any important source of revenue is the Salmon, the king of fishes. Of this royal fish the species found here are quite numerous and as elsewhere each species is found to have its special local variations so that exact classification is extremely difficult.

At the head of the list stands the Chinook (Salmo Quinnat), probably the largest and finest in the world, averaging larger here than in the Columbia River although the largest individuals are taken there.

The Chinooks enter the bays of Tillamook County in July and August several months later than in the Columbia.

Next come the Silversides (Salmo Scouleri) in September and October. These beautiful fish, smaller than the Chinook, are of a most delicate flavor, and by their great number, furnish the most important part of the season's catch. In certain arms of Tillamook bay the silversides will rise to a fly, and I think this is the only place in Oregon where they do so. At Oregon City and elsewhere grilse are often caught and are called salmon but here the angler can kill the real fish. And, thereby hangs a tale.

It will be remembered that in the early history of this Coast, Great Britain laid claim to all of the country north of the Spanish and south of the Russian discoveries, basing her claim on the observations of Cook, Vancouver and other early navigators. The United States claimed from the Spanish line to latitude 54 40 degrees north, but there can be little doubt that arbitrators would have decided against us the remainder of both continents had been alloted to the nations which first coasted along the shore. However, while the dispute was in controversy the British Government sent out a commission to examine the country. They spent a year on the Columbia and in the season fished for salmon, but disgusted at their total failure, decided that "Hingland 'ad no use for a blooming country where the blarsted Salmon wont take a fly." So the matter was compromised by splitting the difference, and the Oregon Territory was saved to Uncle Sam, because the commissioners did not come to Tillamook.

Later than the silversides, come the Steelheads (Salmo paucidens) and the chums (Salmo Lycaodon), the later in wonderful abundance, not the best fish in the world, but a profitable fish for canning for cheap markets.

Very little is known of the habits of these fish, though it is certain that they differ very much from the same species in British and European waters. The smolt probably go to sea about September and the grilse return about November, a good many of them are taken with hook and line and called salmon trout. They are also taken occasionally in the nets used for fully developed salmon.

The salmon fisheries furnish employment to a great many persons. Unfortunately the canneries have fallen into a way of employing Chinese labor for about one half the work, not on account of cheapness, for the work is done by [illegible] at rates that pay from $2.00 to $4.00 per day for work that could as well be done by white boys and girls.

The canneries, of which there are four, are situated, one on Nehalem, one on Nestucca and two on Tillamook bay, one of these at Garibaldi and the other at Hobsonville. During the season which commences August 1st, and ends in November these canneries make an annual output of from $50,000 to $100,000 each, the highest to one cannery has been 50,000 cases—$200,000. Some idea can be formed of the profitableness of the business from the fact that the same species of fish are obtained here from 50 to 75 cents a piece cheaper than the price on the Columbia river. So that if Columbia salmon are sold at a price equal to cost of production, there is on an ordinary catch of 50,000 fish in Tillamook a margin of from $25,000 to $50,000. Small wonder that parties interested in the business exert some pains to convince outsiders that the fish is "doesn't exist."

During the past season but two canneries have been in operation. The Elmore Packing Co. at Garibaldi, and M. J. Kinney at Nehalem. The remarkable run of fish and the low price paid to fishermen here made it a very favorable year and there will no doubt be an extension of the business another season. It is almost impossible to obtain any information as to the amount of business but it is certain that the output of 1890 was not less than $120,000.

In addition to the fresh canned fish a considerable quantity is annually salted in barrels, half-barrels and kits, of these the pack will amount to several thousand dollars over the home supply.

Nestucca having easy communication with the [illegible] has a fine business of supplying [illegible] counties with fresh fish, and [illegible] teams are constantly employed in [illegible] industry. In hot weather the trip is made in the night time, and thus the farmers of Yamhill and Polk are supplied with fresh fish right from the water.

But the Salmon, though most important, are not the only food supply which bounteous nature has provided in our waters. The streams are stocked with several varieties of trout, chief being the Oregon trout (Salmo Oregonensis) and the speckled trout (Salmo Fontinalis), both of which are of such size and number as to make the waters of this county an attraction to sportsmen from all over the world. One enthusiastic Scotchman declares that outside of Loch Leyon there is no equal to Trask river in the whole world.

Then the abundance of shell fish, which as yet are only local food supplies will before long furnish paying employment for shipment. The oysters of Netarts, and the varied species of clams, mussels and crabs on all our shores are destined in the near future to find their way to outside markets, adding to the wealth of our community and the comfort of others.

The deep sea fisheries are yet an uncertain quantity, as no systematic test has ever been applied, but every vessel that has tried fishing off our shores reports good success in taking all sorts of salt-water fish, especially off Cape Mears when the old South Coast was in the habit of [illegible] laying in a supply of Codfish while [illegible] side to serve on the bay. A proposal to build a vessel for the deep [illegible]hess under the control of an ex[illegible]kee fisherman and from that we may look for good results. MR. EDITOR,—I do not pretend to have exhausted the subject but have tried to sketch it so as to give some little information to readers at a distance, and to excite comment and stimulate inquiry at home. There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught and plenty of them in Tillamook.

EDUCATIONAL.

Like many others, I have read your invitation and to me it seems a direct one to speak to the people. I am one of that numerous class—an "educational crank." Education is, or ought to be, the subject nearest our hearts. It should not mean simply to read, cipher and spell, but cultivation, refinement discipline of mind and [illegible]. A great man spoke volumes of truth, for [illegible] this short sentence—"Books [illegible] Is it not true, by giving our [illegible]wer to read and training them [illegible]f it, we place in their way the wonderful words of wisdom and comfort from the pens of our most brilliant and gifted men and women. Haven't we, in reading alone, the opportunity to cultivate any of the best feelings of the mind or heart, as we generally say, [illegible] patriotism, temperance, sobriety [illegible]erable others. Can we not place in [illegible] a virtuous and beneficial way in [illegible]hile the tedious hours of evening or beguile the dreariness of the sick-bed? What is more profit or pleasure to the young people of the community, than meeting once in a week or two, to read and reflect on the thoughts of our great authors. It is far more elevating than the trashy novels and destroys a desire for "small talk" and the more harmful habit—gossip. Nothing so unfits a girl to become a useful and beloved woman, wife, or mother as these pernicious habits—flirtation and gossip. They breed envy, mischief, estrangement of friends for all is to keep them in public schools. To be sure—there are some bad elements to contend with, but the good far outweigh the bad. Its influence are always far above those of the street. We don't need to journey a thousand miles to find examples illustrating both cases. Again, are we not laying the foundation for our children's lives, whether they shall seek and find high or low associates. Education unlocks even to talented poverty, the door of a circle where the most brilliant and accomplished are assembled. While the uncultivated poor and showy parvenues can not enter tho' they carry a key of gold heavier than their self-esteem. Even if they be admitted, do they not encounter a storm of ridicule or coldness. Spare your children from these humiliations by educating them. What a thing is your child's mind! Beautiful and pure as the budding rose.

Shall this wondrous gem be lost or tarnished or must it be polished and placed in the purest and finest setting you are able to give it? Think of it, father and mother, by cultivating a taste your child has for literature, music or drawing, or any harmless and desirable accomplishment you may save that boy or girl from becoming a street-roamer! Now this is no fantastic air-castle but a reality! We have all seen houses so unlovely that children can not endure them. Of course with the poor judgement of youth, they generally fly from a home of this sort to worse, their very bitterness causing them to prefer evil, even if there be a choice. The aged ignorant! Think too of them! In my youth this lesson was impressed on my mind. Many an hour have I spent reading to some aged man or women, who often finished our pleasant hour by saying tearfully, "Ah! Child, little can you appreciate or measure our loss, who never learned to read or write." And many are the loving letters, I have penned for such, even for husband or wife. For these and many reasons it is our duty to encourage in every way a movement to raise our own school to a higher standpoint. It will cost us no more to support a school that will send our children forth with a substantial and finished education. A school thoroly graded, with an established course of study, is an incentive to industry and punctuality. The tuition of pupils from other districts would go far in defraying expenses. Let our school lead in excellence. Tillamook herself is bound to be THE town of this county, why not her school be a fit example for the others. Last but not least let us consider the teacher we place over our children; for though the directors employ the teacher, the people indirectly determine who it shall be. Let it be your aim to secure an experienced, practical person, who will teach by example as well as precept, morality and refinement along with "reading and spelling." I speak to you of public schools, because they are here and free to all. I speak to you on this subject as a sincere friend, for I know the abilities of your children and I have many reasons to associate them and you with pleasant memories. Educate and accomplish your children as far as their powers of mind and your purse will permit, and in most instances, it will prove a blessing, if not to you, to some one else.

Like "treasure laid where moth and rust are not," education in its broad sense, is the only imperishable legacy we can leave our children; and with us and them, it does not end: For what cultivated parent can bear to see a child's mind left as prey to weeds and thistles! Give them this and from the good seed sown, the blessing will go on and on, beautifying and making sweet the lives and homes of future generations.

Yours Sincerely,
RIORA.

TILLAMOOK M. E. CHURCH,
(Rev. J. H. Wood, Pastor.)

ETC., ETC.

The county was first settled in 1851, but owing to the great difficulty in getting here, has made slow progress until lately. At present there is a great rush in this direction and will be much greater as soon as the railroad is built.

The county is alive to the interests of education and school houses are found in every settlement. Churches are being built, and there is almost an entire absence of the rough and lawless element so often found in newly settled communities. The people are hospitable, and are always ready to assist strangers in getting located and started.

The population of the county in 1880 was 950 and in 1890 was 2888, showing an increase of 200 per cent., most of which was made in the past two years. The county has great possibilities before it and is destined to make rapid advances in the near future.

Good, improved farming land can be bought yet at $15 to $50 per acre and unimproved at $5 to $10. There is still a great deal of Government land that can be taken under the homestead, pre-emption or timber-land laws, and that will make good homes, but the best is occupied. The Siletz Indian reservation in the south end of the county will, no doubt, soon be thrown open for settlement, and there is much land to be surveyed yet.

Thousands of acres of timber lands have been bought by lumber-men and milling operations will soon begin. The timber land sells readily at $8 to $12 per acre.

There is an inviting field here for all classes who are possessed of some means, and especially for capitalists; but the man with a family and no money has no business here, as, like every other new place where there is a rush, there are plenty of laboring men.

More complete or specific information regarding the county will be cheerfully given by the real estate men who advertise in this paper, or, a good plan is to subscribe for the HEADLIGHT which is always alive to the interests of the County.

Nothing bespeaks more for the prosperity of a place than the steady and healthy increase of mails, and the establishment of new mail routes. No isolated town in the State has—though acquired by demand—better mail facilities than Tillamook. In referring to an increase of mail matter, we have a direct reference to paper mail, the rapid increase or decrease of letter mail, and not unfrequently, is due to a floating population; the paper mail is an index to a steady and permanent growth of population. Tillamook is connected with Portland by a daily mail from North Yamhill, and a tri-weekly via McMinnville and Grand Ronde; a daily mail to Hobsonville, and connecting with the Astoria mail, three times a week. A weekly mail to Netarts supplies that section. Since April 1, 1890, there has been received at this office 37,290 pounds of mail, and the office has sent out during the same time 13,925 pounds, an increase of one third over the corresponding time of last year. Great credit is due to Mrs. Severance for the prompt and efficient manner in which the affairs have been conducted.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

The following is the copy of a letter sent out in answer to inquiries regarding this county. As it contains many good points we reproduce it:

Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter asking about our county and propects, Tillamook county has a population of 3000 at present. The timber lands lie along streams tributary to Tillamook Bay. Average timber lands are estimated to carry from 7 to 9 million feet per quarter section. The quality of timber is first-class. It consists of spruce, fir and hemlock, mostly fir.

The town of Tillamook is the largest town in the county, and is the county seat; has a population of 300 and is rapidly increasing. The town is on the verge of a prosperous growth, and has every prospect of becoming a thriving little city. It has a good location for the trade of the farmer. It is situated on Hoquarton slough. This slough is very tortuous and at some points the water is low, but can be easily deepened. It connects with the main bay channel, and in time will be improved till there are no places in the channel from the bar of Tillamook bay to Tillamook town, that are "low" at any time of the tide. The government has already begun [illegible] profit, as it mainly is, when co[illegible] skill, is one of the most pleasant co[illegible] the line of the genus agriculturist [illegible] as is does, at least two distinct lines [illegible] it contains therefore some of the necessary essence in the life of changeable man, variety. The lover of the plowed field, and its products, finds vent for his predilection in growing food for his herd, whilst the devotee of stock can employ his fancies and shrewdness in maintaining the requisite numbers and qualities of the same. And in the proper preparation of its products for the market a few person may indulge in most any extreme by way of experiments as long as they are conducive to cleanliness and to other essential qualities of milk, butter and cheese as articles of food.

To those that are following or are contemplating following dairying for remuneration, or a livelihood, there remain after they have indulged their fancy for a herd of Jerseys, Alderneys, Shorthorns or other varieties of the milk producing cattle, several factors which enter largely into the profitableness of the business, and I can say without exaggerating that those factors are more clearly found within the limits of Tillamook county than in any other county of the state.

Food is half the "blood" of any stock, when of proper kinds and qualities, for the dairying cows. The best grasses are the clovers, not excluding timothy, red top and some other varieties. Red and white clover grow luxuriantly here. The former is required to be sown, but the latter soon follows the plow, turning up the ferny prairie soil, or the settler clearing up his timbered tracts as if indigenous to the country, in fact as a pasture grass it is everywhere. The red clover yields one heavy crop each year, as much as four tons to the acre. The yield of timothy, when grown alone, is about the same. Orchard and velvet grasses also do well. The above are the best butter producing grasses known, and in this climate they grow nearly the year round. The heavy spring rains that we have, together with the occasional showers and heavy dews of summer and early fall maintain them green and growing, whilst at the same time the plains of Yamhill, Polk and other counties east of the coast range will be brown with dust, parched and burning. For winter food when the grass is weakened by frosts, as a "chop," both barley and oats grow exceedingly well: the latter on our prairie soil, which is nearly always reckoned as of poorer quality than that of th timber, yields some seasons as high as 95 bushels to the acre. The alluvial deposits forming the bottom lands along our numerous rivers and creeks are simply agglomerations of basalt, the result of ages of wear and wash, from the huge mountain ramparts that bound us on the east. Scientific analysis shows that it is the strongest natural soil in the world. As a consequence, our crops of turnips, carrots, beets and other vegetables for winter food for milk cows, are unequaled. Another factor patent to all dairymen is the advantage of an abundance of cool, running water. In this our country is unusally well supplied, in fact, there is scarcely a single quarter section of land in it but has some where a living mountain stream. Butter, it is true, is manufactured in nearly all climes, even to the greasy product made under the burning sun of Cuba, but the ease with which its peculiar grain may be fatally broken by even one hour's intemperate heat, renders its manufacture in a climate not subject to extremes of heat and cold a comparatively easy matter, accompanied with much less trouble and expense, and also insures a more marketable article. Tillamook county, owing to its bordering on the Pacific, being daily fanned by its cool breezes, possesses a climate of remarkable evenness. In winter its thermometers rarely greet zero, whilst in summer they not so very often record "76," from three to six days each season recording the 80 mark, with one day on an average, reaching 90. As 63 is considered the proper degree of warmth for milk and cream, this climate is thus evidently natural adapted to all those important requisites so essential in the manufacture of first class articles of butter and cheese.

FUTURE MARKET.

The rapid denudation of the world's forest growth, accompanied by the rapid growing commercial value of lumber and traffic in the same on the Pacific ocean, has within the last two years attracted great attention to the vast embryo deposits of lumber in Tillamook county, whose, as yet virgin forests, occupy on area in extent as large as some of the smaller New England states. The converging of numerous streams draining this region, and likewise affording water exits for its logs, into one bay and its vicinity, renders it not only possible but extremely probable that the next decade will greet Tillamook county as the Puget Sound of Oregon. Reader, by way of market for dairy and other products, are you aware what that means? The agricultural region surrounding the Sound, large as it is, is not able to supply 33 per cent. of butter and cheese, consumed by those vast logging camps and mill retinues. The balance is shipped from California and the east. Again, after coming west 200 miles from the Missouri river, you then leave nearly all dairy regions behind you. From thence westward for 1000 miles or more is a vast stock country, it is true, but with the exceptions of cases, as it were, here and there, none of it is even reasonably well adapted for successful dairying until you begin to descend the western slopes of the coast ranges of California, Oregon and Washington, where in marked contrast to the dry, parched, dusty hills and vales of this mighty expanse, you see at last the evergreen valleys and hills, daily swept by the moist, healthful breezes of the Pacific. As all these are facts that cannot be gainsayed, who can question the future dairy markets of the Pacific coast?

STATISTICAL.

As to the future of cattle raising to which this county is also well adapted, I would call attention to a few statistics that indicate a gradual increase in prices of beef and milk cattle in the United States. In 1879 the average price of milk cows was $21.73, last year (1889) it was $24.85, whilst "other cattle" had in the same time increased from $15.39 to $17.79. By another comparison which places it beyond fluctuating money markets, there was in the United States to each 1000 of its population in 1885, 238 milk cows and 323 other cattle. The average price of butter in the United States has increased since 1879, 9 per cent. What more do we need than the above to show the general upward tendency of all prices pertaining to cattle-raising and dairying, and the future outlook is a bright one indeed for those lines of business—far better than for any or all other kinds of farming. Does it not then well behoove a man to immediately locate himself in a country where soil, climate, in fact everything, conspire to aid him in carrying on the surest and most profitable rural occupation in the United States!

F. M. LAMB.

Town lots vary in price according to their location, from $25 to $500. Acreage property adjoining the town costs from $30 to $100 an acre. Bay City, 10 miles below here, is the next largest town in the county. It is a very young town, but its owners propose to make a nice place of it. Garibaldi is nicely situated for a seaport town. Right at the mouth of the bay, has good anchorage, and many advantages; but the roads have been so poor that none of these places have grown as has Tillamook. The latter town being more advantageously situated for the business of the farmers.

Very few places in the county are improved as good farms should be, and these are not for sale. The soil for the most part is very rich and black. Crops are hay, oats, barley, fruits and vegetables. Cows can be had from $35 to $25. Dairying and beef-raising constitute the chief pursuit of farmers. American horses bring from $80 to $150. Of course the milling industry will be the great source of wealth to us for years to come and it is destined to reach vast proportions.

But if we had no timber in our county, we would still have a source of wealth in the soil, water, and climate combined. We are on the coast, have absolutely no malaria. We have the richest soil in the word, I believe, and all well watered with soft, pure water. Clover grows everywhere, the natural grass of the country, and keeps green all the year round. The country is beautiful besides, and is set off with a beautiful bay, reached by a romantic road, which leads through immense timber and over queer dreamy streams, (which by the way abound with fish.)

As soon as the railroad touches our valley, there will be no other county in the Northwestern states, that can compare with its natural attractions for the wealth, health, or pleasure seeker.

For the homeseeker this is the place to come of all others; but I could not advise those who make their livelihood by working by the day to come here.

Very Respectfully
G. O. NOLAN.

TILLAMOOK'S PRETTIEST LADY.

WHAT TILLAMOOK HAS.

Picturesque scenery,
Over 90 miles of coast line,
Clam-beds till you can't rest.
Streams full of trout and salmon.
Rich coal deposits on the Nehalem.
A climate as good as any on the coast.
A large and well equipped livery stable.
Plenty of game: water-fowl, deer, elk, bear, etc.
Good prospects for a railroad in the near future.
Natural harbors at Tillamook, Nehalem, Netarts and Nestucca.
Open hill land valuable for grazing and fruit-growing.
One of the prettiest and thriftiest towns, Tillamook, in the state.
An enterprising, prosperous, contented and hospitable class of people.
Tide-land and bottom land, the richest and most productive in the state.
A rapid, but healthy growth and most promising prospects for the future.
Many quarter-sections of fairly good government land which may be had for the taking.
Fine ocean beaches at Netarts, Nestucca and Nehalem, which are already becoming popular resorts
Vast bodies of accessible timber which is said to be the best and most valuable in the Northwest.
A harbor which will be one of the best on the coast, when a few thousand dollars are spent improving it.
Half-a-dozen fine rivers, which with their tributaries, are of inestimable value for navigation and floating logs.
Beautiful and productive prairies which contain many farms suitable for dairying, stock-raising and general agriculture.

WHAT TILLAMOOK CITY HAS.

A good bank.
A drug store.
A jewelry store.
A good saw mill.
A Fire Company.
Two newspapers.
Several public halls.
A beautiful town site.
Two photograph galleries.
Commodious warehouses.
An excellent school building.
Plenty of hotel accomodations.
Two saloons and a temperance parlor.
The head of navigation on tide water.
Many elegant and coumodious residences.
Good stores in most every line of business.
Public buildings that are a credit to any town.
Thriving Odd Fellow, Masonic and G. A. R. lodges.
A large local trade from the surrounding country.
Daily mails and stages connecting with the railroad at North Yamhill.
An enterprising class of citizens who are determined to build up the town.
A Fair Association with ample grounds which will soon be put in good shape.
Two churches, with the Methodist, Catholics and Christian denominations represented.
Almost every branch of business and profession represented that is necessary to the welfare of an enterprising community.
Steamer connection with Portland, the Augusta and Louis Olsen making regular trips besides frequent visits by other small steamers.
general merchandise stores, a jewelry-store, two saloons, a temperance saloon, two hardware stores, a bank, a saw and planing mill, a meat-market, two photograph galleries, a harness-shop, large livery stable, two news-papers, and various other shops and offices too numerous to mention. The Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and G. A. R. have flourishing lodges here.

The town is situated on Hoquarton slough, an arm of the bay, and on the edge of a beautiful prairie. No finer town-site can be found in the state. There are many good business buildings, private dwellings and a $4,000 school house that would be a credit to a town twice the size. The court house is a good, substantial structure, and the Methodists have just completed a beautiful church.

The streets are well laid out, and a fair ground has been secured and will be fitted up in good shape, and grounds have been reserved for a college site. The bulk of the county trade is done here.

Bay City is a promising town, just starting on the bay, and will always be a thriving town. Great developments are promised at Bay City soon.

There are good stores at Nehalem, Hobsonville Garibaldi, Dolph, Woods and Oretown, and some of these places will no doubt grow into considerable villages.

CLUBBING LIST.

HEADLIGHT and Toledo Blade	1 year	$2.15
" Weekly Call (S. F.)	"	$1.85
" Weekly Examiner	"	$2.50
" West Shore	"	$4.50
" Century Magazine	"	$5.00
" Detroit Free Press	"	$1.85
" Mammoth Cyclopædia	"	$2.00
" Dickens' Works	"	$2.00

Twenty five complete novels to any old subscriber who will bring us one new subscriber.

These rates apply only to new subscribers and to those who pay arrearage and renew their subscription before the end of this month.

PORTLAND MARKET.

(Wholesale Quotations.)

OATS—Gray	$ 57½ @	60
White	60	62½
WHEAT—Willamette	1 20	1 22½
Walla Walla	1 10	1 15
POTATOES ℔ 100 lbs	1 00	1 10
ONIONS "	3 00	
TURKEYS ℔ lb	16	
DUCKS ℔ doz.	5 00	8 00
GEESE "	9 00	11 00
CHICKENS—Old ℔ doz.	4 50	5 00
Spring "	3 50	4 00
BUTTER—Brine	27½	30
" Store, in Rolls	20	25
" Choice Dairy	40	42½
EGGS—Oregon	35	
" Eastern		
LARD, Oregon	9½	10
" Eastern	8½	10¼
BACON—Clear Sides	9	9½
" Hams	12½	12½
" Shoulders	8	8½
FLOUR—Willamette	3 70	3 80
" Country Brands	3 65	
" Eastern Oregon	3 55	3 65

HOLMES BUSINESS COLLEGE. of Portland, Oregon, will open September 1st J. A. Wesco, the leading penman of the coast has become a partner in this school and will make it the leading Business College. Send for Catalogue. 11-38

A KANSAS JOURNALIST.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

The post-office at Tillamook will be open every day in the week from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M., and on Sunday from 1 to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M. Mails close at 45 minutes past 7 P. M. Money order and registered business close at 5 o'clock P. M.

Sophia Severance, Post-mistress.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 6, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said Proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on February, 7, 1891, viz:

John C. Herrington,

Homestead Entry No. 7698 for the e ½ of n e ¼ of sec. 9 and n ½ of n w ¼, of sec. 10, tp, 1 n, r 7 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, under sec. 2291, R. S., viz:

D. W. Jones, J. Jones, Frank Severance and W. B. Smith, all of Tillamook, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

29-34 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Nov. 14, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on February 14, 1891, viz:

Fred Marolf,

Pre-emption D. S. No. 7262 for the s e ¼ of n w ¼, e ½ of s w ¼ and n w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec. 35, tp. 2 s, r 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

J. Blum, Edward Blum, H. D. Shackleford and John Bumgarner, all of Nestocton, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

29-34 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Oregon City, Oregon, December 4, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on February 3, 1891, viz:

Walter J. Smith,

Homestead Entry No. 6678 for the e ½ of n w ¼ and w ½ of n e ¼ of sec. 9, tp. 1 n, r 7 w

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

H. Roberts, Wm. Williams, Carl Hunt and John Williams, all of Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon.

28-31 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 3, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on February 2nd, 1891, viz:

Morris J. Enright,

Pre-emption D. S. No. 6751, for the n w ¼ of sec. 4, tp. 1 n, r 7 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

W. J. Smith, James Reeher, E. J. Hart and T. R. Thurston, all of Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon.

28-33 J. T. Apperson, Register.

and [illegible] r 7 w, and will offer [illegible] 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 Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday the 18th day of February 1891. He names as witnesses:

H Roberts, H E Chapman and C C Holland of Tillamook, and W S Cone of Bay City, all of Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of February, 1891.

28-32 J. T. Apperson, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Sep. 17, 1890.—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,"

Eva Loughary,

of McMinnville, County of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 2267, for the purchase of the n w ¼ of sec 13, tp. 2 n, r 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 the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February 1891. She names as witnesses:

Wesley Houck and Chas Palmer of McMinnville, Ore. Henry Roberts of Tillamook and W S Cone of Bay City, all of Tillamook County, 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 February 1891.

23-32 J. T. Apperson, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, April 17, 1889.—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,"

Charles Brown,

of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 939, for the purchase of the w ½ of s e ¼ and lots 3 and 4 of section 12, township 1 n, r 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1891.

He names as witnesses:

J. Gaudrau, F Paquet, J Paquet, of Portland and A Peterson of East Portland, all of Oregon

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office or before said 12th day of January, 1891.

23-32 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 13, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on February 10, 1891. viz:

James C. Norris,

Homestead Entry No. 8198, for the s ½ of n w ¼ n w ¼ of s w ¼ and s w ¼ of n e ¼, sec., 3 tp. 4 s, r 8 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land. viz:

S. D. Jones, William Thacker, L. S. Johnson and C. H. Jones, all of Beaver, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

30-35 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 13, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on February 11, 1891, viz:

Friedrich Kebke,

Pre-emption, D. S. No. 6012, for the s e ¼ of n w ¼, s w ¼ of n e ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ of sec. 26, tp. 3 n, r 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Herman Schollmeyer, William Toehl, Fred Zeddach and H. H. Tubbesing, all of Nehalem, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

30-35 J. T. Apperson, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Dec 11, 1890.—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,"

Ernst Wyss,

of Tillamook, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 728, for the purchase of the w ½ of s e ¼ and lots 3 and 4 of sec. 12, in township 1 north, range 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 the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March 1891. He names as witnesses:

Wall Smith, I. Harington, W. S. Cone, Ben Smith, all of Tillamook, Tillamook County, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of March 1891.

29-38 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 6, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on February 7, 1891, viz:

N. G. Boquist,

Pre-Emption D. S. No. 7061 for the e ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of n e ¼ of sec. 17, tp. 1 s, r 9 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

John Svenson, Alof Sundine, Alof Gulstram and Carl Albin Svenson, all of Tillamook, Tillamook County, Ore.

29-34 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., Dec. 6, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on February 9, 1891, viz:

S. P. Hasselborg,

Pre-emption D. S. No. 6652, for the n e ¼ of n w ¼, n ½ of n e ¼ of sec. 22, and n w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec. 23, tp. 2 s, r 9 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Paul Erickson, D. B. Quick, J. B. Norberj and Kaspar Schlappi, all of Nestocton, Tillamook County, Ore.

29-34 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore n, Dec. 3, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice o his intention to make final proof in support o his claim, and that said proof will be made fore the County clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on January 31, 1891, viz:

George W Pettit,

Pre-emption D S No. 6081 for the n ½ of s w ¼, s ½ of n e ¼ and s w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec. 14, tp. 2 s, r 8 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

J. D. Edwards, O. D Boatman, D. S. Bales and George Edmunds, all of Trask, Tillamook County, Oregon.

28-31 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, December 3, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook county at Tillamook, Oregon, on January 31, 1891, viz:

George A. Edmunds,

Pre-emption D. S., No. 6684, for the n w ¼ of n e ¼, e ½ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of n w ¼ of sec. 25, tp. 2 s, r 8 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

D. S. Bales, J. D. Edwards, O. D. Boatman and Geo. W. Pettit, all of Trask, Tillamook County, Oregon.

28-31 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 1, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on January, 24, 1891, viz:

George W. Steel,

Homestead Entry No. 7935 for the s w ¼ of s e ¼ of sec. 28, n w ¼ of n e ¼, n e ¼ n w ¼ and lot 1, sec. 33, tp. 4 s, r 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

H. H. Miller, Joseph Woods, A Gage and A. Dilly, all of Woods, Tillamook County, Oregon.

28-33 J. T. Apperson, Register.

[illegible] 7 27
[illegible] 5 31
[illegible] 5 33
[illegible] 5 35
[illegible] 5 37
[illegible] 5 39

He names the following wi[illegible] continuous residence upon at [illegible] said land, under Section 2301, R[illegible]

Peter Byron, S F Swenson, and [illegible] Babbidge of Garibaldi P. O. and H A Wood[illegible] of Tillamook, all of Tillamook County, Oregon.

27-32 J. T. Apperson, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Nov. 6, 1890.—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,"

Vinton S. Rice,

of Tillamook, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2890, for the purchase of the n ½ of s e ¼, s w ¼ of n e ¼, and s e ¼ of n w ¼ of section 3, township 2 s, r 8 w, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is