

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office
Serial 02046

Portland, Ore., January 17, 1911
Notice is hereby given that James Deering, by J. H. Bagley, attorney in fact, whose post office address is 630 Lumbermans Building, Portland, Ore., did on the 1st day of July, 1909, file in this office his application, Serial 02046, to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, as extended by Act of May 17, 1906, those certain tracts of land which when surveyed will be described as Lots 1, 2, 7, and 8, Section 4, Township 11 South of Range East, Willamette Meridian, and the same being four subdivisions each containing forty acres, more or less, and being immediately north of the ordinary NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, total 160 acres more or less.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 9th day of March, 1911.

H. F. HIGBY,
Register.

First publication Jan. 27, 1911.
Last publication March 3, 1911.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office
Serial 02047

Portland, Ore., January 17, 1911
Notice is hereby given that James Deering, by J. H. Bagley, attorney in fact, whose post office address is 630 Lumbermans Building, Portland, Ore., did on the 1st day of July, 1909, file in this office his application, Serial 02047, to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, as extended by Act of May 17, 1906, those certain tracts of land which when surveyed will be described as lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, Section 4, Township 11 South of Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, and the same being four subdivisions each containing forty acres, more or less, and being immediately north of the ordinary NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, total 160 acres more or less.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 9th day of March, 1911.

H. F. HIGBY,
Register.

First publication Jan. 27, 1911.
Last publication March 3, 1911.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office
Serial 02048

Portland, Ore., January 17, 1911
Notice is hereby given that James Deering, by J. H. Bagley, attorney in fact, whose post office address is 630 Lumbermans Building, Portland, Ore., did on the 1st day of July, 1909, file in this office his application, Serial 02048, to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, as extended by Act of May 17, 1906, those certain tracts of land which when surveyed will be described as lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, Section 5, Township 11 South of Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian and the same being four subdivisions each containing forty acres, more or less, and being immediately north of the ordinary NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, total 160 acres, more or less.

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H. F. HIGBY,
Register.

First publication Jan. 27, 1911.
Last publication March 3, 1911.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office
Serial 02049

Portland, Ore., January 17, 1911
Notice is hereby given that James Deering, by J. H. Bagley, attorney in fact, whose post office address is 630 Lumbermans Building, Portland, Ore., did on the 1st day of July, 1909, file in this office his application, Serial 02049, to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, as extended by Act of May 17, 1906, those certain tracts of land which when surveyed will be described as Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, Section 5, Township 11 South of Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, and the same being four subdivisions each containing forty acres, more or less, and being immediately north of the ordinary NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, total 160 acres more or less.

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H. F. HIGBY,
Register.

First publication Jan. 27, 1911.
Last publication March 3, 1911.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office
Serial 02050

Portland, Ore., January 17, 1911
Notice is hereby given that James Deering, by J. H. Bagley, attorney in fact, whose post office address is 630 Lumbermans Building, Portland, Ore., did on the 1st day of July, 1909, file in this office his application, Serial 02051, to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, as extended by Act of May 17, 1906, those certain tracts of land which when surveyed will be described as lots 1, 2, 7, and 8, Section 6, Township 11 South of Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, and the same being four subdivisions each containing forty acres, more or less, and being immediately north of the ordinary NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, total 160 acres more or less.

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H. F. HIGBY,
Register.

First publication Jan. 27, 1911.
Last publication March 3, 1911.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office
Serial 02051

Portland, Ore., January 17, 1911
Notice is hereby given that James Deering, by J. H. Bagley, Attorney in fact, whose post office address is 630 Lumbermans Building, Portland, Ore., did on the 1st day of July, 1909, file in this office his application, Serial 02051, to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, as extended by May 17, 1906, those certain tracts of land which when surveyed will be described as Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, Section 6, Township 11 South of Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, and the same being four subdivisions each containing forty acres, more or less, and being immediately north of the ordinary NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, total 160 acres more or less.

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H. F. HIGBY,
Register.

First publication Jan. 27, 1911.
Last publication March 3, 1911.

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CHARLES J. MAHER
(Successor to Riner Bros.)
PROPRIETOR.

IS OREGON A \$6,060,000 STATE?

(Continued from page 4)

and The Oregonian would avoid the appearance of special opposition or hostility to any worthy Oregon institution; but it will not shrink from its plain duty to all the state in insisting that the Legislature must have in mind, in making up its schedule of appropriations, the welfare of the tax-paying public on the one hand and the merits and needs of every demand from the tax-supported institutions on the other. It is imperative that the Legislature be careful; it is no less imperative that the voices calling for more and more be so modulated as to harmonize with the capacity of the state to pay.—Oregonian

Carload Just Received

We have just received a carload of American National Field fence and Bard Wire. This fencing is about the best on the market, and the prices we can make you are better than elsewhere, as we buy direct from the factory.

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Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, are the most common causes of stomach troubles. Correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by all dealers.

A New Method of Rescue

By ROCKFORD KING

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

(Continued from last week)

I felt that a great work had sprung up before me—the work of liberating Sophia. A famous traveler was in St. Petersburg at the time and was about to start, with the permission of the Russian government, to write up the condition of Siberian exiles. I succeeded in inducing him to appoint me his secretary, or amanuensis. In this way I would be able to locate the girl I had made up my mind to free. On arriving in the prison region I learned that Sophia's father had been enabled to secure for her simply exile, not imprisonment. She was living in a hut close by a prison. Escape for her was as impossible as if she had been within stone walls. But her position was encouragement for me, whose life work was to take her out of Siberia. I saw her, talked with her and told her that during the same month (August) the following year to expect me with means by which to give her her freedom.

That autumn and winter I was known to be one of the principal devotees to the navigation of the air. I tried every kind of aeroplane that had been invented. I made long flights both by day and by night. I flew to the Land of the Midnight Sun in the dead of winter, that I might become used to flying in the cold. I tried for no prizes, entered no contests. I worked with one purpose in view. That was to make a flight to Russia, swoop down by the hut in which lived my love and bear her away to freedom.

I pass over the details of study by which I found a machine especially adapted for my purpose. I transported it by sea to Sweden. From there to my destination was not far, but I must make the journey at one flight with one supply of fuel. One morning I rose to a height of 500 feet and drove my machine eastward. I purposely kept at a considerable height till I stood directly over the sophyrahut that I might attract the least possible attention. From where I was poised was a slanting course down to the hut. I hoped that she might be outside, but she was not. I descended to her door. All was silent. I was about to leave the machine to enter the hut when I saw her face at the window, and in another moment she was sitting beside me on the machine.

I had provided for starting by fitting my machine with apparatus especially adapted to the purpose, and, though keepers were by this time running toward us from every direction, we rose above them and the shots they sent up in time to save ourselves.

After a ride high in the air we came down in Sweden, nearly frozen. From there we traveled southward, not stopping till we reached Marseilles, where we took a steamer.

We are now both in America and are soon to be married.

A DOCTOR'S REVENGE

By ALBERT CHITTENDEN

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When I was a young doctor just graduated I found making a living a very difficult job. I wished to start in by doing hospital work. There was an excellent hospital in a suburban town where I knew some people, and I was advised to take the examination for the position of house surgeon, which was vacant. I did so and failed. The question that turned the scale against me was this:

"When you have done everything in your power for a patient, what is the next step?"

Having a vein of satirical humor in me, I answered the question in this wise:

"Get rid of him by sending him on a trip."

I saw by the grim looks of the examiners that I had lost. The man who got the position answered the question in this wise:

"Try something new even if it has no apparent connection with the patient's ailment. To cease your efforts indicates to him that you have abandoned him. To continue them gives him the benefit of hope. Besides, we must never give up a patient till he is dead."

While I was struggling for a practice I one day received a hurry call to see a child who had got a coin in his windpipe. He was but four years old and, having been given the coin, was so delighted that he had put it in his mouth and started across the street to buy candy with it. Forgetting it, he breathed it in.

When I reached the patient I found two or three doctors. I had been called several hours before, but when the message came was not in my office. The oldest and foremost doctor of those present was Dr. Gibbs, who ten years before had flogged me on examination by asking me what should be done when everything had been done. He didn't remember me, and I was glad he didn't, for I dreaded to meet him.

I found these doctors in the very position indicated by that question. They had done everything that could be done, but they hadn't removed the coin from the child's throat. Dr. Gibbs appeared to be the most despondent of the lot. Assuming a fierce tone, I said:

"What are you gentlemen doing here, standing about and holding your hands? Are you going to let the child die of strangulation?"

My remarks were made to all the doctors present, but as I spoke I looked daggers at Dr. Gibbs.

"We've tried everything," he said.

"Well, sir, what's the next thing to do when you've tried everything?"

"Perhaps you can tell us," he retorted tartly.

"Yes, sir; I can. When a doctor has tried everything and all things have failed it is his duty to try something else, no matter how remote it may seem from the patient's ailment."

"Well," asked Dr. Gibbs, "what do you suggest?"

"Desperate cases need desperate remedies."

I made three steps toward the child, took him up, laid him across my knee with his head down and began to spank him unmercifully. He yelled, and before I had given him twenty blows out came an old fashioned copper cent. It fell on the floor, rolled in a circle and turned on its side.

I was never so astonished in my life. I had had no idea of getting rid of the obstruction. I had only wished to beat at his own game the man who had kept me out of a position which might have enabled me to start a practice. But now that I had succeeded I resolved to push on further.

"There, gentlemen," I said, "you have an instance of the importance of never giving up a case. Perhaps success in this case was not to be expected from my expedient, but—"

"Success was to be expected," exclaimed one of the doctors. "It's a wonder that we who were here before you didn't think of it. The spanking induced in the child an emotion which called into play certain muscles, relaxing others. The head being inverted, the obstruction, which was loosened by this relaxation, was bound to come out."

Dr. Gibbs advanced toward me and put out his hand.

"I haven't the honor of your acquaintance, doctor," he said, "but I do not hesitate to say that you have in you that resource which eminently fits you for your profession. I shall write up your device used in this case in the Tablet, to which I contribute, and if there is anything else I can do for you don't hesitate to call on me."

I didn't need to call on him. He and the other doctors who had been present published abroad my expedient, tried when the patient had been given

up, and so simple that it was a wonder none of them had thought of it.

I am now an elderly man. I have often been solicited to take a place on some examining board, but have always resolutely declined. My faith in erudition has been sapped by my own case. If I should ask a candidate what he should do with a child having a cent in his windpipe I should expect him to answer:

"Spank him."

This would never do. It would belittle the profession, and the next child spanked might refuse to disgorge the obstruction.

His Secret

By NATHAN HARDY

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

When I was at the university the set of students to which I belonged contained Oscar Poland—at least Poland was at one time a member of our group—but as time wore on he was gradually dropped by all except Alan Wells and myself. This was on account of the principles, or lack of principles, he advocated. For instance, he asserted that the Spartan code—that the criminality attached to stealing was in getting caught—would apply in most cases today. He declared that he would rob any one if he could do so without being detected.

When Poland gave us such ideas as this at first we laughed at him, telling him that he didn't believe what he said. But pessimists are never popular, and one by one his friends dropped away from him. As I have said, Wells and I stuck to him, feeling all the while that his pessimism was but skin deep. The only way we could see he proved his theory of general selfishness was by declining to spend his money as we spent ours. When we asked him what he did with his surplus change he said that he was keeping it for his own use. "You fellows," he would say, "don't spend money on each other because you wish to, but because you are afraid of being considered mean if you don't. Ergo, you are mean. Nevertheless I will admit that there may be some generosity in your case, for you do spend your money, while I, who do not spend mine, show myself to be absolutely mean and selfish."

This would start anew arguments that had already been worn threadbare, and at the end of every argument Poland would lose another friend.

"What do you think of a man," said one of our set to me one day, "who admits that he would rob or steal provided he was sure of not being caught?"

"In the case of a common thief who practiced what he preached," I replied, "I would think him an element of society that should be so far as possible eliminated. In the case of Oscar Poland I should consider that I did not understand him."

"Not understand him! Well, I like that. The more fool you if you should leave funds within his grasp that he could take without being detected. I tell you the man who declares such ideas shows that he has been born blind to principle the same as another has been born blind to colors. Take my word for it, if Oscar Poland ever finds an opportunity to make himself rich at another's expense he'll do it."

"They say business is but legalized robbery."

"My opinion of you is that you're drenched with these fallacies yourself."

(Continued next week)

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office

Portland, Ore., Feb. 4, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Huskey, of Foster, Oregon, who, on June 15, 1909, made Homestead entry, Serial No. 02003, for E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 22, Township 13 South, Range 2 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, on the 16th day of March, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

J. J. Kimbrough,
W. W. Dudson
E. Tolbert
Arthur Menear
All of Foster, Oregon.

H. F. HIGBY,
Register.

First publication Feb. 10, 1911.
Last publication Mch. 10, 1911.

Advertise in the **SANTIAM NEWS**