KING EDWARD AND HIS FAMILY.

King, Queen and Princess of Wales in the first row; Prince of Wales and Princess Victoria in the second row. The children are the little "Waleses."

HE WHO KNOWS A BOOK.

With staff in hand and dusty shoon,
I walked from morning till high noon;
Then rested for a little while
Upon the green grass by a brook,
And with a morsel and a book
Forgot me many a mile.

And then upon my way I strode
With bending back beneath the load,
Until the night beset my way
With cheerful thought on song and tale,
And so I fare by hill and vale,
Contented day by day.

For he who knows a book to read
May travel lightly without steed
And find sweet comfort on the road,
He shall forget the rugged way,
Nor sigh for kindly company,
Nor faint beneath his load.
—Leslie's Monthly.

THE EVOCATION.

WE had been talking of spiritualism, telepathy and black magic; the conversation turned to apparitions and mediums. Among us all, men and women, assembled in the drawing-room after a long and formal dinner, there were several who were skeptical, two or three vaguely credulous, without certainty one way or the other, and my friend Francois, who was an ardent believer in what we not of the faith agreed to call spiritualism. In his mind there were vast differences in the meanings of terms, but for me spiritualism covered them all. One of the young women, making allusion to the recent experiences of an English medium, asked:

"Is it true that M. Crooks has seen and touched the spirits, or, rather, the material forms of the dead?" M. Crooks is a very learned man, they say. If he has not been the victim of an illusion or an imposture, I must confess that his testimony would have great influence on my own faith."

"It is certainly a mystery," said Francois, thoughtfully, "and a mystery which those who have never had any experience are willing to deny existence to. But if this man has not been mistaken or deceived; if he can, as he says, prove scientifically that souls survive bodies, preserve their identity, their personality, their memory, and have the power to become material and visible to living people, what a revolution it will make in philosophy!"

"Oh, how I wish I might have some experience of the kind," sighed a young girl.

"Well, I don't," responded one of the men. "I would fear for my reason if I should see the phantom of my mother come at the call of a medium. And, on the other hand, I resent the idea that my own soul, when it is freed from my body, must be obliged to clothe itself in visibility at the command of a living person."

"One of my friends," said Francois, "tried the experiment, and it cost him dear."

"Tell us about it," cried the women, drawn by the instinctive delight in the supernatural.

Francois responded: "It is not a very happy story, but it may be interesting. It shows that it is not always safe to interfere with those powers which govern the unseen. Here is the story," and he related the following:

Pierre Franckel was one of the best friends of my childhood. I saw him again when he was 20 years old, a pale young man with blonde hair, eyes as blue as the sea, singular eyes, large and fixed, lit as by an interior light, the eyes of a girl, somewhat unusual in the face of a man. With a delicacy of coloring, a slightness of build and a soft sweetness of voice the beautiful eyes gave to my poor friend a charm almost effeminate. But he was a manly fellow and had a great many friends.

He was 23 years old when he met Madeline Meurice at a ball given in the chateau of Changis. This young girl was poor but brilliant and well born, beautiful, vivacious and gracious. Her great black eyes spoke eloquently to the blue eyes of Pierre, and he was fired with an enthusiastic and sincere love for her. He had been a skeptic on the subject of love, so that it came to him with all the force of a new experience, and she had nothing to lose by being compared to former objects of adoration. She was the first to enter his heart, and she took entire possession. She returned his love and accepted his proposal of marriage.

It took Pierre some time to talk his family into consenting to the match, but after they had seen and talked with Madeline they succumbed to the charm of her personality. They were married and he took her away immediately to a house he owned in the country, where they lived alone and reveled in the pure and happy love they had found in each other.

Then, suddenly, death broke the dream. Mme. Franckel died without any preparation for death, without suffering, while she was seated at the piano playing a sonata of Mozart's, on a beautiful moonlight evening of summer. Her husband stood leaning against the window listening to the music and breathing the fragrance of the night. The music stopped at the precise moment that the soul left the lady, and Pierre, surprised at the pause, turned to find his wife dead, a smile on her lips, her head resting against the back of her chair and her fingers still touching the keys of the piano.

For several years the poor man shut himself up and would see no one, hiding his suffering from the world as he had hidden his joy. One day I called to see him, and on account of our old friendship I was admitted. I found but a shadow of the young man I had known. His hair was gray, and his movements betrayed him to be suffering from a nervous disease. He soon spoke of his sorrow and gradually opened his whole heart to me.

"The question of immortality is constantly in my thoughts," he said. "For five years I have searched philosophy, studied hypotheses and questioned religion, and I am still divided between faith and doubt, which is killing me. If Madeline's soul exists it will manifest itself to me. I look for her constantly, waking and sleeping, and I feel that she must come. I would give all the years of life that remain to me to see her for one instant in all the sweetness of her youth and beauty."

I tried to turn my friend's thoughts from this idea, for I feared his reason would give way. But he persisted in his hope. One day he asked me if I knew a certain Claymore, a Scotchman, who had made quite a stir in Paris as a medium. He was a peculiar man, undoubtedly sincere, and I had enjoyed meeting him several times.

"You must introduce me to him," said Pierre. "He has evoked spirits into material form, and if he can bring Madeline's to me I will owe him more than my life."

I used all my power of persuasion against this decision, but he was firm, and finally I gave in. I first went to Claymore, however, and told him my friend's history and begged him not to abuse a credulity brought about by extreme suffering.

"I can give him what he wants," replied the Scotchman. "Take me to him. You may trust me."

"Will you permit the presence of a witness?"

"Certainly."

The next day Claymore, accompanied by a medium, entered the house where Mme. Franckel had died five years before.

It was in June. The villa, with its closed windows, seemed to desire to keep out the soft beauty and warmth of the night air. Inside the house all was dark and chilly. As Pierre met us he shivered.

"If her soul lives," he said, "it is in this room." His voice shook with mingled joy and fear.

"For the last time," said I, "do not commit an act at once sacrilegious and dangerous." But he did not even hear me.

The medium was a young woman, pale and slender, who fixed her idolizing looks on Claymore's face. The light in the room was very dim, coming from a single candle, which stood above the fireplace. The window had been opened wide and the moonlight came faintly in. The spiritualist put out the candle and led the young woman into a dark corner of the room. Then in a low, solemn voice he abjured the spirit of the dead woman to manifest itself.

"Oh, my sister," said he, "my unknown sister, departed from this earth, come back for one instant in the material form you once took on. Appear, evoked by faith and love. Come! Madeline!" His voice rose and grew ardent, while the medium became convulsed with trembling movements.

All at once Pierre cried, "Listen! Listen! The sonata of Mozart!"

A harmony, light and soft as a sigh, floated from the motionless keys of the piano, which stood just within the pale stream of moonlight.

"She is coming," said Claymore, solemnly, stretching out his hand.

"Madeline! Madeline!" cried Pierre, falling on his knees.

I am telling you what I saw—or thought I saw. The room was dark save for the one thread of moonlight which touched the piano and traced a line upon the floor. Suddenly the mysterious music ceased and in the moonlight, before the piano, the whiteness seemed to thicken and slowly to form itself into the contours of the human body. More distinct it grew until I saw sitting there a woman dressed in a long, flowing gown of white, her head back against her chair and a smile on her pale lips.

Pierre had sprung to his feet.

"It is you, my beloved!" he cried, and with outstretched arms he moved toward the white figure and fell at its feet.

At the sound of the fall I threw off with a great effort the spell which held me and ran to him. The figure vanished and I raised my friend, to find that he had breathed his last at the feet of his dead wife. He had paid the price for the vision. On his face was an expression of purest ecstasy.

There was a long pause when Francois finished his story, which told the deep effect he had produced upon his hearers. Finally the young woman who had been most eager in her request to hear the tale said, in a low voice:

"Please let's talk of something else."
—Translated from the French of "Gilbert Dore."

MORGAN BUYS VALUABLE PORCELAINS

FROM THE GARLAND COLLECTION.

J. P. Morgan purchased the Garland collection of oriental porcelains, the finest collection in the world, which has been on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York for many years. It was announced that a London dealer had purchased the collection from the Garland estate for $000,000 and would take it to Europe. Morgan decided that the collection should remain in America. What he paid is not known, but it is supposed that he gave considerable more than the amount offered by the London dealers.

Particularly Out.

An acquaintance called on some ladies who had been much wearied by an endless succession of callers. The door was opened to her by Pompey, the faithful old servant.

"Are the ladies in, Pompey?" said the young lady.

"No, ma'am, they'se all out, ma'am," responded the old retainer.

"I'm so sorry I missed them," replied the visitor, handing in her cards. "I particularly wanted to see Mrs. Bell."

"Yes, ma'am, thank ye, ma'am. They'se all out, ma'am, and Mrs. Bell is particularly out, ma'am," was the reply that greeted her hearing as the visitor opened the gate and the front door closed.

Short on Houses.

The Brazilian coast city of Bahia has about 200,000 inhabitants, who live in 17,000 houses.

MOST SAVAGE OF BEASTS.

Wild Cats Are Cunning and Courageous and Do Not Fear Man.

To say that a dog can whip his "weight in wild cats" is to pay about the highest tribute to his strength, courage and activity, and there are very few dogs that would care to earn such a tribute if they understood all it implied. Not that a wild cat is of a specially aggressive disposition; on the contrary, he would sooner mind his own business any time than fight. So anxious is he, as a rule, to keep out of trouble that he has often been accused of cowardice, but he has on so many occasions given evidence of the most desperate courage that I doubt if the accusation is a fair one. When wounded or at bay he is perhaps as dangerous as any creature of his size.

Lynx rufus was originally an inhabitant of the tropics, but he gradually worked his way north, and is now found in many of the states from Texas to Maine and also in several parts of Canada. In appearance at this time of year he is a reddish brown animal, about three feet long, including a short tail, which is barred on top with rufus and black. The under surface of the body is yellowish white, spotted with black. In the spring the color of the upper parts will change to grayish brown. The female is much smaller and more slender than the male, and in looks and actions bears a stronger resemblance to the domestic cat. Her ears, like those of the male, are surmounted by tufts of coarse hair, less conspicuous, however, than those of the Canada lynx. The legs of the wild cat are long and the feet large and armed with strong, sharp claws. The hind feet are webbed. At its best it is a savage-looking creature, and when it is angry it growls, spits and rolls its blazing eyes in a manner which faithfully reflects the demon character within.

The food of the bobcat varies with the seasons. In the warm weather, when game is plentiful, he takes his pick, but in the winter he is often glad to take what he can get. He is fond of fish and frogs, and in the summer he follows the dry beds of the brooks and small rivers and fishes in the deep holes. He also eats hares, rabbits, squirrels and bats and even beavers when he is lucky enough to get them. He catches a good many birds, too, chiefly grouse, quail, and other species, and if the chicken coops are not too far out of the way he will visit them and carry off the poultry.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE PANAMA'S THE THING

"No form of the rough straw hat will be stylish this year," says the sartorial dictator. "The Panama is the thing."

Now, a little thing like the price of a Panama that will last through at least one rainstorm—$8 or $10—is of no consequence, of course. So many of our worthy fellow citizens are looking hard for ways in which to dispose of their cumbrous income that the munificence of the whole American people seems to be taken for granted by these gentlemen whose portraits we see every day on the signboards.

Personally, we have a strong aversion to the Panama. This aversion has nothing to do with the fact that our last straw hat—a rough pattern, by the way—is in presentable condition, or that we are saving up to go to the still receding St. Louis fair. The fact is, the Panama isn't our style. A man ought to be independent at least in regard to his hat. We have always felt friendly toward the few brave, venerable persons who are yet clinging to the Daniel Webster hat. "There," we say to ourselves as they hobble by, "there is strength of character—independence."

Surely a hat is a sign of character! The ancients declined to compromise themselves; they wore no hats. When the time of honor came they offered their bare heads to the laurel. They were not embarrassed or distorted by the Derby, the stovepipe, or the Fedora. We can imagine Caesar strolling along the Via Appia in a silk tile, but the picture is wholly amusing. We can also imagine Napoleon doffing a nice white Fedora to the ladies at Fontainebleau, but we instantly associate the wonderful hero of Dresden with Mr. DeWolf Hopper and the Weber & Fields chorus. No, for all time Caesar shall wear no tile, and Napoleon the familiar three-cornered headpiece that, according to Hugo, showed its broad front to the allies even after the corpses of his daring cuirassiers had filled to the level the sunken road of Ohain.

But the number of those who hold out determinedly against hat fashions is small. In hats, as in speech, custom urst makes them rebels and then slaves.—Boston Journal.

The Lost Child.

Here is an amusing story told of an "active and intelligent" officer in the Metropolitan police force:

The other day he saw a little boy in the Strand crying bitterly. The officer loomed up over the infant, who gazed up, and, amid sobs, said:

"I'm lost!"

"Where do you live, little man?" asked the constable kindly, for he had children of his own.

"Boohoo!" wailed the child. "I don't know. Boohoo!"

"Come with me!" said the officer. "What can your mother be thinking of to let a little one of your size stray away?"

And away went the "bobby," resolved to find the parents of the little one and to administer a fitting rebuke when he found them.

As he was going up Bow street he met a sergeant.

"What's the matter with the kid?" inquired the sergeant.

"He's lost, and I'm trying to find his mother or father. If I can't drop across 'em, I'll land him in the station."

"Rats!" responded the sergeant. "Don't you recognize your own boy?"

It is not known whether the officer administered a rebuke to the child's parents.

Somehow, people never act as you think they should.

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. 2583, for the purchase of the w½ sw¼, s½ sw¼ of Section No. 25, Township No. 20 south, of Range 7 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish 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 Hoquiam, 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 Biew, 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. 24, Township 21 south, Range 4 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 23, 1902.

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

Joseph E. Young,

of Cottage Grove, county of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2532 for the purchase of the lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 14 and 15 of Section No. 30, 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. 2385, 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 his 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. 2384, 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 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.

Mrs. Abbie F. Clark,

of Milaca, county of Mille Lacs, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 2234, for the purchase of the nw¼, being lots 1, 2, e½ nw¼ of Section No. 18, Township 21 south, of Range 4 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 13, Township No. 21 south, of range 8 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 Evanx, 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. 2385, 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 sw¼ of Section No. 24, township 21 south, Range 4 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: C. 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. 256, for the purchase of the wh, se¼ and lot 8 of Section No. 3 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 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.

Henry A. Brewer,

of Albany, county of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 252, for the purchase of the e½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼, sw¼ se¼ of section 34 of Township 20 south, range 8 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 Lorraine, 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. 3, 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. 2565, for the purchase of the nh¼ ne¼ of Section No. 3 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. Dew, 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. 2355, for the purchase of the se¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼, 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 Evanx, 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 Evanx,

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.

SCOFFS AT BIBLE MIRACLES.

University Professor Calls Them Tares Among Wheat.

Prof. Charles W. Pearson, professor of English literature at Northwestern University, has directed a flood of criticism against himself owing to his recent denunciation of the miracles recorded in the Bible and of the methods pursued by modern preachers.

PROF. PEARSON.

"Modern preaching," he says, "lacks truth and power because so many churches cling to an utterly untenable tradition that the Bible is an infallible book. This dogma is the preacher's besetting sin. It is the palpable lie that gives the ring of insincerity to all their moral exhortations. If theologians wish to retain their lost intellectual leadership, or even to possess an influence upon the thoughtful part of the community, co-ordinate with poets, philosophers, and men of science, they must throw aside the dogma of an infallible Bible.

"The Bible is the most precious of all books. It is a noble collection of law, history, biography, precept and poetry, but the great spiritual treasure of the Bible is in an earthen vessel, and the water of life has been colored by the medium which has preserved it. The credulous and the ignorant disciple, the allegorist and the poet, the priest and the scribe, in their efforts to expound and popularize religious truth, have all more or less clogged and corrupted the spiritual message of the prophets and our teachers must frankly recognize this fact.

"Let us look at a few examples of tares among the Bible wheat.

"There is a story in the book of Daniel that Shadrach, Meshach and Abnego, for refusing to bow down to the image of a Babylonian King were cast into a burning fiery furnace, the flames of which slew those that threw them into it, and yet fire had no power upon the three. He must be a very bold or very ignorant man who will assert that he believes that this account is literally true. It is certainly a thousand times more probable that it is a legend or an allegory.

"We read in the book of Kings that Elijah was fed by the ravens. We read in that quaint medieval book, The Voyages and Travels of Sir John Mandeville, a story similar to this. Both are poetic fancies, one as untrue and incredible as the other. We read that Elijah smote the waters with his mantle and they divided hither and thither so that he and his companions went over on dry ground. He is said to have miraculously multiplied meal and oil, and even to have raised the dead.

"With his successor, Elisha, the myth-making fancy has been even more active. He, too, was said to have power over the elements. He divided the waters with his mantle and went over Jordan dry-shod, he made iron to swim, he multiplied a widow's single pot of oil until it filled many vessels. He, too, raised the dead. Some of these stories are crude and childish, some are pathetic and sublime, but they are all alike legendary and not historic.

"It is impossible to draw any line between these alleged miracles in the Old Testament and similar accounts in the gospels of the Acts of the Apostles. When a gate opens of its own accord to let Peter through we think of the story of Elisha and the ax that he made to swim.

"When Jesus is represented as multiplying loaves and fishes to feed a great multitude, we think of the widow's barrel of meal multiplied by Elijah and the cruse of oil increased by Elisha. When Jesus is represented as walking on the lake of Gennesaret we think of Moses dividing the Red Sea, and of Elijah and Elisha cleaving the waters of Jordan. The story of the raising of the son of the widow of Nain by Jesus recalls the story of the raising of the son of the Shunamite woman by Elisha. The legendary element is as obvious and as indisputable in the New Testament as in the Old."

Plants as Water Carriers.

A giant redwood, the monarch of the California forests, stands with its stem tip 350 feet above the soil. From the surface of the millions of tender, delicate leaves near the top of the tree there are exhaled many gallons, perhaps barrels, of water daily. The force required to make good this loss is, of course, equal to that needed to raise the water through the 300 feet or more of vertical space. It is no wonder that the thoughtful person will pause as he contemplates this exhibition of force. It makes no noise; work is being done, but it is not easy to see how.