A QUEST.

Long since, there lived a man reputed wise
(Some better things were said of him, some worse),
Who made his life a tireless quest to know
The way and Wherefore of the universe.

He wandered through solutions intricate,
And old and new philosophers he read;
This one converted, but another spake,
And made his faith apostasy instead.

His life was girt with vain analysis,
And subtle disputations held in thrall
His soul, that wildly dreamed to overleap
The mystery Life offers to us all.
But when Age left him twisted, gray and worn
He felt the barren purpose of his quest.
And longed to quite forget his mocking doubts
And live his last, few, trembling days at rest.

But Death had watched him with a cynic's eye—
And marked his shuffling feet, his sight grow dim.
And one still evening stood befre his chair,
And smiled, half kindly, as he beckoned him.

One passing through a certain field of graves
May find a stone of rather ancient date,
Which bears these words, the last philosophy,
Of him whose life they thus commemmorate:

"Here sleeps a man who sought to question God—
Who conjured with the everlasting Why;
Delved deeply into science, creeds and schools,
And learned this truth—that Man is born to die."

—W. L., in N. Y. Sun.

The Colonel's Story of Flad

By JOHN H. RAFTERY

SITTING by the camp fire one evening the talk had turned upon the striking performances of some of the tenderfoot desperadoes who had outshot and outshone some of the old-timers. Capt. Crews mentioned Gerald Flad and his brief but brilliant career as a ranger, and then everybody had something to say about the dashing Canadian-Irishman who flashed like a meteor across the border firmament some ten years ago. Col. Hutchinson, who was the dean of the party and had seen bloody service in two wars, threw a lot of unexpected light upon the personality of the vanished bravo, and as a finale to the evening's talk told this story:

His father was one of that fast fading race of Irish gentlemen who chose arms as a profession and found neither sorrow nor disappointment in the scattered and cruel rewards of his adventurous life. Roger Flad, the father was in every uprising that gave promise of hard knocks. When he couldn't find work for his sword in the cause of his own suffering island he bought a commission in the British army, and afterward wandered 'round the world like a knight errant of old, seeking chances for chivalrous advancement. I think he married a Castilian girl, but at all events Gerald was his only child and he reared him as a gentle-blooded son of a roving soldier of fortune. You know the boy spoke French, Italian, Spanish and German as well as he spoke English, and he was a devil with broadsword, cutlass or rapier before he was of age. He had been expelled from Heidelberg before he was 18, and when he first showed up at the headquarters of Coppinger's California expedition he had more scars across his boyish countenance than half of us veterans.

I think the old man—he was only a lieutenant when the Brule Sioux got him—was half sorry at the training of his son, for the youngster's early life was a fierce exaggeration of all the father's passion for war and adventure of all kinds. Well, everybody liked him—I've heard Phil Sheridan swear that the lad was the best wild turkey shot that ever came into the Indian country—but he couldn't get things hot enough for him. He scouted for two months in the Sierras on that California expedition, disappeared, and the next we heard he was distinguishing himself in the Matabele wars as a bushwhacker and guerrilla. I was down in Old Mexico when Ochoa was "starting things"—never mind what I was there for—and who should I see one day, drilling a troop of the most rascally outlaws that ever crossed the Rio Grande, but Gerald himself, as brown as an Arab and as jaunty as the rowdiest rurale that ever wore spurs. I didn't get in right with these revolutionists, but I was in El Paso—they called it Paso del Norte then—when I met Gerald, thin and yellow as parchment, sauntering along in the Plaza. I hailed him, and found out all about the failure of his ambitious plans. He was to have been a governor or something if the rebellion had succeeded. He had been hit at the Arroyo fight, crawled 17 miles to the river and was now recuperating at Hotel Dieu, a skeleton of himself, but as full of devilment as ever. He said very frankly that he was in a terrible frame of mind about a young woman of Chihuahua—a high caste Mexican of Cordovan descent—whom he meant to marry, even though he had to carry her off. Singular, isn't it, how the father's predilections appeared in the boy?

"The trouble is," said Gerald, sitting on a stone bench in the shade, "the girl is in love with a bullfighting rapscallion from Madrid who has been down through the republic, strutting and cow killing till the women are all wild about him. The worst of it is he's coming up here, and I suppose the whole of Mexico will send its best people to cheer and lionize him. I don't know whether to kill him or turn toreador myself and challenge him. He'll be here next month, and I've got to get well, colonel. I've got to lower his colors somehow."

Well, I met Gerald every day after that and he mended so rapidly that in a week he began to ride with Cafferty's men and was thinking of joining the rangers again. The girl lived on the American side, and though I got but a few glimpses of her, I must say she was a beauty. I never saw a man so cut up over a woman. At that time I think he'd have fought a whole regiment to win her, but I wasn't at all ready for the desperate thing he really did. I had a cottage over in the new section, or rather a shack, for there were only two rooms, and I was frying my bacon one night about 11 when Gerald came in at the open door with a very dirty and disreputable-looking Spaniard.

"Colonel," he laughed, "this is Ramon Jesus Felipe del Agar, the famous bullfighter. He's pretty drunk, but he wants a drink."

Then he put the hero on my army cot and gave him a bottle of mescal, which the victim gulped like a famished hound.

"I've got to keep him here till the fighting is over," whispered Flad, "and if you're my friend, colonel, you'll help me."

I asked him what he meant to do with Del Agar, but the rascal said: "Show him a good time. That's all."

I made sure that no violence was intended, and as the Spaniard was lapsing into a state of unconscious quiescence I asked Gerald to mess and promised to take care of his guest. To show you what a cunning strategist he was, he never told me a word about his ultimate scheme, but I suspected that by preventing Del Agar from appearing in the bull ring in the morning he hoped to make good his suit with the senorita. He stayed all night with me, but at sunrise when I rose he was gone, and the sleeping stranger, surrounded by half-empty bottles, was deep in dreamland. At ten o'clock that morning I went across the river after locking up my shack, and as soon as I got into my tier I saw Cafferty and some of his men, waiting for the second onset. The first bull had been killed by one of the lesser swordsmen and the whole amphitheater was alive with gossip about the disappearance of Ramon del Agar.

"What do you think, Hutchinson?" roared Cafferty, coming over to me, "the Spanish champion has vanished, and that fool Flad is to take his place. See that girl over there—that one with the black mantilla and the red flowers—that's the cause of it all. Flad's so mashed on her that he'd stand up against a whole herd of Andalusians for a smile of hers."

Then the trumpet sounded and the procession of matadores, picadores and banderilleros marched in. We saw Gerald at once. He was arrayed in the tight-fitting bolero, breeches, hose and slippers of the Spaniards, but he wore neither queue nor headpiece, and his yellow curls looked singularly out of place among his swarthy comrades. When the fighters advanced to salute the governor, Flad did a very queer thing. He stepped up to the barrier in front of the smiling senorita and, ignoring the evident disapproval of the crowd, trailed his sword as he bowed low before her. A moment later the bull, a particularly ferocious young monster, came bounding into the arena. Flad had retired, as is the custom, to give place for the baiting by the banderilleros and picadores, but the crowd was oddly impatient for the "Gringo" star to have his chance, and before the play was half completed and while the bull was at the very climax of his fighting rage the bugle sounded for the swordsman.

I think the governor yielded to the popular impatience in the hope of satisfying his own grudge against the American who had ignored him, but at any rate, the first note had hardly sounded when Flad, bareheaded and laughing like a boy, bounded through the gates, his scarlet mantle on his left arm and his Italian rapier flashing in his right. Again he ignored the dignitaries and smiled at the woman. Then he faced the astonished bull and flaunted the crimson ten yards from its blazing eyes.

"Bravo, Toro!" screamed the mob, which already hated the intruder.

"Bravo, mio Gerald!" piped a girl's voice, and then there was the quick, stifled gasp of fascinated interest as the beast lowered his crest and charged the enemy. If the judges and spectators expected an equal or prolonged fight between the American and the bull they were disappointed. Instead of missing or half-thrusting, as the best bull-fighters often do, Flad buried his weapon to the hilt, true between the shoulders of the bull, as swift and certain as if it had been pricking a sawdust target. As the brute sank quivering to its knees, Flad stood a second before it, as if ashamed. Then he plucked out his sword, flung it on the ground and walked out at the gate as sullen and as bowed as if he had been beaten in a fair fight. He saluted nobody, heeded not the cheers of the multitude, nor stopped till he was alone in his dressing room.

When Flad reached my house that night Del Agar was gone.

"I'm going to New York to-night, colonel," said Gerald, sitting dispirited on my trunk.

"Take the girl with you?" I hesitated.

"Not a bit of it. I think I can win a better woman in a better way. If I ever get hard put for a trade, I may start a butchershop, but I'm too young for that just yet."

And I haven't heard a word of him since that night.—Chicago Record-Herald.

England's imports of meat for 1902, to date, have decreased 6 per cent.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens—the kind that Dowy uses—at Cramer Bros.

In every town and village may be had, the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Standard Oil Co.

Acorn Stoves and Ranges cheap at J. Wolke's.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs. Also Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations Free.

"Your Kidney and Backache Cure has cured two very bad cases among our customers the past year whom the doctors had given up. J. L. STILL & CO., Woodland, Ia."

Druggists, 50c., $1. Ask for Cook Book—Free.

ST. VITUS' DANCE Sure Cure. Circular. Dr. Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y.

INSURANCE FOR DRUGGISTS.

Protected From Blackmail and Mistakes In Mixing Drugs.

One of the latest things in the fidelity and casualty line is to insure druggists against what is called the wrong prescription man. For $15 or $25 a year several companies down town guarantee druggists against damages arising from mistakes in compounding drugs. One of the most successful of these companies has 950 chemists of New York, Jersey City, Newark and New Haven on its list of subscribers.

The idea of insuring druggists against loss from their own mistakes originated in the belief of a number of leading pharmacists that they were the victims of a gang of rogues who made a practice of pretending that wrong medicines had been given to some member of their families, sometimes with serious results. The gang was partly broken up by the fidelity company which first assumed the responsibility of protecting druggists at $5 a year each. An officer of this company says that there are fully 1,000 mistakes a year in the compounding of drugs.

"While there are so many genuine mistakes," he continued, "there are many alleged errors in mixing medicines, and some of the complaints are invented for the sole purpose of extorting money from the retail druggists. Our company guarantees to protect druggists against themselves, but our main desire is to prevent fraud on the part of those who want to blackmail one of our clients for something he has not done.

"It is a serious matter to make a mistake in mixing drugs, but it is frequently even more serious to the druggist to have it noised about that such a mistake was made. I have known chemists to be forced out of business by the publicity given to the fact that they made a blunder. Dishonest persons have recognized the fear that druggists have of an exposure of this kind and have taken advantage of the knowledge.

"Since we undertook to protect them a number of druggists have confessed to paying big sums to persons who said mistakes were made. I have the names of half a dozen so called doctors who have added an east side gang that was engaged in the business of bleeding chemists.

"Still, there is nothing really remarkable in this protection of druggists. For instance, we have a special insurance for saloon keepers, guaranteeing them against financial loss through being locked up for violation of the excise law."—New York Sun.

Doing His Best.

Mr. M. B. Thrasher, a friend of Tuskegee institute and its pupils, says that he once made inquiries about a certain graduate, a shopkeeper in Alabama, who seemed to be doing a thriving business.

"What kind of a man is this Wood, the colored merchant down the street?" he asked in the store of a white man, judging that there if anywhere he might hear an unfavorable opinion. The merchant supposed Mr. Thrasher to be a traveling salesman and answered:

"You can sell him any amount of goods. He'll pay for them every time."

Then Mr. Thrasher went on to the store, where he found everything in the most prosperous condition. In the course of his talk with the merchant they stepped to the open back door, and there Wood began calling: "Suke, suke, suke! Ho, there, suke!"

Then there came a grunting underneath the floor, which was raised a little from the ground, and presently there came crawling out an enormous hog.

"That's my hog," said the merchant. "I raise one every year, though there's no reason why I should, for I'm not married, and I don't keep house. I raise them as object lessons. It does not take much of anything to feed them, except the waste from the store, and see how fat they grow!

"Then I get the negro farmers who come here to trade to look at my hog and see what can be done by keeping the animals shut up and fed instead of letting them run wild. Then I tell them they might as well have hogs like mine as their thin razorbacks. All they need do is to shut up the pig in a pen of rails and set the children to gathering acorns for him.

"I can't start a school here," he concluded. "I tried that and failed, but I can at least teach the farmers how to raise hogs."

Foreign Musicians.

The Musical union has raised its admission fee in the hope that this action may do something toward checking the increase in the number of orchestral musicians in the United States. Not only does the increase of native musicians yearly tend to make the supply much greater than the demand, but there is never a visiting orchestra that does not leave behind it a certain part of its forces. The Banda Rossa, Strauss' orchestra and an orchestra that came here with an opera company all left some of their members behind them, and it is not in the least unlikely that the same thing will happen when the Leipsic orchestra, now on its way to this country, decides to go home.

Sometimes the players are under contract and must return to Europe, but they generally come back to the United States as soon as the opportunity offers. It is to prevent this too rapid increase that the union has raised the initiation fee, because without being one of its members no musician can readily find employment here. In spite of the excessive supply of which they complain, musicians are still so much better paid in this country than in Europe that it will be many years before their emigration to this country comes to an end.—New York Sun.

ONE WOMAN AMONG THE THOUSANDS.

We received a letter from Waycross, Georgia, a few days ago, from a lady who has lived there for years. She writes us that she had been troubled with female complaint for a long time, until she was reduced almost to a shadow. It effected her mind, she could not remember any thing would get so confused and so nervous and irritable she could hardly sleep. She described her case as one similar to thousands of other women, and then ended the letter by saying she gained 18 lbs. last month, and never felt better in her life, having no trace of her former troubles, slept well and ate her meals with a relish. This lady commenced the use of Dr. Gunn's Blood and Nerve Tonic just six weeks before she wrote the letter from which we copy the above. This tonic is in tablet form and should be taken right after meals. It turns the food you eat into strong rich blood, making solid flesh and feeding the nerves, curing disease by making healthy flesh. Pale, weak thin people should use this tonic. For sale by W. F. Kremer.

See those self-sealing stone fruit jars at J. Wolke's.

A Strong Man

Is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from indigestion or some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man doesn't feel just right, when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous and irritable, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

Such a man needs to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, stimulates the liver, nourishes the nerves, and so gives health and strength to the whole body.

Mr. Thomas A. Swarts, of Suk. Station C, Columbus, Ohio, Box 103, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. The more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I had *given up to die*. Then one of my neighbors said, 'Take my advice and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me and after I had taken eight bottles in about six weeks I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) pounds, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, Sept. 19, 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, Fred L. Pickthorn of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3494, for the purchase of the NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, and SW¼ of SW¼ of Section No 22 in Township No 37 South, Range No. 7 W, 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 J. O. Booth, County Judge, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday the 8th day of December 1902. He names as witnesses:

T. W. Hansell, W. C. Ward, R. B Muffett, and Alfred Gustafson all of Portland, Oregon.

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

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3. 1878.
United States Land Office,
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T. W. Hansell, W. C. Ward, R. B Muffett, and Alfred Gustafson, all of Portland, Oregon.

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

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F. L. Pickthorn, Alfred Gustafson, W. C. Ward, and R. B. Muffet, all of Portland, Oregon.

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

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
Roseburg, Oregon, Sept. 19, 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 Gustafson of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 3492, for the purchase of the SW¼ of Section No 32 in Township No. 40 South, Range No. 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 J. O. Booth, County Judge, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1902. He names as witnesses:

Thomas W. Hansell, F. L. Pickthorn, W. C. Ward and R. B. Muffett, all of Portland, Oregon.

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

J. T. Bridges, Register.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form No Cure No, Pay. 50c.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, Sept. 19, 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, Mary C. Mcfarland of Moscow, County of Latah, State of Idaho, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No 3417, for the purchase of the N½ of S½ of Section No. 22 in Township No. 37 South, Range No. 6 W, 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 Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, on Friday, the 6th day of February, 1903 She names as witnesses:

Amy A. Zumhof, Marion M. Collins H. C. Mcfarland, of Moscow, Idaho, A. W. Silsby, of Grants Pass, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of February, 1903.

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act June 3 1878
[United States Land Office]
Roseburg Oregon, September 5th, 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 Marion M Collins of Moscow, County of Latah, State of Idaho has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 3418 for the purchase of the S½ of the N½ of Section No 22 in Township No, 37 South, Range No. 6 W, 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 Roseburg Land Office. Roseburg, Oregon, on Friday, the 6th day of February, 1903. He names as witnesses:

Henry C. Mcfarland, Amy. A. Zumhof, Mary C. Mcfarland, all of Moscow, Idaho, A. W. Silsby of Grants Pass Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of February, 1903.

J. T. Bridges, Register.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Itching Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a jar at Druggists, or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. Dr Bosanko, Philadelphia Pa. For sale by W. F. Kremer.

OUT OF DEATH'S JAWS.

"When death seemed very near from a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years," writes P. Muse, Durham, N. C., "Dr. King's New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health." Best Pills on earth and only 25c at W. F. Kremer's drug store.

Blue Print Paper by the yard or roll at the Courier office.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, Sept. 19, 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. Wilbur C Ward of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 3465, for the purchase of the NW¼, NE¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE NW¼ SW of NE¼ of Section No 22 in Township No 37 South, Range No 7 W, 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 J. O. Booth, County Judge, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1902. He names as witnesses:

T. W Hansell, R B. Muffet, Alfred Gustafson, F. L. Pickthorn, all of Portland, Oregon

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

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3 1878
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, Sept. 5, 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, Amy A Zumhof of Moscow, County of Latah, State of Idaho, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 3416, for the purchase of the S ½ of S ½ of Section No. 22 in Township No. 37 S, Range No. 6 W, 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 Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, on Friday, the 6th day of February, 1903 She names as witnesses:

Mary C Mcfarland, H. C Mcfarland, and Marion M. Collins of Moscow, Idaho, and A W. Silsby of Grants Pass, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of February, 1903.

J. T. Bridges, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878
[United States Land Office,]
Roseburg, Oregon, September 5th, 1902

Notice is hereby given that in compliances 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. Mary C Mcfarland of Moscow, County of Latah, State of Idaho, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No 3417, for the purchase of the N½ of S½ of Section No. 22 in Township No. 37 South, Range No. 6 W, 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 Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, on Friday, the 6th day of February, 1903 She names as witnesses:

Amy A. Zumhof, Marion M. Collins H. C. Mcfarland, of Moscow, Idaho, A. W. Silsby, of Grants Pass, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of February, 1903.

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act June 3 1878
[United States Land Office]
Roseburg Oregon, September 5th, 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 Marion M Collins of Moscow, County of Latah, State of Idaho, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 3419, for the purchase of the N ½ of the N½ of Section No 22 in "ownship No 37 S. Range No. 6 W, 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 J. T. Bridges, Roseburg, Oregon, on Friday, the 6th day of February, 1903. He names as witnesses:

Marion M. Collins, Amy A. Zumhof, and Mary C. Mcfarland of Moscow, Idaho, and A. W. Silsby of Grants Pass Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of February 1903.

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, Sept. 5 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 C. Mcfarland of Moscow, County of Latah, State of Idaho has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 3420, for the purchase of the S W¼ of Section No. 3 in Township No. 41 South, range 9 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 J. O. Booth, County Judge, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1902. She names as witnesses:

E. Gunderson, C. E. Fields, Elwood Wiles, E. A Fearing, all of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of November. 1902.

J T. Bridges, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, August 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, Elwood Wiles, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 3232, for the purchase of the N½ N E¼ S E¼ N W¼ and S W¼ N E¼ of Section No 12, in township No. 41 S, Range No. 9 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 Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1902. He names as witnesses:

E A Fearing, C. E. Fields, F. W. Farber Geo. R. Funk, all of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of November, 1902.

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, August 13, 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, Mary Gunderson, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 3233, for the purchase of the N E ¼ of Sec. No. 35 in Township No. 40. South, Range No. 9 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 J. O. Booth, County Judge, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1902. She names as witnesses:

E. Gunderson, C. E. Fields, Elwood Wiles, E. A Fearing, all of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of November. 1902.

J T. Bridges, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, August 13, 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 Lida B. Rumbaugh of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 3230, for the purchase of the W ½ of N E ¼ and S ½ of N W ¼ of Section No. 13 in Township No. 41 South, Range No 9 W, 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 J. O Booth, County Judge at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1902. She names as witnesses:

Geo. R Funk, C E. Fields, Sam P Veatch, Elwood Wiles, all of Portland Oregon

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of November, 1902.

J. T. Bridges, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, August 13, 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, Mary Gunderson, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 3233, for the purchase of the N E ¼ of Sec. No. 35 in Township No. 40. South, Range No. 9 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 J. O. Booth, County Judge, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1902. She names as witnesses:

E. Gunderson, C. E. Fields, Elwood Wiles, E. A Fearing, all of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of November. 1902.

J T. Bridges, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, August 13, 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, Edward Gunderson of Portland, County of Multnomah State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 3229, for the purchase of the S W¼ of Section No. 3 in Township No. 41 South, range 9 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 J. O. Booth, County Judge, at his office at Grants Pass Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1902. He names as witnesses:

Sam P. Veatch, Geo R Funk, Joseph Alstock, C. E. Fields, all of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of November, 1902.

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 4th day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the Court room of the county court of Josephine county, Oregon, has been fixed as the time and place for hearing the final account of A. C. Hough as administrator of the estate of Enoch L. Moon, deceased. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to file their objections to said accountant, if any they have, on or before said date and then and there to be present to show cause why said final account shall not be allowed. This notice is published by order of said county court, made on the 4th day of September, 1902.

A. C. HOUGH, Administrator.

The Weekly Oregonian and the Courier both for one year for $2 in advance.

Are You Going East?

Perhaps I can be of service to you.

I can ticket you over any railroad running trains out of Portland; tell you when to leave home; where to change cars; when you will reach your destination, and what there is to be seen on the way.

Call or write—I 'll take pleasure in answering your questions.

Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis—and EVERYWHERE beyond.

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A. C. Sheldon, General Agent, Cor. Third and Stark Sts., Portland, Ore.

Thro' Train Southeast.

Northern Pacific-Burlington Route.

The St. Louis Special, the through express of the Northern Pacific and Burlington railroads from the Northwest to the Southeast, changed time on May 4. The transcontinental service is materially benefited, as connections for the East and South are now made with morning trains out of St. Louis and Chicago.

The St. Louis Special now leaves Portland, at 8:25 a. m.; Tacoma, 3:40 p. m.; Seattle, 3:50 p. m.; Spokane, 6:55 a. m.; Helena, 10:15 p. m.; Billings, 7:00 a. m.

The new card is more convenient to most cities in the Northwest. The train, now carries standard sleeper, tourist sleeper, dining car, chair car, coach, and baggage car, Portland to Kansas City without change, also free reclining chair car, Portland to St. Louis. It remains the great TIME SAVER, as well as the only through train between the Northwest and the Southeast.

"THE MILWAUKIE."

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect trains in the world." Understand: Connections are made with All Transcontinental Lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a verity equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

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DO YOUR CHILDREN ASK QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

If you have any questions about it write us.

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name ch