

STARTLING EVENTS.

Fire Runs through Green Timber in Mountains.

HOT TIMES IN OLD TOWN.

One Incendiary Fire, Gun Pulled in a Gambling Den, the Air Rang with Bullets at the Vosburg's Dock.

On Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, the wind, which had previously been in the northwest, changed to the east, and with it came dense clouds of smoke and a stifling heat, and about noon ashes began falling all over the city. Consequently there was a feverish state of excitement when it became known that a big fire was raging on the Trask and it was running along the foot hills near the farms of Jack Rupp, Green Chance and a number of other farm houses in that vicinity. The fire created a strong east wind and the fire burned fiercely and it spread rapidly, so much so that it looked though the fire would run across the farms and destroy considerable property. Every farmer in that neighborhood was out fighting fire, extinguishing the burning embers as they fell on their houses, barns and meadows. It became so tropical and the situation looked so serious that word was sent to this city for help. A number of "boys" volunteered their services and they were driven out to the Red Clover Creamery Co.'s factory as quickly as possible, when they left what help they could. They did good work in fighting fire and succeeded in preventing the loss of some property. It looked at one time as though Mr. Hanankrat's house would be destroyed when the fire was right at the back of the house, so the boys removed all the furniture, but, fortunately, the wind changed, which drove the fire back into the hills. Quite a number of farm houses and barns were endangered by the burning embers, but the fire caused in this manner were soon put out. The boys returned to the city in the evening and Mr. Claude Thayer had ordered supper for them at the Palace hotel. Although there was considerable fire, it is fortunate that no serious loss occurred, the change in the direction of the wind being the reason of this. To give some idea that the fire was a warm one, wherever there was moss on the rocks in Trask river it caught fire and was burned. The stage had some difficulty in getting through and had to pass over a burning bridge, but the east bound stage and mail failed to get through on Monday night.

The fire went across the ridge and extended down to the Wilson river, mostly in old burns and through the brush. Sunday night a fierce fire was burning in the mountain, and when Ed. Leach came down on Monday he said that the fire had got into the green timber and some of it was being destroyed. Later reports state that the fire ran through section 1 S 8, T 7, R 6 and 5, starting at the Beal's place.

"Fire Bugs" First Attempt.

A fire was discovered soon after noon on Thursday of last week in a room at the back of Allison's saloon, which was used for empty cases, and contained a quantity of straw and shavings. Some one had gone there, and after fixing some kindling so as to start a nice blaze, set it on fire and then the "fire bug" suddenly made his exit. Mrs. Kiger and Miss Maude Sturgeon saw the smoke issuing from the building and raised the alarm. It took only a few moments to extinguish the flames, for the fire had not long been ignited. That it was the work of a "fire bug" was plain enough, and in starting it when a strong wind was blowing it plain that the person had figured out the right time when it would spread most rapidly. One person was suspected and there was talk of lynching him. He was given the tip and he has left town. Whether the place was set on fire out of malice, because of bad blood between the gamblers or what we will leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

Pulled a Gun on "Slippery."

A. D. Allison, a saloon keeper, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace G. B. Alley, charged with unlawfully assaulting John Embum with a dangerous weapon. From the evidence of the complaining witness, John Embum, and the other witnesses in the case, it appears that a game of 21 was being played on Thursday night in Allison's saloon. One of the witnesses swore that the time was about ten o'clock, while the other witnesses swore that they did not know whether the time was after the lights had blinked or had gone out. All had been drinking more or less. Embum claimed that he made a bet in the 21 game for \$4, and having won it, demanded the money. Allison claimed that the bet was for only \$2. Embum then became demonstrative and used exceedingly disgusting language, too filthy for a newspaper to repeat, when Allison drew a revolver from his pants, and standing on the opposite side of the table, pointed the weapon at Embum, and the inference of the parties at the gambling table at the time stopped further trouble. Allison throwing down \$2 and leaving it to the house to decide. Allison, in his evidence, said Embum was known as "Slippery," and admitted drawing the gun to defend himself, for Embum was mad and assumed a threatening attitude. District Attorney Cooper drew from Allison and other

witnesses that it was necessary and a common thing for those who were running a gambling game to be armed and prepared for trouble, although Allison claimed he had the revolver to protect himself. After hearing arguments, the justice took the case under advisement until Tuesday, when he dismissed the case on the ground that he did not think the evidence showed that it constituted an assault.

Deadly Bullets in the Air.

Tillamook City had another sensation last Friday morning which made a number of people hustle for the purpose of retreating from the firing line and to dodge five or six wicked and death-dealing bullets which flew through the air in quick succession on the dock. It is a wonder that some of those who witnessed the affair are not cold and stiff and laid to rest under mother earth in the city of the dead, as a result of a revolver in the hands of a drunken man.

It appears that Captain Hans Loll, of the steamer Geo. R. Vosburg, met Marshal Clements on Friday morning and suggested taking a walk. The marshal, seeing that the captain was intoxicated, thought that would be a good plan to get him on board of the steamer and to prevent him from causing a disturbance. While walking along Loll began to abuse the marshal, calling him all manner of disgusting and vile names, and being in the presence of a number of people, the marshal thought it only right to arrest the captain. In doing so a struggle ensued, the marshal drew his billy-club and gave the captain a couple of taps over the head with it. The captain fell, and regaining his feet, made a bee line for the Vosburg. When he again appeared on the dock immediately after he had a revolver in his hand and began flashing it in all direct, exclaiming, "God damn you; I'll shoot you." He commenced to blaze away and the people on the dock in the excitement to avoid the hissing bullets lost no time in getting out of harm's way. The marshal was at that time on the west side of the warehouse, but the captain was so excited and under the influence of drink he cracked a shot in the direction of the sun and another at the plank at his feet. Some five or six shots were fired. He was eventually arrested by Deputy Sheriff Stansley and J. E. Tuttle, the latter taking the revolver from the captain's pocket and placed the hand cuffs on, taking him to the county jail.

Loll had a hearing before Justice Alley the same afternoon, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, and the justice after hearing the testimony considered there was sufficient evidence to hold the defendant to the circuit court, placing his bonds at \$500.

The Republicans of the South are threatening to put up a few candidates for Congress this year. This will give Chairman Griggs a temporary issue, at least.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Oregon City, Ore. August 16th, 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, to wit: SAUL RICE, of Tillamook County, Tillamook, Oregon, on October 3rd, 1902, viz: H. E. No. 1563, for the SW 1/4, sec. 7, T. 1 N., R. 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walter J. Smith, William R. Hingsworth, Lyman J. Smith, of Tillamook, Oregon; Winfield S. Coote, of Bay City, 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.

ANTHONY DANITTO, of Aberdeen, county of Chehalis, State of Wash., has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 587, for the purchase of the Lots 3 and 4, of Sec. 2, T. 3 N., R. 10 W., and 1/2 of Sec. 3 of Sec. 1, in 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, Ore.; George E. Huntley, of Aberdeen, Wash.; Anthony Danitto, of Aberdeen, Wash.; 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.

BYRON J. SANFORD, of Montavilla, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 589, for the purchase of the 1/2 of Sec. 4, in Township 3 North, Range 10 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 Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902. He names as witnesses: William Kriese, of Portland, Ore.; George E. Huntley, of Aberdeen, Wash.; Anthony Danitto, of Aberdeen, Wash.; James W. Scott, of Seattle, 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 OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Mary S. Downs deceased, has filed in the County Court, of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, his final account as executor of said estate, and that Tuesday, the 27th day of October, 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof. SAMUEL DOWNS, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary S. Downs, deceased.

THE COAST COUNTRY.

Its Claim to Section Distinction.

OCEAN INFLUENCE RULES IT

Special Aspects of the Tillamook Country, With Remarks Upon Its Character and History —A Race of Native Sons.

[By an Oregonian Staff Writer—First Letter.]

TILLAMOOK, Sept. 6.—While that part of Oregon which lies over against the sea is the true Western Oregon of geography, it is no part of the Western Oregon of tradition; but a country of quite another sort, with a definite character and a habit of its own. And the very name of Western Oregon, colored in its significance as it has come to be by association with the region of the Willamette, is misleading when applied to this land of the sea. Western Oregon is a name which involuntarily brings before the mind's eye a sheltered inland country which knows not the swell and ebb of the tide, which never heard the call of the seabird or the moan of the ocean, which never felt the salt breath of the storm king in his angry mood. There are no sea terms in the dialect of traditional Western Oregon; there are no ship-tales by its Winter firesides. Its sons make no voyages to distant and strange countries, and bear no trace of foreign contact or of seafaring fashion in their manners. In all its ways and conceptions the Willamette country—the Western Oregon of tradition—is as domestic and as reflective of inland habit as Tennessee.

Here, over against the coast, every condition is reflective of close neighborhood with the sea. The climate is directly and completely subject to the influence of the ocean—so immediately so that the weather in its daily and hourly variations responds to the ocean's changing moods. The indigenous productions of the country and the potentialities of its agriculture under the same dominant influence. The character and habits of the people, too, fall in with and match the physical conditions about them; their comings and goings are regulated by the movements of the tides; the boat is their normal means of transportation; their labors and their pleasantries bear definite relationship to the sea and their talk abounds in phrases which grow out of association with it. The tide is high with a man who is prosperous; one who gives himself airs takes on sail; to establish one's self is to put out anchor; a woman of beauty or style is a swift sailer; a dull fellow is a lubber; an enemy is a pirate; it is ebb tide with the aged or the desperately sick.

The most striking and effective distinction of the Oregon coast region is its climate. It is at once more moist than the country of the Willamette, warmer in Winter, cooler in Summer—in all these facts exhibiting the effect of proximity to the sea. The average annual precipitation at Portland is 45.12 inches; at Astoria, 15 miles inland from the coast it is 74.43; at Bay City and Tillamook, directly upon the coast, it is 111.43. The rainfall decreases rapidly as you go southward, being approximately 68 inches at Fairview, Coos County, and 53 inches at the Coquille light station. Everywhere the precipitation is greatest at the coast line, declining rapidly as you go eastward and inland. But at all points west of the summit of the Coast Range Mountains it has an "easy habit" of raining, and the western slopes of the range get far more rain than the eastern slope, which falls away toward the dryer country of the Willamette Valley.

I will not risk the weariness of the reader to give the figures which mark the distinction of the coast district in the matter of temperature, but they are equally striking with those just quoted as to the rainfall and equally significant of the special character of the country. They show that the coast region, through its close neighborhood with the sea, knows not even such extremes as mark the seasons in the Willamette Valley—a fact borne out with respect to Summer temperature by the experience of every person who has put in a vacation week at any one of the many coast resorts.

The Coast Range Mountains which separate this westernmost or maritime Oregon from Western Oregon lie parallel with the shore and back from it from 30 to 40 miles. It is a stiff backbone, rising in places to a height of about 4000 feet, falling in others to a few hundreds, its average being perhaps 1800. Along the whole eastern edge of Tillamook County it forms a wall approximately 2000 feet high, two of the three overmountain routes commonly used carrying the traveler above the 2000-foot line. From the summit to the coast the land is everywhere, excepting where fires have partially denuded it, is covered with dense forest. And even farther toward the coast and at most places to the very water's edge the general character of the country is wooded. But in the flatter region within the tidal line there are many open spaces, with very considerable areas of "bottom" land comparatively easy to clear. In the mountainous country the fir is the prevailing timber, with some cedar, and further toward the coast the spruce is dominant. On the flatter lands the swamp spruce, the alder, the maple and the cottonwood abound, with many other minor varie-

ties familiar in the general forest areas of the country.

It needs scarcely to be added that in its superficial aspects the country is not a cheerful one. The tone of the ocean and of the forest is over it. The rainy Winter is long, and the Summer, bright and cheerful enough while it lasts, is short. It is essentially a land for stout hearts and for spirits which yield not to the deeper and gloomier influences of nature. But there is another side to the picture. The touch with nature is close, and to those who love the soothing of the forest, the song of the ocean, the cry of the seabird; to those to whom the sight of bright waters and the melody of their flow is a gladness; to all who find joy in contact with the larger moods of nature—here is a land of abounding and perpetual charm.

The coast region of Oregon to which these remarks generally apply extends the full length of the state, from the Columbia river at the north to the southern line of Coos County, something more than 300 miles. But in the writings which are to follow I am to deal particularly with the Tillamook country, a district scarcely farther from Portland in miles than the heart of the Willamette Valley, but practically more remote than any other populated and productive part of the state. Hedged in on one landward side by a steep and high mountain range, and on the ocean side by difficulties of navigation, it has long remained in a condition so fettered and apart that its very name has come to be a synonym for isolation and loneliness.

But for all its separation from the world, Tillamook has made progress after its own fashion and in spite of the difficulties has achieved a prosperity of which many regions of more fortunate opportunities may well be envious. Its settlement began far back, almost coincidentally with that of the west side counties, and while it is only in times relatively recent that any considerable industrial and commercial progress has been made, the country is far from new. There were adventurous spirits in the early Oregon immigration who could not be content while there was still attractive country still to the west, and of these a few found their way over the elk trails into the Tillamook country, and founded homes there where they or their children still remain. The visitor to what appears almost a virgin country is surprised to find a very respectable body—and a very considerable body. Let it be added—of native born men and women. The cashier of the principal bank of Tillamook is a son of the soil; a bright young woman who teaches the school at Vosburg on the N-bealm told me she was a native of the county, and in various walks of life equally worthy and useful I have been surprised and pleased to find a native race, tracing back to the early Oregon immigration, and kin in blood and spirit to the foundation stock of the country.

It could hardly have been possible during the pioneer period for Tillamook to attract immigration other than from the Willamette Valley, for there was no navigation connecting our coast ports, and practically the only means of getting into the country or out of it was overlaid across the mountain range. Fronting as it does upon the open sea, the country was not accessible for many years by means of the sea, and such scant connection as it maintained with the outer world was dependent upon the mountain roads, always steep and difficult, and during a large part of each Winter all but impassable for mud and snow.

Those who braved these conditions were no weaklings, they were no lovers of ease, and the habit and fashion which they gave the country were those of pioneer hardihood and of domestic virtue. It is 40 years since the organization of the county government, and in that time there have been no official delinquencies, no extravagance, no failure to meet the demands of public necessity. The spirit of the country has been law-respecting and its practice law-abiding. In 40 years there have been no crimes against property serious enough to call for other than informal and neighborhood processes of correction, and so slight has been the disposition toward violence that in all these 40 years Tillamook County, whose present population is approximately 6000, has sent but two criminals to the State Prison at Salem. And this has not been due to carelessness, to neglect of the law in its enforcement; but, on the other hand, to an orderly habit of society founded upon the moral quality of the local population.

A. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court in favor of R. D. Peckham, plaintiff, and against E. H. Cowing, Mary Green Cowing, Mary Hughes Church, Wells Gilbert, Caroline Her, Elva M. Westcott, John Her, Myrtle Lily Her and Savilla W. Her, defendants, said execution being dated September 4, 1902, and to be executed, I have levied upon the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of the defendants, E. H. Cowing, Mary Green Cowing, Mary Hughes Church, Wells Gilbert, Caroline Her, Elva M. Westcott, John Her, Myrtle Lily Her and Savilla W. Her, in and to the southwest quarter of section 2, township one north of range seven west of the Willamette Meridian, except the 20th day of September, 1902, at the hour of 1 o'clock a. m., as the front door of the court house of said county in Tillamook City, Oregon, offer for sale and subject to redemption, in public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the above described real property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs. H. H. ALDERMAN, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

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.

EMILY B. MCINTOSH, of Tillamook county, of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 588, for the purchase of the Lots 4 and 5, of sec. 12 and Lot 1 and N 1/2 of Sec. 13, in Township No. 1 South, Range No. 9 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook county, Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of September, 1902. She names as witnesses: Albert W. Plank, David Martiny, Peter McIntosh and Wesley Rush, of Tillamook, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of September, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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ELLI T. ALLEN, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 585, for the purchase of the Lots 3 and 4 and 5 1/2 of Sec. 4 of 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. She names as witnesses: Peter McIntosh, of Tillamook, Oregon; David Martiny, 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.

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MAY WALLACE ALLEN, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 584, for the purchase of Sec. 12 of Section 2 in Township 3 S., Range No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday the 8th day of October, 1902. She names as witnesses: E. T. Allen, of Portland, Oregon; Peter McIntosh, David Martiny and 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.

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KYON G. HACKETT, of Tillamook county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 580, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 4, and S 1/2 of Sec. 4, of Sec. 18, of T. 1 N., R. 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 County Clerk of Tillamook county, Tillamook City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1902. He names as witnesses: Frank H. Kearney, of Portland, Oregon; Walter C. Bailey, Wesley Rush and John B. Paquet, 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 6th day of September, 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. 586, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 2, in Township 3 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: Frank J. Sanford, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriese, of Portland, Ore.; 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.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore. August 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.

MRS. SOPHIE BACKUS, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 581, for the purchase of the 1/2 of Sec. 4, N 1/2 of Sec. 4, and S 1/2 of Sec. 4, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 10 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 Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore. on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1902. She names as witnesses: Charles W. Head, Robert Gahran, John Neudell, Robert London, of Portland, Ore. 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 November, 1902. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore. August 11, 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.

Professional Cards.

B. L. EDDY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TILLAMOOK OREGON. W. H. COOPER, H. T. BOTTS, COOPER & BOTTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, TILLAMOOK OREGON. Office across street and North from Post Office.

TILLAMOOK TITLE & ABSTRACT CO., TILLAMOOK OREGON. Complete abstracts of all land in Tillamook County. W. H. COOPER, President. H. T. BOTTS, Secretary. OFFICE WITH COOPER & BOTTS.

T. H. GOYNE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office: Opposite Court House, TILLAMOOK OREGON.

CLAUDE THAYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TILLAMOOK OREGON.

ROBERT A. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Oregon City, Oregon. Land Titles and Land Office Business a Specialty.

A. W. SEVERANCE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TILLAMOOK OREGON.

DAVID WILEY, M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. All calls promptly attended to. TILLAMOOK OREGON.

I. M. SMITH, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in TODD'S BUILDING. TILLAMOOK OREGON.

DR. O. H. DAVENPORT, DENTIST. Makes a Specialty of Crown and Bridge Work, Tillamook City OREGON.

J. S. STEPHENS, Agent for the HOME MUTUAL AND LONDON & LIVERPOOL GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Agent for North West School Supply Company, Notary Public. TILLAMOOK OREGON.

CLAUDE THAYER, Agent for Fireman's Fund and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies. Tillamook OREGON.

FOR ABSTRACTS OF TITLE, GO TO TILLAMOOK ABSTRACT AND TRUST CO. THOS. COATES, Pres. B. L. EDDY, Sec. WM. GALLOWAY, GILBERT L. HEDGES.

HEDGES & GALLOWAY ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Make a specialty of Land Office Business. OFFICE IN WEINHARD BUILDING, Room 1 and 2, OREGON CITY, ORE.

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