the purpose, and were able to watch the washers very closely.

The slaves washed with great care, for the finding of a diamond of eighteen or more carats was rewarded with freedom, and many hundred slaves were lucky enough to secure their papers in this manner. In 1754 the Bahia mines were discovered, and more recently diamonds have been found in many other provinces of Brazil. In some years the value of the gems exported has exceeded $5,000,000; of recent years, however, the output has not been so heavy. At first Brazilian diamonds were not popular in Europe, and there was an idea that they were off in brilliancy and generally inferior to the Asiatic article. But this was evidently mere prejudice, for some of the South American gems have a world wide reputation. The "Star of the South," an irregular dodecahedron, weighed 124 carats when cut, and an octahedron, found in the same mine, weighed nearly as much.

The great diamond fields of today are in South Africa, where the production has been so great as to cause apprehensions as to the maintenance of prices. In 1867 John O'Reilly, while traveling in the Transvaal, ate dinner at the house of a settler named Nelkirk. On the table there was a collection of Orange river stones, and O'Reilly selected one which he believed to be a diamond, and asked if he might take it. He was referred to its owner, a bushman named Jacobs, who parted with it without a moment's consideration. Mr. O'Reilly sent the stone to Dr. Atherstone, of Graham Town, and received $3,500 for it. The gem weighed 21¼ carats, and was on view at the Paris exhibition. O'Reilly and Acting Civil Commissioner Boyes used the $2,500 as working capital, and commenced a prospecting tour after diamonds.

Others joined them, but for over two years their efforts were unsuccessful, and they were unable to find any diamondiferous earth. But in 1869 Mr. Nelkirk traded about $2,000 worth of cattle for the famous "Star of South Africa" diamond, which had been found by a Hottentot. The trade proved an excellent one, for the wonderful diamond was speedily sold by its new owner for $50,000, or about 40 per cent. of its value. The "Star" weighed 83½ carats in the rough and 46½ carats when cut. It formed the most striking feature of the Countess of Dudley's famous collection of jewels. During the year 1870 the rush to the Transvaal commenced. Fully 10,000 miners deserted California and Australia for South Africa, and huge mining camps were established in likely and unlikely spots. Few of the newcomers were experts in diamonds or diamond seeking, and for a time results were far from encouraging.

The Orange River Valley was examined by prospecting parties and finally abandoned. Then there was a rush up the Vaal river to where the town of Barkly now stands. Here was the center of the rich diamond district, and fortunes were speedily made by some of the pioneers. The usual drawbacks of mining camps—fever, famine and hostile natives—beset the miners and many perished. The nearest town was at Port Elizabeth, over 500 miles distant. It cost $250 for team hire and provisions, and large numbers who were without funds started on foot, only to perish by the way. The conveyances were heavy wagons, very stoutly built and without springs. Not less than eight span of bullocks had to be hitched to each wagon, which had to be dragged over rocks, across rivers and through forests, jerking the riders off their seats and destroying the baggage. Explosives could not be hauled, owing to the concussion.

The road now is easier to travel, and a railroad has been built along it, the result being many more luxuries and comforts for the miners; but in the 70's the miner's life was a hazardous one, and although several got rich, many more either died in the camps or went home invalided.

The first five mines in operation were the De Beers, Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, Colesberg Kopsje and Kimberley. These have held first place in importance against all rivals, and have recently been incorporated into a syndicate controlled by the De Beers Consolidated Mine company.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### "Last Scene of All."

A strange, terrible event that was which happened in the Lyceum theatre in New York, when death suddenly laid his hand on the comedian of the play, Charles B. Bishop. He was a merry soul, genial, jolly and kindly, a favorite with the other actors. He went on the stage gayly and jauntily, made the audience room ring with laughter and passed behind the scenes. There had been no intimation, not a word of warning, that he was ill. Suddenly he entered the stage manager's room. He felt a pain in his left side, he said. Help was summoned instantly, but when it came only a dead man lay there, clad still in the grotesque garments that had provoked many a round of mirth, with dead eyes staring above the painted cheeks and eyebrows. The comedy actor's soul had passed behind the scenes. Behind the stage the curtain had been rung down. A dread, mysterious hand had stopped the play, the hand that signals the end of all dramas, on the mimic stage and the real one.

# BEAUTIFUL OLD RUGS.

## SOME OF PECULIAR PATTERN MADE OVER A CENTURY AGO.

**The Most Expensive Rugs Are Made of the Wool from the Angora Goat—Prices Varying from $10 to $1,600—Richer in Tone After Years of Wear.**

In a small room on the second floor of a building near Broad and Market streets, Newark, a young Armenian sat on a pile of soft and velvety rugs, describing to a number of people in the apartment the quality of the goods, some of which were over 100 years old. On the floor lay a fine Bokhara rug, valued at $75, and made, it was said, anywhere from 100 to 150 years ago. It was of peculiar pattern, hardly two of any of the similar figures being alike in every particular. Where in one figure there was a back ground of red in another there was white. Blue was placed in some but omitted in others, and various other peculiarities were noticed showing that different colors had been used and that different women had worked at the same rug. The most admired feature of the rug was its beautiful gloss, which changed as the light struck it.

THE ARMENIAN RUG MAKER.

The Armenian arose from his seat, and, taking hold of one side of the rug, swung it around. Instantly all the colors assumed a dark hue, with here and there, where the light fell directly on the rug, a bright spot. Another turn was given, and all the warm, bright colors comprising the rug were brought out like a flash.

"The gloss is obtained," the Armenian explained, "by constant wear for many years. A rug does not get any gloss until it has been used for fifty years, and sometimes it even takes longer than that. For this reason principally you can buy a new rug a good deal cheaper than an old rug. There are other reasons, however, why the old rugs are more valuable. Formerly the best wool was used. Now, however, much of the best wool is sent to Europe, where it commands high prices. Formerly, also, vegetable dyes were used entirely. Now mineral dyes have been introduced, and many of the rugs are dyed with mineral and vegetable dyes combined. The most expensive rugs are made of wool from the Angora goat.

"I sold one to W. K. Vanderbilt, in New York, that was over 400 years old. A gentleman in Wilkesbarre, Pa., bought one that was over 200 years old. He paid $500 for it, and it contained twelve patches, some of which were four or five inches square. These holes are caused from constant wear in those places. In Scranton there is a gentleman whose father was a missionary to Turkey. The latter bought a rug forty-eight years ago, but it has not got the gloss on it yet. At my home in Asia Minor we have a rug my grandfather had fifty years ago. This is a different kind from the Bokhara, however, and does not get glossy.

"The gloss has to be obtained from constant wear. If it be obtained by other and quicker means it is not the same. Take such a rug and put it in water, and it will lose the gloss. These old rugs are cleaned in Turkey by placing them in the river, and then allowing them to dry in the sun. They do not lose their gloss. After years of wear the colors change, but they become simply more subdued and richer in tone, and are more highly prized on that account."

ASTONISHING WEIGHT.

The speaker went to one corner of the room and lifted a rug 5½ feet long by 3 1-3 feet wide.

"Try and lift that," he said.

The reporter took hold of it and held it out. It felt like so much lead.

"That is a Tiflis rug, and it weighs twenty-five or thirty pounds at least. Such rugs as this have the longest nap, and they are considered most useful as bedroom rugs. Most of them sell for from $10 to $100, although large ones bring as much as $500. Some antiques, measuring 7x16 feet, have brought $300 or $300. The Bokhara, however, is the most expensive and the finest of the Angora wool rugs. They are more glossy than any other in Turkish goods. Next to these the antique Daghestan and Kazak rugs are the glossiest and finest. The latter is a closer woven rug than the former, this constituting the main difference between them. The Kourdistan rugs are also very costly, and are among the heaviest. One, 12 by 16 feet, weighing 125 pounds, brings about $500.

"Almost any amount of money can be placed in a rug. An Albany judge, I heard, paid recently in New York $1,600 for one. The largest Turkish rug ever made was made for the sultan about a year and a half ago, in honor of his birthday anniversary. It was 25 yards long by 18 wide, and took forty women three years to make it. It was presented to the sultan by some wealthy men.

"It is difficult to say how long it would take to make a rug. The Turkish rugs are made by farmers' wives and the poorer class after they are through with their day's work, just as fancy work is made here. They are not made with the intention of selling them, although it is not difficult for agents traveling through the country to buy them. Women don't work in factories as they do here, but there is certain kind of work which the manufacturers bring around to the houses to be done. Women in our country haven't the privileges of going out and seeing each other that they have here. They earn a living, however, making what are called Bagdad portieres, one of which you see hanging on the wall there."—Newark Advertiser.

### What the World's Population Would Do.

If we reckon the population of the globe at one thousand two hundred millions of human beings there would be room for them all on the frozen surface of the lake of Constance (Switzerland), and the crush would not be so very great either, as there would be a space four feet square for each person. If the ice were to break, and the whole human race were thus to sink into the watery grave, the level of the lake would only be raised six inches.—London Tit-Bits.

### Yellowstone.

It has been said, and it is probably true, that no other tract of land sixty miles square in the world contains so many natural wonders as Yellowstone park. The park, indeed, might be a bit of land from some other planet, pieced into our earth, so far as resemblance to any other locality is concerned. The canyon of the Yellowstone river is a thousand feet deep, and the stream plunges into it over a precipice 300 feet high.

The time will undoubtedly come when the Yellowstone will be one of the greatest health resorts on the globe. The geysers or boiling mineral springs are the most wonderful feature. Some of the large ones hurl water to a height of 300 feet. When the silica and other minerals held in solution crystallize, orange, yellow and red tints of almost unearthly brilliancy appear. Scientists have decided that the Yellowstone wonders were produced by volcanic action. Volcanic fires far below the surface of the earth heat the waters of underground streams into steam. In seeking to escape the steam hurls the mud and water out with it.

# LAND OF KING ARTHUR.

## SIGHTS SEEN ON A JOURNEY ROUND THE CORNISH COAST.

**A Point That Resembles Some Couchant Wild Beast—The Uncanny "West Barbary" Moorlands—Birthplace of the Legend of King Arthur and Guinevere.**

Jutting far out from England into the furious Atlantic is a bit of rock-buttressed land of most singular shape which sustains a distinct and interesting people. Its geographic contour suggests the curious silhouette of some couchant gigantic mastiff, or huge wild beast. It is easy to see in its southernmost outreaching, its two powerful fore feet; in its northern coastline its braced and bristling back; in its most northern projection an erect and pugnacious tail; in its eastern Devonshire boundary its massive haunches and hind feet, wedged against the eternal granite of Devon.

A WIDE VIEW.

Standing upon Hensbarrow, one of its drear and highest peaks, one can see smiling Devon to the east; almost to Land's End, its farthest westward wall; to Lizard Head, its remotest southern headland; across its entire reach of hills and moorlands far out upon St. George's channel to the northwest, and over the white sails of fisher and coaster to the southeast, where the savage sea lashes and fumes in vain about the most furious of all mariner's beacons, the wondrous Eddystone light.

But standing there, with all this majestic cyclorama before you, desolation only is apparent to the eye. The moorlands stretch dolorously as if in boundless loneliness. The tors and hills are bleak and bare. The whole face of nature seems torn and scarred, as by tremendous elemental struggles. A myriad hissing fragments of exploded planets hurled in awful upper rain upon this land could have left no more unsightly hurts upon it. Yet all these caverns and chasms which disfigure it were made by the hand of man. Its granite, shale and slate hide copper, tin and iron. For more than 3,000 years its surface has been cleft, and its depths gored and bored, until its face is pitted as if with extinct volcanoes, whose bases were honeycombed to a mile's depth, and, laterally, so far outward beneath the ocean, that its very shell was cracked and broken, until, to prevent the sea dropping through, the bottom was stuffed and plugged and soldered like a leaky basin!

Almost until today, as time is measured, this land to the rest of England was a veritable terra incognita. "West Barbary" it was called to fitly describe its uncanniness, its supposed ignorance and its popularly accredited semi-barbarism. Of its 400,000 souls, one-eighth, from youth to death, in darkness pick and blast in shift and drift beneath its wind swept moors. Until a century since a distinct language was spoken, preached and taught. Today in the larger towns "the purest English spoken" is said to prevail; but again today not a league from these towns among fisher folk, miners and peasants, an ordinary Englishman or American can scarcely understand a word uttered.

KING ARTHUR'S LAND.

Yet here are life and scene of the greatest fascination; both life and scene of simplicity, beauty and grandeur; while romance and legend glow wonderously in every tor, combe and stream; romance and legend the oldest and most winsome in all England. For here lived, or were born to deathless legend, Arthur, Launcelot and Guinevere, and the brave old Round Table Knights. This wild and sturdy land is King Arthur's land. It is Cornwall.

The writer began his journey around the Cornwall coast from the little seaport bathing place of Bude, on Bude bay, not more than two leagues from the northern boundary of King Arthur's land. Beyond this for a dreary distance, above you stretch treeless downs, below you are jagged cliffs, and beyond these, nothing but myriads of sea fowl and the measureless sea. At High Cliff one stands over 700 feet above the ocean, where every landward sound is annihilated by the thunders of the sea, but one of the finest coast views in all England is provided. Not four miles further down the coast you come as to a Mecca of hallowed romance to wild and drear Tintagel. What matter it whether romance or fact coined the sterling gold that rings through the legend old. Call it fact, because it was good, and made a "stainless king." So there before you on that wave lashed, almost island promontory, stands today the still easily traced remains of Tintagel of old! Here was the very landing place of King Uther. Here Uther Pendragon besieged the duke of Cornwall in his twin castles, Tintagel and Terrabil, slew him, and the same day married the dead duke's wailing wife, Ygrayne, to whom in time a boy was born. The enchanter Merlin reared the child Arthur under good Sir Ector's care, and restored to him the kingdom of Cornwall on Pendragon's death. The noble Arthur instituted the Order of Knights of the Round Table, whose saintly acts, in the service of God and man, until they fell into sin, are the most shining deeds of all tradition; he loved only and married Guinevere, whom Launcelot, his dearest friend, betrayed; and at last, receiving his death wound in the battle with his rebellious nephew's forces, just over there at Camelford, but two leagues from where you stand in the ruins of Tintagel, Arthur bade his last loyal knight, Sir Bedevere, carry him to Dozmare Pool—also but a little distance away, where the Cornish demon Tregeagle once had his dwelling—fling his sword Excalibur therein, when a boat rowed by three queens appeared. These queens lifting him in, wailed over him, and they all sailed away over the mere to the "island valley of Avillion" that his "grievous wound might be healed."—Cor. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Most intelligent people would have liked to see Canada invited to join in the deliberations of the international congress at Washington, and many have wondered why she was not asked. The reason was that, however friendly our government feels to Canada, she cannot take part in this congress because she is not a nation.

Mr. Edward O. Leech, the new director of the mint, was once a noted baseball player. Numerous gentlemen, who have lately attained distinction, were once first class baseball players, several of them being clergymen. The health and energy they got from following the national game helped them to success on the field of life afterwards.

Still, 1889, the year of flood, disaster of storm and cyclone, maintains its record. One day there come particulars of the floods and volcanic eruptions in Japan, in which many thousand lives were lost, the next day come news of the foundering of thirty-five vessels in a cyclone in Mexican waters, while the third day ushers in a terrific gale throughout western Europe, attended with loss of life and immense destruction.

### WOMAN.

When with a smile your argument she hears,
She has resolved your wishes to obey,
But when she meets your reasoning with tears,
Be sure the woman means to have her way.

O woman, thou wert fashioned to beguile,
The poet sings. A libel surely this,
They who have known the sunshine of her smile
Swear she was made to comfort and to bless.

A pretty girl delights the gazer's eyes,
But beauty never can with love compare;
Her home a handsome woman beautifies,
A loving one diffuses sunshine there.

Although 'gainst lovely woman cynics prate,
Men know it is her nature to be true,
And certainly her virtue should be great,
Since frequently it must suffice for two.
—Exchange.

### THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

**A Colored Man Demonstrated His Capacity as a Devourer of Watermelons.**

There was a grocery just across from the depot, and on a bench under the window were seven large watermelons. A short, cadaverous looking colored man sat on a baggage truck looking across at the grocery. After a bit one of our crowd sauntered up to him and carelessly observed:

"Some fine melons over there."

"Deed dey is, boss," was the reply.

"Do colored folks ever eat watermelons?"

"Dogs dey? Does dey eat watermellyons! I should reckon to consider dat dey did!"

"Is that so? How many colored men about your size would it take to get away with one large melon?"

"How man? Say, boss, 'pears to me you doan' lib in dis kentry."

"No; I'm just over from England."

"Dat accounts. Yer doan' know us. How many would it take? You'd better ax how many mellyons would be wanted fur one cull'd passon named Josephus Pardon."

"You don't mean you could eat a whole one?"

"Doan' I. If I can't eat de hull seben, I'll go off to de swamp an' die!"

We chipped in to buy up the lot and give the man the golden opportunity of his life. The melons were brought over and laid in a row, and Josephus removed his hat and coat and let out his leather belt three notches, and sat down with his back braced against a box.

Rip! went the knife as he got the word, and the storm had burst. He cut the melon into four pieces, dropped the knife, and in just two minutes by the watch nothing was left but a heap of rinds and a handful of seed. A second was rolled over to him and he gained five seconds on his other time. On the third he lost ten seconds, and on the fourth nearly a minute. He cut the fifth, ate a quarter of it, and then stood up to inquire:

"Was it spected dat I was to eat de hull seben right down?"

"Oh, no. The idea was to see how many you could eat at once."

"Well, I'se a leetle disapp'inted in myself. I did believe I could git away wid de lot in 'bout half an hour, but I'se sorter filled upon fo'. Reckon I hain't feelin overly well an' dat de dozen turnips I ate dis mawnin' hev sorter held me off. If you would be so kind as to give me 'bout five minutes to finish de rest of dis, an' den let me take de odder two down dar in de bush by myself, I'm a-believin' dar won't be nothin' left by sun high."

He soon finished the fifth, and then took a melon under each arm and made for a thicket down the track. Twenty minutes after he left the train came along, and as we rode past the thicket Josephus rose up with a solitary melon in his hands, bowed his thanks and shouted:

"I'se gwine ter do it, white man! It's de only one left, an' I'll git away wid him befo' you dun got down to Peersburg!"—New York Sun.

### Caoutchouc.

Caoutchouc, or India rubber, is the sap of several different plants and trees growing in tropical regions, but is most largely obtained from a South American plant. It is white like the juice of milkweed when it exudes from the plant, but becomes black from the effects of smoke, to the action of which it is subjected in the process of curing. When it is obtained from trees the sap is gathered by tapping the trees after a fashion not altogether unlike that by which the sap is extracted from maple trees for making maple sugar. It is evaporated to remove the water, and then a stick or "hat" is dipped into it, and the sap taken up is held for some time in the smoke of a fire of nuts. This is repeated till the hat is loaded, when the caoutchouc is taken off and dried for shipping. When obtained from plants, the fiber is macerated and the sap extracted by evaporation. The raw rubber thus obtained has to pass through extended and complicated refining processes after its arrival in this country before it is ready for the purposes of the manufacturer.—Good Housekeeping.

### His Own Surgeon.

An old gentleman in Biddeford named Lombard Dion has suffered much from what seemed to be an out growth from a bad corn on the bottom of his foot, but which the physicians say was dry gangrene, caused by a heart trouble. The foot would have been amputated long ago, had it not been feared that the sufferer, who is 80 years old, would not survive an operation. The pain was so intolerable, however, that the gritty old gentleman decided to attend to amputation himself. While alone in the house, he took out his knife and cut four toes off. Later, finding that the remaining toe bothered him in bandaging his foot, he cut that off also. A few days later, his sufferings not having abated, he cut into the foot with a razor, below the instep, and broke off and pulled out all but two of the bones of the lower foot. During his self performed operation he lost much blood, and upon one occasion he buried his naked foot in dry lime to stop the flow. A doctor has since relieved him of the offending member, and he is now able to walk about the dooryard with the aid of a crutch.—Lewiston Journal.

### Breathless Transit.

Here is a new idea sure. Recall to your mind the roller coaster machines you have seen at summer resorts, whirling down one incline and up another at fearful speed. Then recall again the toboggan slides you have seen or read about in winter and you will have the idea. Maj Benjamin S. Henning, of New York, proposes to construct a passenger and light freight railway on this principle. The first experiment will be in the direction of securing rapid transit between the cities of New York and Brooklyn. A steep incline will be constructed on each bank of East river. Beginning at the top of the incline, the cars will shoot down it into a tunnel under the river bed. The momentum acquired will carry them across under the river and bring them to the foot of a similar incline on the other side. Here a grip cable will attach itself to them without the loss of a moment and drag them up the opposite incline. It is "estimated" that one minute will be required to make the trip from one city to the other.


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### Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF CLACKAMAS.

SUIT IN EQUITY TO DISSOLVE A MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

John Gillett, Plaintiff
vs
Angie Ellmire Gillett, Defendant.

TO ANGIE ELLMIRE GILLETT, SAID DEFENDANT:

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the first day of April, 1890, the same being the first day of the next regular term of said court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to wit, for the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant herein and for the extinguishment of any claim or interest that defendant may have in or to certain land in the complaint described.

Published by order of Honorable Frank J. Taylor, judge of said court duly made on the 17th day of February, 1890.

S. HYELAT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

2-27-90-4-24-7-10

### SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

V. O. Harding, Plaintiff
vs
Henry Ones, and Laura Ones, defendants.

TO HENRY ONES AND LAURA ONES, THE SAID DEFENDANTS:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are summoned and required to appear in the above entitled Court on or before the first Monday in April, which will be the first day of April A. D. 1890, and answer the complaint filed in the above entitled suit, or for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Said relief consists in a decree for a decree against said Henry Ones and Laura Ones for twelve hundred dollars in gold coin, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum since the 20th day of August, 1888, and one hundred and fifty dollars, Attorney's fee in this suit, also for costs and disbursements, and also for a decree against the said defendants foreclosing a mortgage given by Henry Ones and Laura Ones to the plaintiff, on the sw ¼ of sec 28, T 3 S, R 1 E, Willamette meridian, in Clackamas county, Oregon, which mortgage is recorded on pages 405 and 406, in book "P" of the record of mortgages in Clackamas County, Oregon, and directing said land to be sold to the purpose of making the money due the plaintiff as said mortgage.

This summons is published pursuant to an order made by Hon. Frank J. Taylor, Judge of said Court on December 11, 1889.

BURNEY & RABIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR., Feb. 17, 1890.

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 of the U. S. land office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, May 2, 1890, viz: George E. Ogilvie, Homestead Entry, No. 5259, for the S ½ of SE and NE ¼ of SW ¼ of section 14, T 3 S, R 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. F. Palmateer, E. A. Wilcox, John C. Tracy, and J. W. Palmateer, all of Carfoxville, Clackamas county, Oregon. J. T. APPERSON, Register.

2-27-90—38-6

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR., Feb. 17, 1890.

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 of the U. S. land office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, May 5, 1890, viz: William Bosch, Homestead Entry, No. 8425, for the E ½ of SE ¼ of section 9, T 2 S, R 5 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. Metzgin, T. D. Phelps, C. Cole, and C. Bailey, all of Sandy, Clackamas county, Oregon. J. T. APPERSON, Register.

2-27-90—38-6

### Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have been by the Honorable County Court of Clackamas county, State of Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the estate of George Albright, deceased. Therefore all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, properly verified, to me, at the office of Hakman & Roberts, at Clackamas within six months from the date of this notice, and all parties indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle at once.

J. H. HICKMAN, Administrator of the Estate of George Albright, deceased.

February 24th, 1890. 2-27-90—38-5-42.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR., Feb. 15, 1890.

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 of the U. S. land office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, April 29, 1890, viz: Giovanni Tarelli, Homestead Entry, No. 5515, for the lots 1 and 2, and SE ¼ of NE ¼, and NE ¼ of SE ¼ of section 4, T 2 S, R 2 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: T. D. Phelps, S. E. Jones, P. Harris, and P. McAdams, all of Sandy, Clackamas county, Oregon. J. T. APPERSON, Register.

2-20-90—37-6.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR., Feb. 15, 1890.

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 of the U. S. land office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, April 28, 1890, viz: Gabriel Norris, Homestead Entry, No. 5049, for the NW ¼ of sec 14, T 2 S, R 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. Boring, D. Vincent, J. Walton, and G. Basey, all of Damascus, Clackamas county, Oregon. J. T. APPERSON, Register.

2-20-90—37-6.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR., Feb. 15, 1890.

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 of the U. S. land office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, April 25, 1890, viz: James Jr. Gibson, heir at law of Harry Gibson, deceased: Homestead Entry No. 5093, for the N ½ of NW ¼ of section 2, T 3 S, R 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove deceased entryman's continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. Carter, H. Hoffmeister, and C. Cassidy, all of Eagle Creek, Clackamas county, Oregon; W. F. Palmateer of Clarinville, Clackamas county Oregon. J. T. APPERSON, Register.

2-20-90—37-6

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR., Feb. 13, 1890.

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 of the U. S. land office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday, April 23, 1890, viz: Ole Nelson, for the lots 3 and 4, of section 3, T 3 S, R 2 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: T. D. Phelps, S. E. Jones, P. Harris, and P. McAdams, all of Sandy, Clackamas county, Oregon. J. T. APPERSON, Register.

2-20-90—37-6.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OR., Feb. 15, 1890.

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 county clerk of Multnomah county, at Portland, Oregon, on Monday, April 21, 1890, viz: William M. Hardin, Homestead Entry, No. 5036, for the SW ¼ of section 24, township 1 S, R 4 E