THE TILLAMOOK-SHERIDAN STAGE LINE.

Reflections of a Traveler Going Over the Line.

[TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The new stage line from Tillamook to Sheridan, via Grand Ronde, whilst affording, perhaps, a cheaper means of egress for the Tillamooker to the R.R. than any other route, yet there is an uniqueness in its schedule of time that may be attractive to those of leisure and romantic mind, but is chaffing to the business man. In verification of this assertion the reader has only to permit him or herself to be gathered up, as the writer was recently, by this stage that leaves Tillamook City at 5 o'clock p.m., and soon be en route. The early lamp greeted us at Pleasant Valley, a Mount Pelee gloom shrouded the long trestle at Blumsville, the darkness in the dense timber beyond seemed appalling, but our careful driver, Mr. Potter, with his trained steeds, conveyed us safely on without halt, except at the few offices scattered along, and to gather up, or leave mail at the numerous way side boxes.

Reader, don't blame the driver too freely if he does some times displace your mail. Just ride with him once and it will become a mystery to you how it is that there is so few errors made in this respect, in the often stormy and always darkness, that accompany this part of the schedule.

But few lights greeted us at the late hour in which we reached Beaver, being, perhaps, only those of belated housewives, engaged in mending their husband's socks, the good spouses snoring innocently in the chamber just beyond. The bold lofty cliffs, along whose sides hung thread-like, the Sailing and Farmer grades were safely passed at these places, in the "dim light of darkness," the mighty bluffs stretch upward, seemingly in your then uncertain guess, almost to the nearest fixed star, and below—well, you can't see anything, but there is water down there, of unknown depths. Before taking a plunge into which, accidently or otherwise, it would be well to essay to smooth the future path of your troubled soul by first holding a brief "inquiry meeting." We were made comfortable for the night at the Hotel de Potter, on Three rivers, which place we reached at 11 o'clock p.m.

Next morning, at 8 o'clock a.m., we were moving very deliberately up the tortuous defiles of the Three rivers. This stream, geologically speaking, has evidently always had a rough time getting out of the country. Bold bluffs of rocks at every turn, castle rocks, rocks in the ground, rocks on top of the ground, most of the latter your wheels strike. In the last day, the wicked of this region need not trouble to pray for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them, they will do it anyhow. This part of the schedule seems to be medieval in character, belonging to the dark ages, you travel on this morning, but six miles to the Graves stage station, arriving there at 10 o'clock a.m., where you remain until noon, thus affording you an opportunity of taking a gun and stalking the deer in the near by hills, or taking a pole and going trouting, or, taking your time, and awaiting the quadrangular meal that in any case follows at 11:30 a.m.

You are on the road again at 12, but by this time the conceit that you were in a hurry is all knocked out of you. A philosophical mood overtakes you, and you can't help it. We informed our driver that this part of the route was like a West India cyclone, in the center of which there is said to exist a two hours interval of a dead calm, or perhaps it was for the same reason as the humane and considerate pause in the quadrille to enable the ladies to catch their breath and the gentleman to inspect the condition of their suspenders, but we were on the down grade now and moved merrily along, our driver only stopping over to trade horses, but as the man of the house was gone, the swap was deferred until the next trip. We were soon among the chocolate colored maids of Uncle Sam, in the Grand Ronde Reserve, and noting the inhabitants apparently grievous struggle with civilization, but nevertheless, progress is being made here. Caucasian civilization covers thousands of years, yet it aint long since we ate with our fingers and burned our witches. The Grand Ronde Indian loves his dram, like wise does lots of Tillamookers. In this respect the former is the most consistent in the degree of his enlightenment, besides he usually votes the republican ticket.

"We would have beaten Maxwell this time," said a Yamhill democrat to the writer, after the close of one of the former's hot, though successful campaigns, "if it had not been for his d—d Indian constituency."

We took aboard at one place a voluble female with two children, all of unknown color, the lady being replete with wordy dragram, episode and incident of feature and life in Eastern Oregon, where she resided, evidently thinking that we had never heard of that locality. We found the agency buildings clean, well kept and maintained. The supt., Dr. Kershaw, being an intelligent business man. Here still stands in tolerable state of preservation the old block house built by General Sheridan some time in the 40's, as protection against the Indians, but let me say to the relic hunter, gouge your souvenir out of the walls and don't touch the roof. Sheridan had nothing more to do with its present roof than he had with your wife's latest babe.

"All aboard," sang out the driver of the Sheridan stage who met us at the agency at 5 o'clock p.m. We clambered in and was off. Condition of road being now better, we made time. Our driver, a son of Hon. J. B. Lady, of Yamhill, having been a soldier in the Philippines, beguiled the belated miles with reminiscence and life in those faraway islands, his stories being very interesting.

Soon enough, although about 8 a.m., we came within sight of the "Lights o' London"—I mean Sheridan. Before leaving the subject of this stage line, we would be pleased to say this, of all petty frets, delay is the most wearisome. Under the present schedule the traveler hangs too long upon the center, but the management contemplates improving the time another year, by securing through service from Tillamook City to Sheridan in one day. There is no doubt but this time can be made with stage for at least six months out of the year, as the grades are so light, that all danger in a fast service be absolutely reduced to a minimum, it would immediately become a very popular route.

Upon our arrival at Sheridan that night we found everybody gone to the opera, except our landlord, the parson, the very sick and the impecunious individual out of pockets and elbows, and of populistic frame of mind and hanging around the hotel. Sheridan, with the exception of one corner, where a small hill dips under that part of the town and raises it up, is built upon a flat. The South Yamhill river cuts the place in twain. Say, Mr. Editor, if you ever hear some Yamhill poet singing about this smooth flowing river, meandering gently through this town, between terraced banks, where festoons of many colored roses, harvest a fragrance to that of the ambrosiel gods, framed in the lonely bowers, beautiful maidens peer at you, don't you believe a word of it, barring the maidens which we dont know anything about. There are no rosy banks and the stream cuts through the town straight as an arrow, the current running like a mill race.

In size, Sheridan is between Tillamook, Garibaldi and Bay City, doing more business than Woods, and being about the color of North Yamhill. Doubtless, it has a future, about which however. Tillamookers are not concerned just now. Roars of laughter bursted occassionally from the barn-like opera hall over the way—that evening, indicating that the audience believed it was getting its money's worth, played out or barred comedians from the cities with worn out jokes like old shelf goods of the metropotis merchants put off on the country village to be received with applause, or worn with eclat as the case may be. Ours is a patient world. We endure in it much that is mere essay, mere substitute or fol-de-rot.

A few cases of which, with pale mental effort we have this moment in mind—the many would-be solo singers, the plug hat and the pug dog.

The regular morning passenger leaves Sheridan at 5:5, as they say here, which requires early stirring on the part of intended passengers, especially females. In case of the latter, it is a scientific fact that she requires more time today in making her toilet than she did 500 year ago, hence that evening upon bidding our female fellow passengers good night we carefully admonished them on the propriety of leaving their toggery as much in statu quo as possible, meaning thereby that they should hang their garments upon convenient hooks or chair posts, from which they might be speedily taken in the morning, one by one, in the singular order in which they were worn, and the sequel showed that our fears in this respect were not without serious foundation. Although on time next morning, yet the voluble female, aforesaid, averred that she had risen at 2 o'clock and had been getting ready ever since. Consider here a moment, two from nearly five, leaves about three. Great Scott.

Only ten minutes early. Yet the depot loomed up in the dark, like a miniature temple of Karnak. No light, save the locomotive headlight and the conductor's lantern. No sound, save the hiss of escaping steam and the voice of a fretted baggageman, swearing softly under his breath, over the yet non-appearance of the station agent. An old resident of the town, standing by, assured us that it was ever thus with this official. "Give me the fat man," said Shakespeare, "that sleeps o' nights," but this man evidently slept in the morning. A moment later a heavy step struck the other end of the platform. The sound of laboring energy arrived along with the adipose pomposity that now unbarred the office doors, the light that soon found itself within revealed an alternate heave and expansion, collapse and fall of a mighty chest, a Cleveland chin working up and down like a bellow's face the color of a bay horse, evidently an aggravated case of the heaves, but the window slid back, there was a scramble for tickets. Baggage was kicked hither and yon. We rushed aboard. The bell rang and the noisy cars moved off—five minutes late. We looked about to see who we knew, to find, however, that we were the sole though happy representatives of Tillamook county upon that day and train.

M.

Steady, Bro. Pearce, Tillamook Editors are Hot Stuff.

It may be interesting to the people of this county to know that North Yamhill will soon have a large and commodious hotel, which is a long felt want in that dusty burg. The only place the editor could find to change his duds after crsssing the mountains was it the livery barn.—Tillamook Headlight.

"Dusty Burg!" Well, perhaps it does seem a little dusty to Bro. Baker to light down in North Yamhill where we have enough dry days occasionally to enable persons to go dry shod and without an "umbersol," after a continuous residence in the confines of the land of continuous rain and heavy sea fog.

The dust flies at this place in the fall season, but not bad, and no worse than in any other section of the Willamette Valley. It is unfortunate that Brother Baker had to change his "duds" in the livery stable, when there are several well kept private houses in town where, pending the opening of our commodious new hotel, rooms are let to the public on reasonable terms. Possibly Bro. Baker, after being tied down in the isolate and narrow confines of Tillamook, for some time is a little "green," and feels somewhat bashful when he encounters the "real thing" in civilization on this side of the mountains. Should Bro. Baker meet with such difficulties again in this place we will send our typos and typesses on errands and place the Record office at his entire disposal long enough for him to properly arrange his toilet.—North Yamhill Record.

Thanks, awfully thanks, Bro. Pearce, but before you send your typesses to meet editors you should look up the records of previous Tillamook editors in divorce cases—with the one to follow—and after doing so you will admit they are dangerous individuals to monkey with, for they have had the reputation of swapping wives pretty freely on account of other women getting dead stuck on them, and for fear of being hypnotized in like manner by some of the buxom women over in North Yamhill, or meeting a worse fate by landing in the "Bowery" house of that city, the editor of the Headlight was just "green" enough to avoid these temptations by changing his duds in the livery barn. We have been trying to redeem the reputation of Tillamook editors, but have almost given up, since we are informed that another case of divorce is likely to come into court where a pencil pusher is concerned. Pray for us, Bro. Pearce, and we beseach you not to send your typesses on errands for us for fear we too may fall a victim, but come over next summer to Tillrmook and we will show you the prettiest weather, the finest country and the most prosperous people in Oregon, even if we are blessed with a little more rainfall than other parts. Say, Bro. Pearce, Tillamook dairymen are sending lots of butter now to Portland and getting 65c. to 70c. a roll for it, and we will gamble that there are plenty of Yamhillers now whittling wood and wearing out the seat of their pants, while the dairy herds are grazing in the meadows in this county and the dairymen making regular trips to the creameries every morning.

Milker Pays Best.

The fall and winter cow is most profitable, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. If she freshens in September or the first of October it is at a time when milk begins to advance in price The pastures are usually improving about this time, owing to fall rains. and it is a time when the flies cease to annoy.

If properly fed, housed and cared for through the winter and fall-calved cows will produce a good mess of milk at less cost than during the summer. Hired help is cheaper in winter than in summer and the dairyman has more time to devote to his cattle.

When spring opens and the weather warms up the cows will gain in milk slightly on the succulent grass, and will hold until July 1, when hot weather and flies, together with short pasturage seriously interfere with profitable dairying.

Thus it will be seen that the fall milker is at her best when milk and butter are worth the most, and when it costs less to care for her, and she is dry during July and August, when milk is cheap' pastures short, weather hot, flies hungry and the dairyman busy with his harvest.

A Magazine Thirty Years Old.

The Christmas (December) Number of The Delineator is the Thirtieth Anniversary Number. To do justice to this number, which for beauty and utility touches the highest mark, it would be necessary to print the entire list of contents. It is sufficient to state that in the best modern writers and artists are generously represented. The book contains over 230 pages, with 34 fullpage illustrations, of which 20 are in two or more colors. The magnitude of this December number, for which 728 tons of paper and six tons of ink have been used, may be understood from the fact that 91 presses running 14 hours a day, have been required to run it; the binding alone of get edition of 915,000 copies representinh over 20,000,000 sections which had to be gathered individually by human hands.

Sealed Bids.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.

In the matter of the Estate of Louis Robinson, In Bankruptcy.

The undersigned will receive sealed bids for the stocks of merchandise and fixtures pertaining to the Estate of L. Robinson, in Bankruptcy, until twelve o'clock noon of Thursday, November 20th, 1902, at his office, corner of Front and Ankeny Streets, Portland, Oregon Seperate bids for the Tillamook stock and fixtures and for the Portland stock and fixtures will be received, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Certified checks for ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of each bid must accompany the same. Stocks and inventory may be inspected on application.

R. L. SABIN, Trustee Estate of L. Robison, in bankruptcy.

General News.

Electric traction trains on the railway between Berlin and Zossen have now ended for the season. The result of the trials has been to prove beyond doubt that express trains can easily be run by electric power at a speed of 75 miles an hour on an ordinary permanent way, A higher rate of speed required heavier and firmer permanent way, and this is to be prepared in time for the recommencement of the trials in the Spring.

General Toral, who commanded the Spanish army at Santiago de Cuba at the time of the town's surrender, lost his reason it this way: A few days ago, while at Alhama, in the southwest of Murcia, he received instructions from the Spanish Government to draw up a full account of the surrender of Santiago. From that time he showed great signs of agitation, and was frequently heard repeating the words, "Surrender, surrender." The news has created a sensation in Madrid.

W. J. Wilson, an explorer of the Canadian Geological Survey, has returned with the party from a tour through the unexplored country to the southwest of James Bay. Mr. Wilson reports the discovery of a large river, hitherto unsurveyed, and running between the Albany River on the south and the Ottawa Picket River on the north. It has a course of over 300 miles, and near James Bay divides into two branches, emptying into Hudson Bay. Several new lakes also were discovered.

Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Sir Michael Herbert, representing the British Government and the Government of Newfoundland, at the State Department, signed what is known as the Bond-Hay treaty, providing for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland covering fish products and bait. The treaty will be submitted to the Senate immediately upon its reassembling, and meanwhile following the rule in such cases, the State Department refrains from making public the details of the instrument.

Carefully tucked into a new "telescope" bag and dressed in expensive clothing a baby, only a few days old, was found at the Dearborn (Illinois) station in a pile of baggage taken from a Monon train. No claiment appearing for the baggage, it was opened, and the baby, sound asleep, was discovered by the depot master. The iufant was taken to St. Vincent's Orphange. The trainmen think the child was put aboard at a nearby Indiana station, as it had not been crying and showed no evidence of having been drugged A small hole had been cut in the bag to admit air.

Patrick McGrath, an employe of the sewer department in New York City, is believed to be dying at Believue Hospital from a mysterous disease, the cause of which leading physicians have been unable to determine. McGath is turning black. Cases of similar nature have been frequent in medical history, but the victims color generally turned very slowly. McGath's case is entirely new. He was taken to the hospital on Thursday. The discoloration began soon after in his lower extremities, and has already risen to his abdomen. The doctors thus far have been unable to afford him any relief. He grew steadily worse and has since died.

Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicans to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to Aug. 25 eighty-seven percent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clincial reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton Company, 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY BANK.
(INCORPORATED).
TILLAMOOK CITY, ORE.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $10,000.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Directors:—M. W. HARRISON, W. W. CURTISS, B. L. EDDY.
Cashier:—M. W. HARRISON.
Liberal Prices Paid for gilt edge securities of all kinds.

BEST HARD WHEAT FLOUR,
PRESTON FARROW MILLING CO. PEERLESS WAITSBURG, WASH. PEERLESS
Sold by COHN & CO. Tillamook, Or.

TIMBER CLAIMS WANTED.
F. J. Richardson,
TILLAMOOK ... OREGON.

LATIMER, BROS.,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING SHAMPOOING, ETC
Electric Baths nicely fitted up. Good for persons suffering with rheumatism.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Or.
October 11th, 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, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Oregon City, Oregon, on November 24th, 1902, viz:

WILLIAM HENRY WOOD,

H.E. No. 12098, for the Se ¼ Nw ¼, Ne ¼ Sw ¼ and lots 2 and 3, sec. 18, tp. 4 S., R. 6 W.

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

Edar F. Crumb, of Carlton, Wash.; Horace T. Mills, Frank H. Harpole, Francis M. Glover, of Whiteson, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
November 1st, 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, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on December 12th, 1902, viz:

FRANK SEVERANCE,

H.E. No. 12,180, for the Ne ¼, Sw ¼, sec. 31, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.

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

Walter J. Smith, Carl Wallin, Wilson, Oregon; William R. Illingworth, Horace E. Weston, of Tillamook, Oregon.

CHARLES B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 31st, 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,

JOHN W. NENDEL,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5904, for the purchase of the Sw ¼ Ne ¼, Lots 2, 3 and 4, of Section No. 12, in Township No. 3 N, Range 9 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for 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 19th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:

Charles W. Mead, Hugo E. Nendel, George H Nendel, N Christian Hansen, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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

ROY W. WHITNEY,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5959, for the purchase of the W ½ SW ¼, sec. 21, SE ¼ SE ¼, sec. 20 and NE ¼ NE ¼ of Section No. 29, in Township No. 2 S, 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 Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 20th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:

James Armstrong, of Portland, Oregon; W. H. West, William Curtis Tillamook, Oregon; George McQueen, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.
October 31st, 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,

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5956, for the purchase of the N ½ Se ¼, Sw ¼ of Ne ¼ and Se ¼ of Nw ¼ of Section No. 4, in Township No. 2 South, 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 Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore, on Monday, the 20th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:

William H. West, William Curtiss, of Tillamook, Oregon; Roy Whitney, George McQueen, 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 20th day of January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
September 29th, 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 Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

MRS. ROSANA BAKER,

Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5922 for the purchase of the S ½ of Se ¼ of section No. 26, in Township No. 1 South, Range No. 8 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, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 12th day of December, 1902 She names as witnesses:

Walter C. Bailey, Fred C. Baker, Henry S. Baker, Peter McIntosh, 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 12th day of December, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 25th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 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 4th, 1892,

RALPH W. MILLS,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5948, for the purchase of the Se ¼ of Ne ¼ and Ne ¼ of Se ¼, of Section 7, 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, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:

Byron J. Sanford, Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriesel, Albert W. Mills, of Portland, 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 January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 28th, 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 4th, 1892,

ALBERT W. MILLS,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5949, for the purchase of the Lots 1 and 2, of sec. 5, in Township 3 N., R. 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:

Byron J. Sanford, Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriesel, Ralph W. Mills, of Portland, 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 January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 20th, 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,

LYDIA J. MILLS,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No 5947, for the purchase of the S ½ Se ¼, Section 5, in Tp. 3 North, 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 17th day of January, 1903 She names as witnesses:

Albert W. Mills, Bryon J. Sanford, William Kriesel, of Portland, Oregon; Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, 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 January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 28th, 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 4th, 1892,

ALBERT W. MILLS,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5949, for the purchase of the Lots 1 and 2, of sec. 5, in Township 3 N., R. 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:

Byron J. Sanford, Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriesel, Ralph W. Mills, of Portland, 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 January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 30th, 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,

HUGO E. NENDEL,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 5953, for the purchase of the Sw ¼ Nw ¼, E ½ Sw ¼ and Se ¼ Sw ¼ of section 12 in Township 3 N, Range 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 19th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:

Charles W. Mead, George H. Nendel, John W. Nendel, Albert W. Mills, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 30th, 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,

GEORGE H. NENDEL,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5952 for the purchase of the S ½ Ne ¼ and N ½ Se ¼ of section No. 11, in Township 3 North, Range 9 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 Monday, the 19th day of January, 1903 He names as witnesses:

Charles W. Mead, Hugo E. Nendel, John W. Nendel, Albert W. Mills, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of January, 1903

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.