

CHOICE
LOCATION
FOR
RESIDENCE
PROPERTY.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

WHAT FARMERS CAN DO WITH SURPLUS MILK IN SUMMER.

When Butter Goes Away Down to Nothing in Summer Put the Milk Into Small Home Made Cheeses—They Always Pay—How to Make Them.

"In summer when the days are long" farm people have more milk than they can dispose of profitably, and the price of butter goes away down to nothing. In this case Mr. Waldo F. Brown advises that the surplus milk be put into small home made cheeses. These will always sell and bring good prices, realizing much more for the milk than if it were turned into butter at summer country grocery prices.

Mr. Brown gives very clear directions how to make these small cheeses in an article published in the Rural New Yorker. He writes:

I have always used home prepared rennet, but would advise the purchase of liquid rennet extract. A calf's rennet should be turned, emptied of its contents and slightly rinsed, and then filled with salt and thoroughly dried. Then for some days before it is needed it should be soaked in a quart of strong brine, to which the juice of a lemon should be added. The milk should be set at about 90 degs., and enough of the rennet should be added to bring the cheese in from twenty to thirty minutes. A little experience will determine the proper amount. If the rennet is good about a tablespoonful for each five gallons of milk will be right. Stir thoroughly for two or three minutes when it is put in.

When the cheese comes it will look like clabbered milk, and should be carefully sliced with a strip of tin, cutting squares half an inch or so in size. Let it stand until the whey begins to separate, and the curd settles out of sight, then lift it gently from the bottom and cut or break it into pieces not much larger than a thimble, and by pouring hot water between the tubs raise the temperature to 100 degs. Let the curd remain in the whey, stirring it gently occasionally to bring every part of it in contact with the whey, and to aerate it, until it develops a little acidity and becomes firm enough so that it feels springy to the touch and squeals between the teeth; then dip it up and drain the whey off as rapidly as possible.

The draining will be hastened by slicing the curd frequently, cutting it in narrow slices each way, then with the hand break it up and gather the corners of the cloth over it, and lay a weight on it. A small board and a stone can be used for the purpose. Three or four repetitions of this will reduce the bulk. Now cut it into half inch slices and spread them out a few minutes to cool, and it will be ready for the press.

To put it in this, first chop it until the pieces are almost as small as peas, and salt it at the rate of one ounce to five pounds of curd. Spread a square of cheese cloth over the hoop, fill in the top and then spread the curd over the top and place on the following, which should be small enough to settle down easily as the cheese yields under pressure. A light weight must be applied at first or the whey will run off white and creamy, and in all the handling of the curd no haste must be made.

If one attempts to hurry, the whey will look white like milk, and the cheese will be poor, but if the whey remains nearly colorless one is doing the thing right. The whole process from the time the rennet is added until the cheese is put in the press will require about four hours, but there is very little work about it. Press during the afternoon, and turn the cheese at night. In doing this take it off the hoop, remove the cloth, and, if necessary, trim off any rough edges. Then spread a fresh wet cloth over it, so that most of the cloth will be at one side; slip the hoop down over it, and turn hoop and cheese together, then wash the top of the cheese with the bottom.

At the first pressing all the cloth was folded under the follower, and this gave a rough surface to the cheese, but now a single thickness of cloth should be spread over the top and crowded down with a round pointed table knife, while with the hand the operator holds the edge of the cloth between the cheese and the hoop. It is in order to describe then to perform this process, and if one will bear in mind that the object is to make the cheese smooth and free from wrinkles, and that after it is turned the corners of the cloth should be above the follower instead of under it, there will be little trouble. Leave the cheese in the press from twelve to eighteen hours, and let it be well pressed. We use a weight of about forty or fifty pounds on the end of a lever six feet long, and find the cheese is well pressed.

While curing the cheeses must be turned every day and rubbed with grease. Lard is good, or butter will answer. The cheeses will cure in from fifteen to thirty days so as to be fit for use or sale. The only trouble in curing them is in keeping away the flies which lay the egg that hatch out skippers. These are slender flies nearly as long as house flies, but not more than a fourth as large. The novice usually loses a cheese or two on account of skippers, and if he is careless he may lose many. I think it possible to inclose the shelves with thin muslin, so as to exclude the cheese fly, and I am trying the plan this year; but in any case the cheeses must be turned and thoroughly rubbed every day until they are completely cured and have a rind on them that will protect them. Wife says it is better to turn them twice a day. These small country cheeses meet a ready sale, and the making of them would prove much more profitable than butter making in hot weather.

Bell's Messenger, London, claims that thick hides belong to beef cattle and

W. S. CONE'S LATEST AND BEST SUBDIVISION NOW ON THE MARKET.
This Tract has a Slightly Location; is practically Level; is Clear, except a beautiful Grove in the Center, which will be made into a Park, and is close in.
A magnificent Drive will be constructed on the gravel beach fronting this property. This will be the finest drive in the county.
For further particulars, prices, terms etc., call on W. S. CONE, BAY CITY, OREGON.

REMOVING WARTS ON ANIMALS.

What a Veterinary Surgeon Advises in the case of Warts.

Warts growing on the noddle of cows or elsewhere on cattle are best removed, when these have a very narrow neck or point of attachment, with a ligature.



Caustic agents are horribly slow and uncertain, and, in the end, troublesome to both owner and patient, so that there are very few instances where their use is to be recommended. Growths in which the base is diffuse, and round which it is impossible to get a ligature, should be dissected out or removed with the hot iron; but in all cases where practicable the ligature is best, as the expression is less likely to grow again when removed in this way. The action of the ligature is to cause constriction, and deprive the growth of the blood supply by which it is nourished, and when this is done it dies and drops off.

Large growths have a correspondingly large vessel of supply, and when these are removed with the knife, unless the vessels are picked up and tied or seared with the hot iron, the hemorrhage is frequently considerable and often very troublesome to the amateur surgeon. With the ligature there is none of this.



and if the knot known as the double hitch is employed very large warts may be taken off without much difficulty, even when the attachment is far from being narrow.

The success attending this method depends entirely on the tightness of the constriction, for unless the blood supply be entirely cut off the growth will not atrophy. Therefore we must have no crumpled knots or others that will slip, but something that can be drawn very tight and that will not become loose. The double hitch is perhaps the best, as it requires no tying, and can be tightened by drawing in the free ends. The ends being within the two rounds, are pressed upon by the connected portion, and kept firm so that it cannot slip. Moreover, when the ends are left long it can be drawn tighter from time to time as it cuts into the substance of the wart.

The Best Honey Plants.

At the late annual convention of the New York beekeepers among questions of importance discussed was the one of honey plants. As is usual when this topic is introduced considerable difference of opinion prevailed. The majority, however, favored alsike clover for beekeepers. One member, who has grown it since 1882, claimed that it failed to secrete honey only once during that time, and it was a season when white clover also failed. He not only prefers the alsike to white clover for honey, but said that it makes the best fodder for sheep and cows. He sows it with red clover and timothy, both for honey and hay, and it is liable to lodge badly if sown alone. Another member, who indorses the foregoing and who now sows alsike instead of red clover, found the honey from it as good in quality as the white clover honey. He did not think it yielded as large a crop of hay, but it is of better quality. In regard to that much advertised Chapman honey plant, the opinion appeared to be that it is a hard plant to grow and not so profitable as the clovers. Bees, it was told, work well on alfalfa when the circumstances are all favorable, but the various experiences related did not favor alfalfa as a honey plant.

Statements About Poultry.

Mr. James Rankin, who has made the artificial incubation of poultry a success, told at a farmers' meeting in Boston, not long ago, that he never sold a broiler in his life. He said: "The broiler age is just the time when all the danger of mortality has passed. The last two or three pounds can be put on much cheaper than the first. Whoever raises beef or pork knows that this is so. The price of a good roaster is higher than the price of a good broiler. So we hold our chickens until they are four and one-half months old, and our pullets until they are a little over a year old."

Mr. Rankin estimated his loss of ducks at from 3 to 5 per cent. in raising, and chickens from 5 to 10 per cent. He thought that fifty cents is a moderate allowance for growing a pullet until she begins to lay.

Poultry Notes.

A Kansas poultry grower gives expression to the following in Farm Journal: Hens like a secluded place for nests and not too strong a light.

Set nests facing wall, with just enough room to pass between nest and wall.

In pays to sow an acre or more of small cereals for the hens. They need it for pasture in winter and they can harvest it when ripe.

Plant a patch of corn near the henhouse on good soil. Plow it as often as convenient. The hens will pick up meat and wallow in the fresh earth.

In prairie countries rows of fruit or forest trees planted far enough apart to admit plowing with two horse cultivator, affords a good place for hens, and the cultivation helps the trees.

Hens require a variety of food, and by mulching the trees much "grub" may be provided for them, especially in warm climates.

The hardy, wide rangers, those clean of limb and having small combs, are the

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

NOTES ON THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Opportunities Afforded for Tasteful Flower Gardening, or the Special Culture of Favorite Plants in Borders Beneath the Windows of One's House.

In window borders our endeavors at flower gardening need not be hampered by geometric restrictions. We have a simple border to furnish and adorn in a quiet, but pretty way. A flower border backed up by a wall is delightful, as it has an excellent background, and good culture is better repaid than in flower borders near shrubs, whose roots run through them and revel in their richness. A window border is admirably shown in the accompanying engraving, where it is made to serve a double purpose in supporting the creepers that will eventually hide the naked walls and will grow over the flowers. The size of window



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 accommodations.
Two saloons and a temperance parlor.
The head of navigation on the water.
Many elegant and commodious 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. T. 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 August and — making regular trips besides frequent visits by other small steamers.

CLUBBING LIST.

HEARST and Toledo Blade 1 year	\$2.15
" Weekly Call (S. F.)	\$1.15
" Weekly Examiner	\$2.50
" West Shore	\$2.50
" Century Magazine	\$5.00
" Detroit Free Press	\$2.00

Success with Peaches.

Rural New Yorker says: To be successful in peach culture certain conditions are important—viz., soil, varieties, cultivation, fertilizing and pruning. The soil should be well drained, as the peach will not endure wet feet; for this reason high, rolling ground or even mountain sides with a northern and western exposure make excellent sites. Good, clean cultivation from May until August is just as necessary for peaches as for corn or potatoes. Most soils suitable for the peach contain enough of the elements of fertility to answer the requirements of the tree until bearing age, when a fertilizer containing phosphoric acid and potash should be applied—300 to 600 pounds per acre—400 pounds of bone meal and 300 pounds of muriate of potash well mixed.

PORTLAND MARKET.

(Wholesale quotations.)

OATS—Gray	60	60	62 1/2
White	60	60	62 1/2
WHEAT—Willamette	1.60	1.65	1.65
Walla Walla	1.55	1.60	1.60
POTATOES—No. 1	50	50	50
ONIONS	1.50	1.50	1.50
DECKS—No. 1	7.00	8.50	8.50
GEORGE	6.00	8.00	8.00
CHICKENS—Old	5.00	5.50	5.50
BUTTER—Brine	22	22	22
Store, in Roll	35	35	35
Choice Dairy	25	25	25
HENS—Oregon	22	22	22
Eastern	20	20	20
LAND, Oregon	10	10 1/2	10 1/2
Eastern	10	11	11
BACON—Clear Sides	10	10 1/2	10 1/2
Hams	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Shoulders	8	8 1/2	8 1/2
Flour—Willamette	5.50	5.50	5.50
Country Brands	4.65	4.65	4.65
Eastern Oregon	4.75	4.75	4.75

TILLAMOOK & YAMHILL STAGE ROUTE.

Stage leaves North Yamhill daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M. for Tillamook.

Leaves Tillamook daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M. for North Yamhill.

Makes connection with trains at North Yamhill for Portland.

For freight or express business, apply at Cohn & Co's store, Tillamook.

Passenger agency at Occidental Hotel.

O. ORTON, Manager.

In the Flower Garden.

The seeds of petunias, verbenas, cosmos, Phlox Drummondii, china asters for early bloom, cannas, annual chrysanthemums, cosmos flower, zinnias, balsams, stocks, castor oil beans, sunflowers, ageratum, port marigolds, single dahlias, blue lobelia, nasturtiums, salvia splendens, pyrethrums and many others may be sown early with advantage.

Sanvitalia procumbens is a handsome annual, the seeds of which are worth starting early, since when it begins to bloom it never stops till killed by frost. It is a composite, its double yellow flowers being very pretty and produced abundantly. As its name implies, it is a procumbent plant, and needs no tying up. The seedlings should be put in small pots as soon as they can be handled, and transferred to the border when the ground gets warm—Orchard and Garden.

Horticulture Items.

It is a mistake to seed a young orchard down to grass unless the trees are well established and the soil is reasonably rich.

The Arbor Day movement has reached Australia.

A good washing of the trunks of the trees early in the season with strong soap suds is often very beneficial in destroying pests that find a hiding place in the bark.

For impoverished lawns in which the grass shows thin and poor apply a good top dressing of compost if you have it; if not, apply wood ashes and bone flour.

Bees Keepers' Supplies.

We want you for a customer. Give us a trial order.

F. L. Posson & Son,

202 2d St. Portland Or.

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 thriftest 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 North west.

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.

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The money value of a crop depends very much on the grower. He must have a vigorous, healthy tree; his fruit must be well thinned (when necessary) either by pruning or hand picking, one or both, to give it fair size and color. It must be picked when at the right stage—not too green or yet too ripe to bear transportation. Some fruits, as the pear and our native plums, are much improved in quality by ripening after they have been picked. The reverse is true of the peach.

In the Flower Garden.

The seeds of petunias, verbenas, cosmos, Phlox Drummondii, china asters for early bloom, cannas, annual chrysanthemums, cosmos flower, zinnias, balsams, stocks, castor oil beans, sunflowers, ageratum, port marigolds, single dahlias, blue lobelia, nasturtiums, salvia splendens, pyrethrums and many others may be sown early with advantage.

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202 2d St. Portland Or.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 28, 1891.—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 July 20, 1891, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 6291, for Lots 1, 2, and 3, of sec. 11, and 1/4 of sec. 12, T. 3 S., R. 10 W.

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

John Simmons, F. N. Simmons, H. Sprague and Otto Waller, all of Nestucca, Tillamook County, Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

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Homestead Entry No. 8841, for Lot 5 of sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 10 W.

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

J. V. Alderman, A. C. Gist, Frank Wilehart and John M. Kniffling, all of Woods P. O., Tillamook County, Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

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Pre-emption D. S. No. 5906, for the 1/4 of sec. 14, and 1/4 of sec. 15, T. 3 S., R. 10 W.

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

E. M. Keys, M. A. Keys, Wm. Howell and G. A. Barton, all of Trask P. O., Tillamook County, Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

PETITION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the next ensuing term of the County Court for Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: The eighth day of July, 1891, apply to said Court for a license to sell malt liquor in less quantities than one gallon, in the precinct of Garibaldi, in said County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, for a term of six months in accordance with the prayer of the annexed petition. Dated this 23rd day of May 1891.

THEODORE PARKS.

To the Honorable County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, sitting for the transaction of county business on the 8th day of July 1891.

We, your petitioners, respectfully represent to your honorable body that we are residents and legal voters within the Precinct of Garibaldi, Tillamook County, Oregon, do hereby petition your honorable body to grant a license to Theodore Parks, to sell malt liquor within the Precinct of Garibaldi, Tillamook County, Oregon, in less quantities than one gallon for the term of six months from the date of this application made to said Court. And this your petitioners will ever pray.

P. Byron, A. J. Sheppard, L. Smith, G. E. Peterson, E. Carter, W. H. Higginbotham, S. H. Kelly, August Anderson, P. C. Nielsen, Th. Rohde, John Rohde, Wm. Patton, Lem Melson, L. F. Johnson, Chas. Miller, C. B. Peterson, G. Nagel, Ben. Johnson, Gustav Trinter, P. P. Holson, H. F. Crane, Frank Crane, Willie Longquist.

A. J. Sheppard, M. Boek, Alex. McNair, S. Johnson, P. Kelly, A. Ludika, Peter Magnusson, Jos. Gaudreau, J. Paquet, Gust. Nelson, John Bolden, Wm. Alderman, Alfred Sundstrom, John Thoswell, C. B. Handley, Theodore Parks, J. M. Harrison, Ben. Johnson, Gustav Trinter, Frank Murray, H. F. Crane, Niels Anderson, H. F. Crane, Frank Crane, Peter Nelson.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 27, 1891.—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 July 23, 1891, viz:

Homestead Entry No. 6601, for the 1/4 of sec. 14, and 1/4 of sec. 15, T. 3 S., R. 10 W.

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

Andrew Rhoades of Hembree, Tillamook Co., Oregon; Frederick Davis, David Roads and William Booth of Woods, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

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Homestead Entry No. 5389, for the 1/4 of sec. 14, and 1/4 of sec. 15, T. 3 S., R. 10 W.

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

Thomas Foster, Frank Foster, M. A. Bower and Frank Franklin, all of Meda P. O., Tillamook County, Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

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