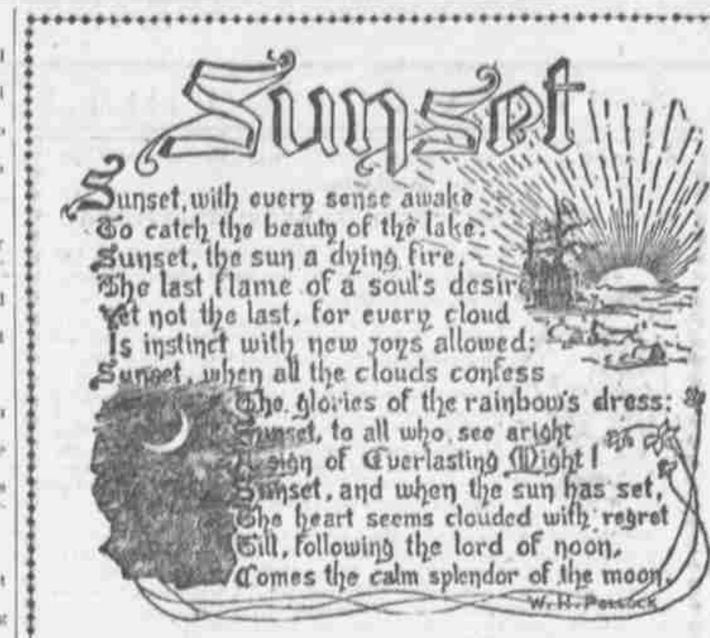
WHEN I GET RICH.

When I get rich, oh, many things I'll do;
For all poor folks whose lives are full of care,
Their days, now drear, I'll make so sweet and fair,
They'll know no grief, no sorrow, no despair
When I get rich!

When I get rich the friends I love so dear
Shall know no more those weary, toilsome hours;
I'll light their skies with sunshine, and the showers
Will scatter on their pathway fairest flowers,
When I get rich!

When you get rich! Those friends you loved so well
May not be here, but far beyond the skies,
And never know the hidden love that lies
Within your heart—ah! foolish, vain surmise—
When you get rich!

Wait not till rich, but haste to do it now!
Yes, scatter sunshine—dry the falling tear—
Light up with hope the darkened heart and drear,
That may be near you—oh, ne'er mind the year
When you get rich!

—Freeman's Journal.

HER IDEAL.

He glanced out of the window at the gleaming avenue, and watched the snow-flakes hurrying to find their places there, only to be relentlessly trodden under foot by passing pedestrians; and then he looked back again to the bright, girlish face opposite him.

"Ideals are all very well in their way," he ventured, lazily. "They afford pleasure, I suppose, to the person indulging in them, undoubted amusement to him who has to hear of them; and, besides this, they have two other advantages, their harmlessness, and their convenient submission to being

"IDEALS ARE VERY WELL IN THEIR WAY."

twisted about to suit all circumstances."

She looked at him as he finished speaking, and he smiled at the indignant flash of her eyes.

"Do you not agree with me, Miss Louise?" he asked, good-naturedly.

"You know I do not," she exclaimed, with warmth. "You are only airing some of your wretched cynicisms because you know how I despise them; as for ideals, I believe in them, and do not understand your assertion that they will bear twisting about."

"Perhaps I am wrong there; but, to illustrate, I believe most girls have their ideal lover."

He paused.

"Well, go on," she said, coolly. "You don't expect me to answer for more than one girl, do you?"

"Certainly not," he resumed, "but don't they generally declare that, if that paragon neglects to appear on the scene, they will never marry?"

"They may."

"Now do you think this ideal ever comes?"

"Of course I do," she answered, earnestly. "What would life be worth if it did not?"

"Has yours?" he queried, softly.

"I don't see what that has to do with the matter," she retorted, with dignity and pink cheeks. "Let us keep to the subject, please."

"Certainly. Well, granted that some do appear at the proper time and in the proper place, you know that that is the exception. Now for the point of my explanation: It is very easy, is it not, to cause your ideal to undergo a change—gradually, of course—until it becomes a reality in a form less perfect, perhaps, more human than before?"

"Some people may find it so, but not many, I think."

"Would not you?" he asked, quickly.

"Since you insist on being personal, I may as well admit that nothing would induce me to alter my ideal."

"I see there is no use in trying to convert you?"

"Not the slightest."

"The least you can do, then, it seems to me," he continued, "is to introduce the gentleman to me. I am quite ready to listen to a lengthy description."

"Are you so much in need of amusement, then," she asked, reproachfully, "after all my efforts to entertain you?"

"Go on," he commanded, with a wave of his hand, "I am waiting."

"Well, where shall I begin?"

"First, what does he look like?"

"I thought that was a girl's question," she suggested, mischievously. "Really I have not thought much about his personal appearance, except that he must not be handsome. Handsome men are always conceited."

"Miss Louise, excuse a personal question, and one that has nothing whatever to do with the subject, but did you ever hear any one accuse me of being—well, passably good-looking?"

"Yes, indeed," she replied, promptly. "Edith Harland assured me that you were by far the handsomest man at the ball, the other night, and Alice Barnett admires you more than Mr. Courtenay, and you know everybody raves over him; and Marie——"

"That will do. Proceed."

"Well, he must be tall."

"Would six feet two suit you?"

"Oh, no, too tall. Six feet is quite enough for me; and then, I prefer light hair and brown eyes, and——" Just then a pair of gray ones met her own, and she stopped abruptly.

"What is the matter?"

"Oh, I think you have heard enough."

"Yes, I believe I have; now I want you to listen to me for a few minutes. Did you ever guess that in spite of all my talking, I too, had my ideals?"

"Impossible," she murmured.

"And," he continued, "what is more remarkable, I have found mine."

"Indeed!"

"Shall I describe her?"

"I would rather not—that is, it isn't necessary."

"No, I don't think it is, but do you believe there is any hope for me?"

Her face was on fire, and the hand which held her needle trembled nervously, but he persisted.

"Is there?" he repeated, gently.

She raised her head and whispered softly, "Perhaps."

"But, Louise," he protested, "my eyes are gray."

"Are they?" she asked, in affected surprise.

"And I thought you preferred light hair."

"So I do—for girls."

"I measure six feet two."

"You don't look a bit over six feet."

"And then, handsome men are so dreadfully conceited."

"Did I ever say I thought you handsome?" she retorted.—New York News.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

What a New York Episcopal Congregation Has Done.

The parishioners of the Church of the Ascension, New York, recently celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of this society. The church is on Fifth avenue, where 10th street crosses it, and when it was begun in 1827, this section was pretty much given over to pasture and timber land and the church was looked upon as an outpost of what might some day be a part of the city. To-day this locality is filled with splendid residences and great commercial buildings and the march of progress has made it down town instead of being the place where the pioneers used to retire early lest wolf and fox might waylay them after dark.

Ascension Church has been fortunate in its pastors, but five serving it since

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

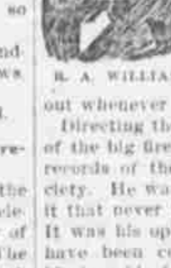
its establishment. The first was Rev. Mantor Eastburn, afterward made bishop of Massachusetts; then Dr. Gregory Thurston, who became bishop of Ohio; John Cotton Smith was third with a 20-year rectorship; Dr. Winchester Donald fourth, and Percy S. Grant the present incumbent, under whom the church has attained its greatest vigor. There are over 1,000 communicants and the donations for church purposes are on an uncommonly generous scale. He is now raising an endowment of $250,000 which will soon be subscribed.

The congregation has given liberally to aid and establish Episcopal mission churches throughout the country. Under Dr. Thurston $275,000 was contributed and distributed in this way. All told over $3,000,000 has been spent in advancing Episcopalianism in fields apart from that occupied by the Church of the Ascension.

VETERAN FIRE CHIEF DIES.

R. A. Williams, Who Fought the Great Chicago Conflagration.

Robert A. Williams, chief of the Chicago Fire Department at the time of the great fire in 1871, died in that city after an illness of four weeks.



R. A. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams was proud of the fact that he had never missed an important fire in Chicago for more than fifty years. Even during the last few years, when he was employed in the County Treasurer's office, he would slip out whenever he heard of a bad blaze.

Directing the department at the time of the big fire, his report is among the records of the Chicago Historical Society. He was able to tell much about it that never found its way into print. It was his opinion that the fire would have been confined to a tract two blocks wide from the starting point to the lake had not the manager of the gas works at Market and Adams street turned the gas into the sewers to avoid an explosion.

DRUGLESS CURE.

Husband's Announcement of His Intentions Worked Wonders.

"John, dear," feebly called the invalid wife, who was supposed to be nearing the end of her earthly career.

"Yes, darling," answered the sorrowing husband. "What is it?"

"When I am gone," she said, "I feel that for the sake of the motherless little ones you should marry again."

"Do you really think it would be best, darling?" asked the faithful John.

"Yes, John, I really do," replied the invalid. "After a reasonable length of time you should seek the companionship of some good woman."

"Do you know, my dear," said the husband, "that you have lifted a great burden from my mind? Now, there is that charming Widow Simkins across the way; she has acted rather friendly toward me ever since you were taken ill. Of course, dear, she could never fill your place; but she is young, plump and pretty, and I'm sure she would do her best to lessen my grief."

"John Henry Jenkins!" exclaimed the female whose days were supposed to be numbered, as she partly raised herself up on the pillow, "if you ever dare install that red-headed, freckle-faced, squint-eyed hussey in my shoes I'll—I'll——" And then she fainted.

But the next day Mrs. Jenkins was able to sit up and two days later she was downstairs.—Chicago News.

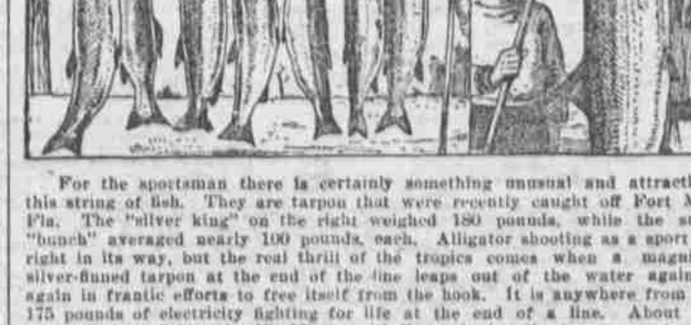
Cod Like Cold Water.

A Christiania professor has discovered that at the Lofoten Islands cod are invariably to be found in waters whose temperature is always between four and five degrees above the freezing point. Norwegian fishermen now make use of the thermometer as a means of detecting the presence of the fish.

In every home there are disagreeable tasks that are left for one person to perform. For instance: Who drowns the kittens at your house?

Paint will make an old house look new, but it won't make an old woman look young.

NOTABLE STRING OF BIG TARPON CAUGHT IN FLORIDA WATERS.



For the sportsman there is certainly something unusual and attractive in this string of fish. They are tarpon that were recently caught off Fort Myers, Fla. The "silver king" on the right weighed 180 pounds, while the smaller "bunch" averaged nearly 100 pounds, each. Alligator shooting as a sport is all right in its way, but the real thrill of the tropics comes when a magnificent silver-finned tarpon at the end of the line leaps out of the water again and again in frantic efforts to free itself from the hook. It is anywhere from 60 to 175 pounds of electricity fighting for life at the end of a line. About every other kind of fishing in Florida is with live bait, but the tarpon can be taken in true sportsmanlike style with a fly. A ripple, a cast beyond, a wild rush, a superb leap, a drag of a hundred yards or more of line, and the fight is begun. It is exhaustion that captures it. Punta Gorda and Fort Myers are the great west coast points for this magnificent sport, and all other kinds of Florida game fish abound there.

ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF LINCOLN

An American Greatly Revered by the Masses in England.

When our Civil War broke out, the supply of cotton to English mills stopped. Hard times followed, and the English working man watched the war with as much anxiety as did any American. James E. Holden, who writes "My Story of Abraham Lincoln" in the Outlook, was born in Lancashire during the cotton famine on a day when there was only half a loaf of bread in the house. The wealthy classes, supposing that the North, if victorious, would not give them cotton, were on the side of the South. But the working people were with Lincoln.

The Emancipation Proclamation is the best-known foreign document among the common people of Lancashire to-day. Many boys and girls have been taught it by their parents, who remember the day it was issued, and can repeat it offhand. A government inspector of schools asked a school of twelve hundred Lancashire children:

"Whom do you regard as the greatest man outside of England?"

Hundreds of voices shouted in chorus, "Abraham Lincoln."

When the question, "Who is the greatest living Englishman?" was put and variously answered—Bright, Gladstone, Thomas Hughes—one little fellow said, "My dad says Lincoln is bigger'n 'm all."

In the Cotton Exchange in Manchester is a stand on which is a miniature bale of raw cotton. Behind it is the inscription: "Part of the first bale of free cotton. Shipped from West Virginia to Liverpool, 1865."

The story of that bale of cotton marks a great holiday in England. Lancashire people walked to Liverpool, got a wagon, trimmed it with bunting and flowers, and put on it the bale of cotton, the flags of England and America, and between them the picture that appeals to plain people in all the world—Abraham Lincoln.

They dragged the wagon through the streets to St. George's Square, where it served as an altar for the Bishop of Manchester, who preached a sermon to twenty thousand people on the lessons of civil liberty.

HIS NERVE FAILED HIM.

Sad, Sad Story of a Twenty-Dollar Panama Hat.

The man looked hang-dog and guilty.

He walked up the steps of his home with his shoulders sort of bunched forward.

There was a furtive, hunted expression on his face.

On his head there was a $20 Panama.

He had paid $20 for it that afternoon.

This is why he looked guilty.

During all of his previous married life he had been staking himself to lids of the $2.38 brand.

But he had been aching and hungering for this $20 top-piece, and in a moment of recklessness he had bought it for himself.

But as he went up the steps he looked mighty hang-dog and guilty.

He knew that when he broke the news to his wife there'd be something doing, and quick, at that.

It made no difference that he had blown her to a $32 spring hat only a month or so ago.

He knew that.

But he had firmly made up his mind on the way up in the car that he'd boldly tell her that he'd dug $20 for the hat, and take what was coming to him.

She was upstairs when he let himself in the front door. He braced himself as he heard her descending the stairs.

He felt that his time was coming pretty swift. As she got to the bottom of the stairs, however, all of his nerve foozled out.

"Why, what a pretty hat!" she exclaimed, picking the hat off the rack as she reached the hall. "How much?"

It was now or never with him.

It was the chance of his life to assert himself and make a stab at picking it up and running away with it.

But his knees shook beneath him, and the hot beads began to pour from his forehead.

"Three-'n'-a-half," he replied, weakly, and then he tossed in bed all night trying to dope it out how he'd explain for the expenditure of the remaining $16.50 that he'd paid for the Panama headgear.—Washington Post.

Accident Gave It Origin.

Some things that fall under one's observation every day and are regarded as commonplace are really somewhat extraordinary. Among these confetti may be mentioned. The history of confetti is rather curious. About ten years ago a large printing works in Paris was turning out immense quantities of calendars, through which a small round hole had to be punched to receive an eyelet for holding the sheets together. A heap of the little circular scraps of paper cut out by the punch accumulated on a table and one of the machine men amused himself by scattering a handful of them over a work-girl's hair. She immediately snatched up a handful and threw them in his face. Other girls followed her example and the first confetti battle began.

The head of the establishment came in when it was at its height, and, being what the Americans call a "smart man," he at once realized that there was "money in it." He ordered special machinery, placed large quantities of the new article on the market, made a fortune and created a new industry. Paris now supplies nearly every part of the civilized world with confetti, and single orders for fifty tons are not uncommon.

Nothing Easier.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, a young couple recently married, were beginning their housekeeping, and were doing the work of putting the rooms in order themselves.

Mr. Bailey was having some trouble in hanging one of the presents, a fine clock, upon the wall of the dining-room.

"Why is it taking you so long, dear," asked the young wife, "to put up that clock?"

"I can't get it plumb," he replied

"Then why don't you send for the plumber?" she asked, in perfect sincerity.—Youth's Companion.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 28, 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.

Annie E. Young,

of Hoquiam, county of Chehalis, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 2382, for the purchase of the w½ sw¼, s½ nw¼ of Section No. 22, Township No. 20 south, of Range 1 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 her claim to said land before Marie L. Ware, United States Commissioner, at Eugene, Oregon, on Friday, the 15th day of August, 1902.

She names as witnesses: Geo. Woolley, of Drain, Oregon; Elmer Woolley, of Drain, Oregon; Geo. W. Shaw, of Drain, Oregon; Hessie M. Crawford, of Hoquaim, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 15th day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 15, 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.

Mrs. Mary L. Robinson,

of Cottage Grove, county of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 2434, for the purchase of the se¼ of Section No. 14, township 22 south, of range 2 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon on Wednesday, the 27th day of August, 1902.

She names as witnesses: John Palmer, Dan Brumbaugh, B. Patten, Tom Blew, all of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 21st day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 14, 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.

Charles W. Van Wormer,

of Princeton, county of Mille Lacs, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2417, for the purchase of the sw¼ of Section No. 21, Township 21 south, Range 6 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 Roseburg, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: De Witt C. Davis, of Drain, Oregon; C. E. Trumble, of Drain, Oregon; J. Van Rhee, of Milaca, Minnesota; Fred Warren, of Milaca, Minnesota.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 21st day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 21, 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.

Joseph E. Young,

of Cottage Grove, county of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2392 for the purchase of the lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 14 and 15 of Section No. 20, Township 22 south, Range 1 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 Roseburg, Oregon, on Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1902.

He names as witnesses: John D. Palmer, Marion W. Davis, Orin Robinson, N. H. Martin, all of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 22nd day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 12, 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.

Miss Louise F. Becker,

of Hibbing, county of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 2283, for the purchase of the se¼ of Section No. 18, Township 21, Range 5 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, 1902.

She names as witnesses: Jacob Van Rhee, of Milaca, Minnesota; G. F. Warren, of Milaca, Minnesota; Mrs. Abbie F. Clark, of Milaca, Minnesota; C. E. Trumble, of Drain, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 21st day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 12, 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.

George F. Warren,

of Milaca, county of Mille Lacs, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 2288, for the purchase of the ne¼ of Section No. 18, township 21 south, of Range 5 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 Roseburg, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: C. E. Trummell, of Drain, Oregon; D. Davis, of Drain, Oregon; J. Van Rhee, of Millack, Minnesota; L. F. Becker, of Hibbing, Minnesota.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 21st day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 12, 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.

Mrs. Abbie F. Clark,

of Milica, county of Mille Lacs, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 2284, for the purchase of the nw¼, being lots 1, 2, e½ nw¼ of Section No. 18, Township 21 south, of Range 5 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, 1902.

She names as witnesses: Miss Louise F. Becker, of Hibbing, Minnesota; G. F. Warren, of Milaca, Minnesota; Jacob Van Rhee, of Milaca, Minnesota; C. E. Trumble, of Drain, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 18th day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 7, 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.

Henry Levi,

of Hoquiam, county of Chehalis, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2351, for the purchase of the nw¼ of Section 14, Township No. 21 south, of range 6 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 Roseburg, Oregon, on Monday, the 18th day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Michel Evaux, of Hoquiam, Washington; George W. Woolley, of Drain, Oregon; G. W. Shaw, of Hoquiam, Washington; Frank A. Gillett, of Hoquiam, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 18th day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 12, 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.

Jacob Van Rhee,

of Milaca, county of Mille Lacs, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2287, for the purchase of the ne¼ of Section No. 24, Township 21, Range 6 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 Roseburg, Or., on Thursday, the 21st day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Miss Louise F. Becker, of Hibbing, Minnesota; G. F. Warren, of Milaca, Minnesota; Mrs. Abbie F. Clark, of Milaca, Minnesota; C. E. Trumble, of Drain, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 21st day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 14, 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.

De Witt C. Davis,

of Drain, county of Douglas, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 2416, for the purchase of the nw¼ of Section No. 24, township 21 south, Range 6 west, and will offer proof to show that the land is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: G. W. Van Wormer, of Princeton, Minnesota; C. E. Trumble, of Drain, Oregon; J. Van Rhee, of Milaca, Minnesota; Fred Warren, of Milaca, Minnesota.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 21st day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon May 26, 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.

Anna J. Cheney,

of Cottage Grove, County of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 2565, for the purchase of the w½, se¼ and lot 8 of Section No. 8 of Township No. 22 south, Range 1 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 her claim to said land before Marie L. Ware, U. S. Commissioner at Eugene, Oregon, on Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1902.

She names as witnesses: Frank Henderson, Frank LeRoy, of Cottage Grove, Lane County, Or.; Joe Burnett, of Wildwood, Lane County, Or.; Alfred D. LeRoy, of Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon.

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

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 20, 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.

Henry A. Brewer,

of Albany, county of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2525, for the purchase of the e½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼, nw¼ se¼ of Section 4 of Township 20 south, range 6 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 Marie L. Ware, U. S. Commissioner, Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Charles Wiltse, Mae Wiltse, George A. Betts and Mrs. G. A. Betts, all of Loraine, Lane county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 4th day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon May 26, 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.

Alfred D. LeRoy,

of Cottage Grove, county of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2563, for the purchase of the lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 of section No. 8, of Township No. 22 south, range 1 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 Marie L. Ware, U. S. Commissioner at Eugene, Oregon, on Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Frank Henderson, Frank LeRoy, of Cottage Grove, Lane county, Ore.; Joe Burnett, of Wildwood, Lane county, Ore.; Anna J. Cheney, of Cottage Grove, Lane county, Or.

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

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 29, 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.

George W. McQueen,

of Cottage Grove, county of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2555, for the purchase of the n½ ne¼ of Section No. 4 of Township 20 south, of Range 2 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 Marie L. Ware, U. S. Commissioner at Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 18th day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: C. A. Coats, James Potts, James Ostrander, H. T. Dow, all of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 18th day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 7, 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.

Frank A. Gillett,

of Hoquiam, county of Chehalis, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2350, for the purchase of the s½ sw¼, ne¼ sw¼, sw¼ se¼ of Section No. 4, Township 21, south, of Range 6 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 Roseburg, Oregon, on Monday, the 18th day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Michel Evaux, of Hoquiam, Washington; G. W. Shaw, of Hoquiam, Washington; Henry Levi, of Hoquiam, Washington; George W. Woolley, of Drain, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 18th day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 7, 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.

Michel Evaux,

of Hoquiam, county of Chehalis, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2352, for the purchase of the ne¼ of Section 14, Township 21 south, of Range 6 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 Roseburg, Oregon, on Monday, the 18th day of August, 1902.

He names as witnesses: G. W. Shaw, of Hoquiam, Washington; Henry Levi, of Hoquiam, Washington; George Wooley, of Drain, Oregon; F. A. Gillett, of Hoquiam, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 18th day of August, 1902.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

THE MOSQUITO SONG.

Caused by Action of Wings and the Insect's Breathing.

You can best observe the mosquito in action by letting one settle undisturbed on the back of your hand, and waiting while she fills herself with your blood; you can easily watch her doing so with a pocket lens. Like the old lady in "Pickwick," she is soon "swelling wisibly." She gorges herself with blood, indeed, which she straightway digests, assimilates and converts into 300 eggs. But if, while she is sucking, you gently and unobtrusively tighten the skin of your hand by clenching your fist hard you will find that she cannot any longer withdraw her mandibles; they are caught fast in your flesh by their own harpoon-like teeth, and there she must stop accordingly till you choose to release her. If you then kill her in the usual manner by a smart slap of the hand, you will see that she is literally full of blood, having sucked in a good drop of it.

The humming sound itself by which the mosquito announces her approaching visit is produced by two distinct manners. The deeper notes which go to make up her droning song are due to the rapid vibration of the female insect's wings as she flies; and these vibrations are found by means of a siren (an instrument which measures the frequency of the waves in notes) to amount to about 3,000 in a minute. The mosquito's wings must, therefore, move with this extraordinary rapidity, which sufficiently accounts for the difficulty we have in catching one.

But the higher and shriller notes of the complex melody are due to special stridulating organs situated like little drums on the openings of the air tubes; for the adult mosquito breathes no longer by one or two air entrances on the tail or back, like the larva, but by a number of spiracles, as they are called, arranged in rows along the sides of the body and communicating with the network of internal air chambers.

The curious mosquito music thus generated by the little drums serves almost beyond a doubt as a means of attracting male mosquitoes, for it is known that the long hairs on the antennae of the males vibrate sympathetically in union with the notes of a tuning fork, within the range of the sounds emitted by the female. In other words, hair and drums just answer to one another. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the female sings in order to please and attract her wandering mate, and that the antennae of the mate are organs of hearing which catch and respond to the buzzing music she pours forth for her lover's ears. A whole swarm of gnats can be brought down, indeed, by uttering the appropriate note of the race; you can call them somewhat as you can call male glow worms by showing a light which they mistake for the female.—Strand Magazine.

CHANCE TO GET A WIFE.

Where Beautiful Women Are in the Greatest Plenty.

The Hawaiian Islands are full of beautiful women—from an island standpoint—who are waiting and willing to become the wives of ambitious young Americans who go to Hawaii to make their fortunes. Such is the declaration of Miss Rose Davidson, who has

TYPE OF HAWAIIAN BELLE.

been representing Hawaii at the Pan-American Exposition. To be sure, the young women are as brown as Cuban perfectos, but they are said to be good-looking. Miss Davidson, who lives in Honolulu, gives assurance that the agricultural attractions of the country are quite as alluring as the feminine charms, and that fortunes as well as wives await ambitious foreigners.

Cool.

"You don't get such poetry as was written in days gone by," said the regretful person.

"Of course you don't," answered the smug modernist. "There is no further demand for it. There is so much days-gone-by poetry already on the market that there is no further demand for it."

—Washington Star.