

A TRUST FOR LABOR.

C. F. Keller Proposes a \$10,000,000 Combine—Tillamook a Mighty Prosperous Place.

The organizer of the People's Home-Building, Employment & Investment Association sat in the steaming interior of a big tent on the corner of Seventh and Everett yesterday, talking to several interested workmen. Mr. C. F. Keller is a hale and prosperous looking man of genial countenance. His blue eyes steamed into seriousness when he summed up his mission. "I am backing the under dog," he said. And his whole life has been consistently tending toward his present attitude.

C. F. Keller was born in Look Haven a town in the very center of the manufacturing section of Pennsylvania. His father was a butcher, and this trade young Keller learned thoroughly. His education he received from the public schools and from "tubbing up against people," as he put it.

A Civil War Veteran. "In 1864, in the month of February," Mr. Keller continued, "I joined the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. That I have to confess was more of a frolic than anything else, but I served through the war. Then I went to California by way of the isthmus, landing in San Francisco in 1866. The first thing I did after I got off the steamer was to buy four glasses of beer, and for that beer I paid a \$1 greenback. That satisfied my thirst. Then I went directly to San Bernardino, the worst place in the state. It was absolutely without ready cash, for the store-check system was in vogue, I took a contract for building a sawmill dam and with the money went to Los Angeles and tried to operate a brewery. My partner had the experience and I put up the money. When my partner had got my \$2000, which was pretty soon, I left that business. In those days I was a red-hot Republican—none hotter. Why, I cast my first vote for Abe Lincoln at the age of 18.

"Well, after I lost the money in the beer business I went to ranching in Santa Barbara, and in 1870 and 1871 that was good business. It was all home consumption, and I got as high as 3 cents a pound for my barley. Then I tried Russian River until the Spring of '76. By that time I was married and so went back to Centennial and spent a year in old Pennsylvania.

"Here it was," Mr. Keller asserted, "that I got my first eye-opener. It was the time of the Tilden-Hayes campaign, and I never in all my life saw business more stagnant. The railroad employes were working in four-hour shift at half the usual pay. I figured that the laborer should be affected by political conditions to that extent, and I saw that the capitalists were using their influence to alter market conditions by political movements. Why, Clinton County, where I was born and raised, could not even pay the State tax, I wouldn't have taken the biggest farm in the state to stay. I wasn't clear awake, though, for I voted for Hayes."

Next a Greenbacker.

After this he returned to California and found that '77 was a dry year in the lower part of the state. So he went to Eureka. His experience, while instructive, Mr. Keller considered anything but pleasant. "When we were within hauling distance of the wharf the jam of men it velleed with all their lungs, 'Fresh fish!' The poor devils had come just as I had and were stranded there without a cent. Those that could wait back, but I'm not that kind. I bought land and ranched it from '77 to '79. Then I returned to the town of Eureka and opened a meat market. During this time my ideas took shape. I read Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty.' I began to agitate. I worked under the Liberal League, though we changed the war cry from opposition to religion to greenbacks. Yes, sir, I was a Greenbacker. Now, in those days, Denis Kearney and the sandlotter was advocating Chinese exclusion. I never did believe in that sort of business, and I don't now. What I work for is the enfranchisement of labor. It's not the man that is at fault, but the system. I helped organize the International Workman's League. Among the San Francisco unions that I organized were the tinmiths, the plumbers and the sailors."

His Brook Farm Project.

At this time Mr. Keller also tried the scheme that was tried before in the famous Brook Farm, immortalized by Emerson and Hawthorne. He described this attempt with a good deal of feeling against the forces that render it abortive. "It was a sort of commune," he remarked, "I had discovered and surveyed a forest out in Tulare County, Fifty-six of us started the Kaweah Colony. Kaweah means 'here we rest.' We took up a quarter-section of land and worked it with the idea of dividing the proceeds equally. I was manager of the enterprise, and we cut timber and built a road 18 mile long from the valley into our forest. Then we secured right of way for two railroads from Tulare City. The farmers all promised us \$1 an acre for all land within five miles of the road, and we were just going to be prosperous. They held a big ratification meeting full of good California enthusiasm. A week after Congress passed an act setting aside our lands for a National park. This dropped our bubble—

burst it wide open. We kicked and the soldiers put us off the place. This was in 1888, and the case is still hanging in Congress.

"When we were run out of Kaweah we accepted the invitation of the Government Land Office and took up homesteads. We spent \$20,000 on improvement, built a little city and were booming once more. Well, sir, the Southern Pacific one day stepped in and took our whole outfit up as lieud land. You see the railroad gets every other section for so many miles on either side of the right of way, but with the provision that any sections previously held by good title shall be made up to them out of the next 10 miles. Ours was the next 10 miles and while we had our patents from the United States, it did us no good. We were informed that the United States guaranteed no titles under patents. That decision knocked out 236 settlers, and the only recompense was a paltry \$200 on each homestead from the Government. I wasn't half so good a Republican after that as I had been before.

In 1891 I vacated the land and spent a year in San Francisco.

"In 1891 I vacated the land and spent a year in San Francisco. I farmed in Contra Costa three years, in Santa Cruz three years, and ran a bakery in San Jose. Three dry years put all the farmers in California out at the elbows, and we came to Oregon. I am living now in Tillamook, which is a mighty prosperous place. The laborers there are not yet divorced from their tools and they have no kick coming."

Now Works for a Labor Trust.

From 1892 until 1899 Mr. Keller held a commission from the Knights of Labor and was a very active organizer. Now he is promoting the People's Home-Building, Employment & Investment Company, which is incorporated with a possible capital of \$10,000,000. When some surprise was shown at the size of this figure it was explained that it was a trust. To this perfectly satisfactory explanation Mr. Keller kindly added: "I am a little different crank from the rest. I believe in trustifying labor, in making a laboring man his own employer. Trusts are a beneficent institution and the man who tries to fight them is silly. Labor pays more tribute to the fear of want in life—to insurance, fraternal societies, etc., than would be sufficient to forever put them beyond the need of employing capital. Let laborers control their own industry, instead of denying the present want for fear of future insecurity."

Mr. Keller stated that he had always made his own money, and plenty of it. His whole aim was a selfish one, simply to advance himself, and to do that he had to advance his fellows. "Self-interest rules the world, and were I Morgan I would do precisely what he is doing. I would pay the same wages and require the same hours. The only difference would be that the dividends which are the unpaid wages of the workman should go to him, the workman."

A tremendous megaphone is part of the stock in trade and a magic lantern is one of the advertising features—Oregonian.

The Question of Heredity.

Prof. Carl H. Eigenmann of Indiana university, in a recent issue of the popular Science Monthly, states as his opinion that mental peculiarities are transmissible. Sometimes one mental trait of the parents is transmitted to one child, while others are transmitted to others. However, allowance is made for the effect of environment, especially for education, overcoming hereditary tendencies.

Galton has determined just how much, on an average, each ancestor contributes to the peculiarities of an individual. The parents together contribute one-half of total heritage, the four grandparents together one-fourth, the eight great-grandparents one-eighth, the sixteen great-great-grandparents one-sixteenth, and all the remainder of the ancestry one-sixteenth.

Referring to this, Dr. Eigenmann says: "This law explains another—that the offspring of exceptional parents are, on an average, less exceptional than their parents. Supposing that the average height of two parents exceeds the average height of the race by 3 inches. The average of the grandparents and remoter ancestors will differ from the average height of the race by much less than this. Since the ancestors beyond the parents contributed one-half the entire heritage of the individual, they will act as a drag to pull the individual toward mediocrity, in the present case by one inch. This law acts impartially, so that the offspring of the extremely good and the extremely bad are both saved from the fate of their parents. This regression toward mediocrity may readily be overcome by selective breeding. In race-bred breeding, if the ancestry has been good for three or four generations, the feet are not considered.

Mediocre parentage has little or no influence on the talents of offspring. "Among mankind we trust largely for our exceptional men to extreme variations occurring among the common-place." Men of genius are necessarily isolated, in that they possess but few relatives exceptionally gifted.

Almer Danton, of Lincolnville, Mass., is nearly 95 years old and offers to run a race, walk or wrestle any man of his age for money. He is lively as a cricket in spite of his great age and can cover a mile as fast as most men. Another hale and hearty Yankee is Eli B. Bean, who has served as justice of the peace in Brownfield, Oxford county, Me., for fifty-four years. Mr. Bean is 81 years of age. He served in the civil war as captain and assistant quartermaster and was brevetted major.

Out of the Ordinary.

Reform school lads make good fighting material, as England had discovered recently. Lord Leigh says that in the South African war soldiers who graduated from reform schools won three Victoria crosses, ten distinguished service medals (D. S. O.), two promotions to commercial rank and four mentions in dispatches.

The two principal engineering magazines hitherto published in England have been Americanized, the text being printed in New York and the sheets sent to London to be bound up with local advertisements. Now England is to have Page's Magazine, an illustrated technical monthly, of her own. Mr. David Page, the editor, has been the English director of Cassier's Magazine.

So many horses have been frightened by automobiles in and around aristocratic Lenox that Courtland Field Bishop and Albert B. Shattuck have undertaken the task of accustoming all horses to the unusual sight and sound. Every morning they take out a few of the thoroughbreds and introduce them to the motor cars. Their efforts have met with great success, none of the horses so treated now showing any fear of the autos.

British authorities have been wrestling with the weighty question whether tail coats should be substituted for the short jackets now worn at mess. The opinions of regimental commanders have been asked as to the matter and one of them has dared to poke fun at the whole affair in this profane fashion: "I beg to report that (1) I approve the adoption of a tail coat for mess, and (2) I consider one tail should be red and the other blue."

Passengers arriving on the west bound St. Louis & San Francisco train at Joplin, Mo., report the death of Owen Greenish of Leavenworth, Kan., who committed suicide by climbing on top of a water tank and leaping into the funnel of a locomotive. The deed was committed between Lebanon and Springfield. Greenish gave a hoop before jumping. He was pulled out by the trainmen with difficulty, terribly burned. His body was taken to Lebanon.

To the long list of strange deaths must be added that of James W. Carroll, a merchant of Lambertville, N. J. Mr. Carroll's death was caused by a rooster. He was taking two hens from the chicken yard when a rooster flew at him and thrust one of his spurs into Mr. Carroll's hand. The wound became very painful, but was not regarded as serious. A few hours later he dropped dead. It is supposed that the rooster's spur pierced an artery, causing a blood clot, which went to the brain.

The only flag ever allowed to float above the stars and stripes on the vessels of our navy is the church flag, a broad white streamer with a blue cross. Its presence marks one of the most impressive sights on shipboard—the sacred service held every Sunday morning, attended by all officers and men. Nearly all the denominations, in their national assemblies, have lately protested against the growing secularization of the Lord's day. In at least one branch of the government service, the navy, Sunday has gained rather than lost with the years in tokens of respect.

Mrs. Berwind, whose servants all went on strike at her splendid Newport villa a week or so ago, is still having trouble with her domestics. The force with which she replaced the deserters included some shady specimens, two of whom got into a flistic argument the other evening over the question which should serve coffee to the guests at dinner. The row developed in the pantry, and one of the men nearly lost an eye. The other was sent to jail for thirty days. This deplorable scandal was one of the reasons why Mrs. Berwind's butler took leave on short notice, saying he did not like the rules of the establishment.

Lighthouse keepers on Percy Island, off the coast of Queensland, in 1900 were forgotten for months by the government authorities. The food supply of Percy Island is supposed to be delivered once a quarter, but no food arrived at the island after the first week in June until a British sloop chanced to pass in October. The islanders, twenty in number, were delirious from lack of food, managed to hale the vessel, which left behind an ample supply of provisions, and reminded the Queensland government of the lighthouse men whose existence it had forgotten.

The largest raft of lumber that ever floated down the current of the father of waters arrived at St. Louis recently from the Minnesota pineries. Not only was it the biggest raft on record, but it made remarkably quick time to its destination. It contained 5,500,000 feet of lumber and was towed by two steamers. It left Stillwater, Minn., June 19 and arrived at St. Louis in a little over three weeks. It would have been in earlier, but an accident to the machinery of one of the towing steamboats caused a tieup at Alton until repairs could be made. There is no record of any raft of the size ever reaching St. Louis.

"Do you believe in signs?" "You bet I do. One was blown off a building in that high grade a id knocked me half across the street."

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TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon. July 12th, 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.

ANTHONY DANITTO, Of Aberdeen, county of Chehalis, State of Wash., has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 521, for the purchase of the Lots 9 and 10 of sec. 6, T. 3 N. R. 10 W. and E. 1/2 of Sec. 11, T. 3 N. R. 10 W. Township No. 3 N. Range No. 11 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 Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902. He names as witnesses: Byron J. Sanford, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriese, of Portland, Oregon; James W. Scott, of Seattle, Wash.; George E. Huntley, of Aberdeen, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of October, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon. July 12th, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

MRS. LIZZIE W. SCOTT, Of Seattle, county of King, State of Wash., has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 520, for the purchase of the N. 1/2 of section 32, in Township 4 N. Range No. 10 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 Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902. She names as witnesses: Byron J. Sanford, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriese, of Portland, Or.; George E. Huntley, of Aberdeen, Wash.; Anthony Danitto, of Aberdeen, Wash.

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BYRON J. SANFORD, Of Montavilla, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 519, for the purchase of the S. 1/2 of Sec. 3, and Lots 1 and 2, of Section 4, in Township 3 North, Range 10 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 Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902. He names as witnesses: William Kriese, of Portland, Or.; George E. Huntley, of Aberdeen, Wash.; Anthony Danitto, of Aberdeen, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of October, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Oregon City, Or. July 12th, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, under sec. 2201 R.S., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, on September 6th, 1902, viz:

JAMES P. CRAIG, H.E. No. 15076, for the S. 1/2 Sec. 32 and E. 1/2 Sec. 31, T. 3 N. R. 10 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walter Smith, of Wilson, Oregon; Samuel J. Smith, of Tillamook, Oregon; William R. Hingsworth, of Tillamook, Oregon; Rufus Cheney, of Wilson, Oregon. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Or. July 12th, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, under sec. 2201 R.S., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, on September 6th, 1902, viz:

EDW. T. ALLEN, H.E. No. 15076, for the S. 1/2 Sec. 32 and E. 1/2 Sec. 31, T. 3 N. R. 10 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: De Witt T. Roland, William Luce, Philip Condit and James Corlett, of Seaside, Oregon. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon. July 12th, 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.

WINFIELD C. TROMBLEY, Of Bay City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 578, for the purchase of the N. 1/2 of Section No. 2, in Township No. 3 North, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1902. He names as witnesses: George H. Williams, of Bay City, Oregon; Bessie M. Williams, of Bay City, Oregon; William S. Hare, of Foley, Oregon; J. A. Riekenberg, of Bay City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of August, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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WILLIAM S. HARE, Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 578, for the purchase of the N. 1/2 of section No. 2, in Township No. 3 North, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1902. He names as witnesses: Winfield C. Trombley, George H. Williams, Bessie M. Williams and William L. Riekenberg, of Bay City, Oregon.

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BESSIE M. WILLIAMS, Of Bay City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 578, for the purchase of the N. 1/2 of Sec. 2, in Township No. 3 North, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1902. She names as witnesses: Winfield C. Trombley, George H. Williams and William L. Riekenberg, of Bay City, Oregon.

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ELI T. ALLEN, Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 583, for the purchase of the Lots 3 and 4 and S. 1/2 of Sec. 2, in Township No. 2, in Township 3 South, Range 7 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, 1902. He names as witnesses: Peter McIntosh, of Tillamook, Oregon; Wallace Albert, of Tillamook, Or.; May Wallace Allen, of Portland, Or.; Wm Ryan, of Tillamook, Or.

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 October, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon. July 25th, 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.

ELI T. ALLEN, Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 583, for the purchase of the Lots 3 and 4 and S. 1/2 of Sec. 2, in Township No. 2, in Township 3 South, Range 7 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, 1902. He names as witnesses: Frank H. Kearney, of Portland, Oregon; Walter C. Bailey, Wesley Rush and John B. Paquet, of Tillamook, Or.