

**WILL REMAIN "DRY."**

**Writ of Review on Local Option Election Would not Hold Water.**

Circuit court convened on Monday, with Judge Galloway on the bench, and all the cases have been disposed of with the exception of the two cases against the estate of Henry Alderman, which are taken under advisement until Friday morning.

State of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. Frank Severance, administrator of Herman Brown, deceased, defendant. Confirmation, Eddy & Botts for plaintiff. Motion for an order authorizing the state treasurer to draw warrant in favor of administrator for \$803.60 allowed.

C. & E. Thayer, plaintiffs, vs. Benton Turner, defendant. Action for money, Handley & Thayer for plaintiffs. Continued for service.

James W. Johnson, plaintiff, vs. The Tillamook Logging Co., defendants. Action for money, Eddy & Botts for plaintiff; Handley & Thayer for defendant. Settled and dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

C. A. Keep, plaintiff, vs. The Oregon Pacific Navigation Co., a corporation, P. H. Skinner, J. K. Lock and A. J. Parrington, defendants. Action for money. J. M. Percy and Handley & Thayer for plaintiff. Continued for service.

Geo. W. Kiger, plaintiff, vs. G. O. Nolan and O. J. Painter-Nolan, defendants. Action for money. C. W. Talmage for plaintiff; Eddy & Botts for defendant. Two cases, both of which were settled and dismissed without cost.

Louis W. Glaser, plaintiff and respondent, vs. Tillamook Logging Co., defendant and appellant. Transcript from County Court, Eddy & Botts for plaintiff; Handley & Thayer for defendant. Continued, as the case is in course of settlement.

Seth P. Moon, plaintiff, vs. R. M. Ungers, defendant. Transcript from County Court, Eddy & Botts for plaintiff; Handley & Thayer for defendant. Motion to dismiss disallowed. This case went to trial before a jury, and a verdict for \$147.40 was returned for plaintiff, which sustained the verdict of the lower court.

John Marolf, plaintiff, vs. The Tillamook Logging Co., defendant. Suit for damages, A. W. Severance for plaintiff; Handley & Thayer for defendant. This case was continued as it was liable to be settled.

Tillamook County, plaintiff and respondent, vs. the estate of H. H. Alderman, defendant and appellant. Appeal from county court in probate, Handley & Thayer for plaintiff; Ralph R. Dunaway for defendant. Motion for change of venue was argued and taken under advisement.

Z. F. Moody, plaintiff and appellant, vs. W. M. and N. M. Learned, defendants and respondents. Appeal from County Court, Handley & Thayer for plaintiff; C. W. Talmage for defendant. This was a jury trial and a verdict was returned in favor of the defendants, which sustained the lower court.

James M. Mapes, plaintiff, vs. John Weiss and J. D. Morris, partners under the firm name of The Tillamook County Lumber Co., Jobe Foster and the Little Nestucca Toll Road Co., a corporation, defendants. Action for money, Handley & Thayer for plaintiff. Settled and dismissed without cost.

George W. Phelps, plaintiff, vs. Tillamook County and G. N. Hodgdon, defendants. Writ of review, Eddy & Botts for plaintiff; W. H. Cooper for defendant. Judgment and decree for plaintiff.

John Rometsch, plaintiff, vs. Albert W. and Ellen Mills, defendants. Foreclosure. Thad W. Vreeland for plaintiff.

C. & E. Thayer, plaintiff, vs. R. M. and Kollie W. Watson, defendants. Foreclosure, Handley & Thayer for plaintiff; Eddy & Botts for defendant. Demur to answer argued and overruled. Decree as to R. M. Watson.

E. M. Porter, plaintiff, vs. Arabella Tone and David Fitzpatrick, administrators, defendants. Foreclosure. W. H. Cooper for plaintiff. B. L. Eddy appointed guardian for W. Tone, a minor. Default as to Arabella Tone and David Fitzpatrick, administrators of estate of John Tone, deceased. Decree as prayed for granted.

Tillamook County, plaintiff, vs. Edith M. Alderman, defendant. Suit to set aside title, Handley & Thayer for plaintiff; R. R. Dunaway for defendant. A motion to quash was taken under advisement.

George E. Chamberlain, constituting the State Land Board, plaintiff, vs. Hiram B. Moore, defendant. Foreclosure, Eddy & Botts for plaintiff. Order for publication of summons was allowed.

Augusta Hunt, plaintiff, administratrix, vs. Carrie A. Bailey, W. C. Bailey and the Yellow Fir Lumber Co., a corporation, defendants. Foreclosure, Eddy & Botts for plaintiff. Decree and default.

Fred Lange, plaintiff, vs. Nicholas Dorstloff, Carl Fuhs and Henry Tohl, defendants. Action for money, C. W. Talmage for plaintiff. Default and decree.

F. R. Beals, plaintiff, vs. Vance Nodine and the Allen & Gilbert Kanaker Co. and Tillamook County, defendants. Foreclosure. Default and decree. A. W. Severance for plaintiff. Motion to set aside sale granted and order for resale was allowed.

State of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. Ben Haxhurst, defendant. Appeal from justice court. W. H. Cooper for district attorney. Continued.

Howard Edmunds was arraigned on a charge of gambling on an indictment returned by the last grand jury and was allowed until the next day to plead. A demur to the complaint was overruled, when Edmunds pleaded guilty and was fined \$75, and when imposing the fine the judge kindly admonished Edmunds.

Jennie E. Perry, plaintiff, vs. Daniel Ferry, defendant. Suit for divorce, and which was granted. Thayer & Handley for plaintiff.

**Suit Against Mason Thrown Out.**  
Tillamook County, plaintiff, vs. Homer Mason and his sureties, while

county clerk, defendants. Action for money, Handley & Thayer for plaintiff; Eddy & Botts for defendant.

In the Circuit Court yesterday, in the case of Tillamook County against Homer Mason and others a nonsuit was granted against the county, because the action had been commenced without getting leave of the Circuit Judge. In cases of this kind such leave is necessary, and because the county did not get this leave it had to go out of court. This ends one chapter in the sensational suit against Mason and his bondsmen. In applying for the nonsuit, Mr. Eddy, one of the attorneys for Mason, who was represented by Eddy & Botts, stated that the bond which Mason had given the county was missing, but he wanted it distinctly understood that neither Mason nor his bondsmen would take any advantage of the absence of the bond, and would not at any time require the county to prove the bond, but would admit its existence and legality. But it was further stated that Mason would claim that the county is not entitled to any of the fees sued for, and has no cause of action against him.

**Writ of Review on Local Option Election is Knocked Out.**

John S. Lamar, plaintiff in error, vs. The County Court of Tillamook County, defendants in error. Writ of review, C. W. Talmage for plaintiff; District Attorney and Eddy & Botts for defendant.

When this case came up on Wednesday H. T. Botts moved that the proceedings be quashed upon the following grounds: First, that the said John S. Lamar, described herein as plaintiff in error was not a party to the proceeding which is sought to be reviewed herein;

Second, because there has not been served upon or delivered to the petitioners for the election referred to, or any of them, a certified copy or other copy of a writ of review herein, nor has any notice what ever been given to said petitioners or any of them of the pendency of this proceeding;

Third, that no order has ever been made allowing a writ of review herein by any court or judge;

Fourth, that no writ of review has been issued or served herein;

Fifth, that it appears from the petition for a writ of review filed in this case, that the county court of Tillamook County, Oregon, in making the order sought to be reviewed, was not exercising judicial functions, and, therefore, its action in making said order cannot be questioned upon a writ of review.

C. W. Talmage, who appeared for J. S. Lamar, only made brief reply, when B. L. Eddy went into the matter somewhat fully and submitted the following brief:

It is only a party to a process of proceeding before or by an inferior court, etc., who may have the decision or determination reviewed. Lamar, the plaintiff herein, was not a party to the proceeding before the County Court.

It is true that in the case of Gaines vs. Linn County, 21 Oregon 430, at page 433, the Supreme Court had down the rule that although one may not appear of record to be a party, yet he is a party within the meaning of this section if he has a direct pecuniary interest in the matter passed upon. We take it that Lamar had no such direct pecuniary interest in this matter as would give him a standing as a party. He has no more right to complain of the order made by the County Court than any other citizen. He alleges in his petition that he was the holder of a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, etc. His license, however, was not a contract and could be revoked by the legislature at any time.

As the legislature could, at its pleasure, revoke the license issued to Lamar, and as the Local Option Law itself provided for refunding to him a proportionate amount of the license if paid by him, he had no direct pecuniary interest different from the public at large which would entitle him to a writ of review. The consideration of this phase of the matter makes it quite apparent that the writ of review is not adapted to the disposition of such a question as is now before this court. The matter is a public question and not one between private litigants or affecting individual rights in the eyes of the law. Even though there were private rights involved, yet if great detriment or inconvenience would result from interfering with the proceeding, the writ could be denied, and in such case ought to be denied.

But if it be said that Lamar can be considered a party to the proceeding in the County Court, then the persons who petitioned for the local option liquor election would also be parties, and in fact they are parties as shown by the record, and as no writ of review or copy thereof has ever been served upon any of said petitioners as required by Sec. 601, B. & C. Comp., this court is without jurisdiction of the persons of the petitioners, and, therefore, cannot proceed further with this matter.

An inspection of the only order which has heretofore been made herein, based upon the petition for writ of review filed in this matter, shows that no writ of review has been allowed in this proceeding, and, therefore, the proceeding must fall to the ground.

Sections 596 to 601 inclusive B. & C. Comp., contemplate that upon the filing of a sufficient petition, an order will be made allowing a writ of review, and that the clerk of the court shall issue the writ. It is also contemplated by Sections 596 and 597, that the petition shall set forth facts sufficient to show that the inferior court in the exercise of judicial functions, appears to have exercised such functions erroneously and to have exceeded its jurisdiction to the injury of some substantial right of the plaintiff and not otherwise. The order made by the Honorable Judge of this court, bearing date December 18th, 1904, contains certain recitals, but it does not show that it has been made to appear to the Judge that any error had been committed, to the injury of any substantial right of the plaintiff, or otherwise, and said order, instead of directing the issuance of a writ of review, proceeds to command the clerk of the county court to certify to the proceedings. This, the court has no jurisdiction to do, except in the manner provided by statute, that is, its own clerk should issue a writ of review. Sec. 601 B. & C. Comp.

Counsel for plaintiff in error seems to have been in a state of uncertainty as to whether the said order of December 18th, 1904, constituted merely an order allowing a writ of review or was itself a writ of review. Upon the face of the document it appears to be an order and yet it contains some language that would indicate that it is intended to perform the office of a writ. At the beginning of the document, opposite the title, is written the word "order" on the back it is endorsed "writ of review." Not having been issued in the manner provided by law, it cannot, of course, be considered a writ of review, and in the absence of the writ, this court has no jurisdiction to proceed. The rule is thus laid down in the sixth volume of the Cyclopaedia of Law and Procedure, page 795: "It is a rule of general application that the reviewing court has no jurisdiction to review the proceeding below, unless a writ has duly issued whereby the record of the proceeding is to be removed." And in a note on the same page it is said: "Consent to submit a case on the record presented with the petition, will not supply the place of a proper writ."

In fact, it necessarily follows from the provisions of our statute that the writ must issue. Section 595 provides that a party may have a decision reviewed, "as in this chapter prescribed and not otherwise," and the following sections require a writ which, under Section 601, must be issued by the clerk. It is a curious circumstance that in this case shows that no writ has ever issued, and, therefore, the court is without jurisdiction.

With regard to the fifth ground stated in the motion to quash, it is to be noted that Sec. 587 B. & C. Comp., contemplates a review only of judicial acts of public officers may be judicial, legislative or ministerial. Only those acts which are judicial can be questioned upon writ of review.

The proceedings of the county board of supervisors, so far as they are judicial, are reviewable on certiorari, but when they are merely ministerial or legislative they cannot be so reviewed.

The question then, is whether the act of the County Court in making the order of prohibition was a judicial act or was merely ministerial. The acts of county supervisors or commissioners may be either ministerial or administrative, judicial or quasi judicial.

A ministerial act is defined to be one in whose performance no exercise of discretion is demanded. A judicial act, on the other hand, is one which requires the exercise of judgment or discretion.

The distinction between ministerial and judicial and other official acts seems to be that where the law prescribes and defines the duty to be performed with such precision and certainty as to leave nothing to the exercise of discretion or judgment, the act is ministerial; but where the act to be done involves the exercise of discretion or judgment in determining whether the duty exists, it is not to be deemed merely ministerial.

Sec. 10 of the Local Option Liquor Law provides that "on the tenth day after any election hereon, or sooner if the returns be received, the county clerk, taking to his assistance two justices of the peace of the county, shall proceed to open said returns and make an abstract of the vote for the information of the County Court. Said court shall, on the eleventh day after the election or as soon thereafter as practicable, hold a special session; and if a majority of the votes hereon in the county as a whole, or in any precinct in the county, are 'for prohibition,' said court shall immediately make an order declaring the result of said vote, and absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within the prescribed limits, etc. The order complained of herein was made in pursuance of this provision of the statute, and the County Court is not given any discretion in the matter whatever. It bases its order upon the abstract of the vote as prepared by the canvassers, and it is not given authority to go back of the returns for any purpose. Its act in making the order is as much a ministerial act as the act of the canvassers themselves. A canvassing board is a body of ministerial officers and cannot go behind the returns.

In view of the foregoing, the motion to quash ought to be allowed. Whatever may be the view of the court as to the other points, we think that there can be no doubt that this court is entirely without jurisdiction for at least two sufficient reasons, namely, first, that no

it of review has ever issued, and, second, that the attempt is herein made to review a purely ministerial act of the county court.

The judge took the matter under advisement until this morning, when Mr. Talmage came into court to dismiss all proceedings subsequent to the order of the writ of review and for a new order to issue a writ of review. As Mr. Eddy did not object to that the court made an order to that effect.

**Gets a Fortune.**

Charles G. James, the young man employed to shovel seed for the Portland Seed Company, who learned some time ago that he was to receive \$500,000 from his Grandfather Whitaker's estate in England, received a letter on Monday saving that from new evidence just uncovered his portion would be doubled, making his estate \$1,000,000. Tuesday he wears that Surny Jim smile which will not come off. When seen he said he did not know when he would get rid of the smile, and the pleasant wrinkles about his mouth grew to greater proportions.

In the letter which he received Monday evening it was stated that evidence had been obtained that his grandfather had married a second cousin, which makes her portion of the estate left by her relatives the same amount which was left by Mr. James' grandfather. When the news was first obtained that the James and West families were to receive an inheritance from their grandfathers estate it was learned that the amount left was about \$10,000,000. With the new discovery about the marriage of the grandfather to his second cousin, it is learned that the value of the estate left is twice that amount, or more than \$20,000,000.

**SPRUCE.**

The good weather is still continuing. C. Woole and Mrs. Anderson went to town Saturday.

Mrs. A. Kinnaman and sons, Lon and Clyde, went to town Saturday.

J. Cristenson and Mr. Holgate were at the city of Beaver, Saturday.

Lon Kinnaman is breaking a new bike to ride. He has only had his hand tied up once.

H. Folland and family, May, and Elbert Ginn visited at A. Kinnaman's Sunday.

N. J. Dye and wife, J. Tucker and wife attended the services at Pleasant Valley, Sunday night.

Jim Woods and family visited at Norman Dye's Saturday night and Sunday.

Jake Huston and family were visiting up East Beaver Sunday.

Mr. Brady passed through here on his way to town Monday.

Mrs. V. Kinnaman and Mrs. L. Folland visited at N. J. Dye's Wednesday.

Mr. Bud Wallace and daughter, Phebe were trading at Beaver Monday.

N. J. Dye and wife were visiting at C. Dye's Thursday.

F. Thurston and wife called at H. Booth's Thursday.

Grandpa Jones has returned home from California, where he has been visiting his daughter for some time.

The cheese factory at Spruce has opened up for the summer.

**A Card of Thanks.**

I wish to thank those who so kindly helped in the burial of my brother, Henry H. Downing, also for floral contributions and the sympathy shown by our neighbors.

SARAH A. STEINHAUER.

**For Sale.**

For sale, cheap, if sold at once, \$30, a Registered Jersey Bull Calf, solid color. Full brother to Mr. Beals' fine bred bull of the best butter and milk strains in U.S. Dam Veralista, 173,640, made over 425 lbs. butter, over 6,000 lbs. milk, in ten months last year. She traces twice to Brown Bessie, 74,997, champion butter cow at the world's fair. Her grand dam, Ida's Dream 2nd, 90,217, made 28 lbs. 6 oz. butter in seven days. Sir, Flora's Chief, 61,478, who traces 13 times to Combination, 4389, the great fountain head of a great number of test-day daughters and champion butter cows, one of the greatest bulls that ever lived. J. F. Martin, South Prairie, Tillamook, Ore.

**Makes a Clean Sweep.**

There's nothing like doing a thing thoroughly. Of all the Salves you ever heard of, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best. It sweeps away and cures Burns, Scars, Bruises, Cuts, Boils, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions and Piles. It's only 25c., and guaranteed to give satisfaction by Chas. I. Clough, Druggist.

On a run from Omaha to Grand Island a distance of nearly 200 miles, the Union Pacific's new gasoline motor car proved its success in actual service. This was the first stage of its long overland journey to Portland, Oregon.

Corporation Commissioner Garfield has begun an investigation of the operations of the Standard oil trust in Kansas. His primary purpose is to find the difference between the prices of crude and refined oil, so as to get at the profits which the trust makes. The commissioner has had a conference with Gov. Hoch, and the two went over the question together, so far as regards the surface features of it. This investigation is in accordance with the resolutions introduced by one of Kansas' members of Congress, Phillip P. Campbell. It is to be hoped that it will be thorough.

**Says Gold Has Moral Quality.**

NEW YORK, April 17.—"There is a moral quality in money. Judas sold the Savior for 30 pieces of silver. That is \$5.10 in our money. Do you suppose Judas is the only person who has betrayed the Savior for \$5.10? Every man who takes a penny from his neighbor without equivalent is betraying his master," declared Rev. George F. Pentecost in a sermon at the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church on the subject of so-called "Tainted money."

"Some people," he continued, "ask why we need to inquire into the color of money, whether it be clean or dirty, so long as it be given to God, for the altar sanctifies the gift.

"I do not hesitate to say this is the most immoral doctrine I ever heard. We must look at the whole question. There is more in the Bible about money than regeneration or forgiveness. We must ask how God has told us to get money and to use money."

The richest man in the world, Dr. Penecost declared, has been said to hold from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

"He has given," he said, "in charity \$28,500,000 during his life, and some people hail him therefore as one of the greatest benefactors of modern times. They have raked over his life with a fine tooth comb and this is the sum they have discovered he has given. I tell you it is no more for that particular gentleman to have given that enormous sum than it would be for man with an income of \$5000 a year to give 5 cents a year.

"If the Lord has so prospered him as to give him the high genius, the high integrity to make so great riches, the \$28,500,000 is not benevolence; it is a mere paltry excuse."

**Quartz At \$20,000 a Ton.**

BAKER CITY, Or., April 17.—M. L. Kiser, president and manager of the Cardinal group of mines, situated at the head of Stites Gulch, came to the city last night and today exhibited a haul of quartz that was brimful of free gold. The sample exhibited, it is estimated, would probably give an average assay of fully \$20,000 per ton.

This morning there has been a stampede of excited fortune seekers hastening to the locality, armed with location certificates and high expectations. The Cardinal Mining Company is incorporated and owns several claims. The officers are M. L. Kiser, O. B. Mount and Lee Bell, all of who are heavy stockholders.

The strike occurs on the divide which separates the rich placers of Fine Creek, on the south, and the equally rich placers of Stites Gulch, on the north. It is ten miles south of Baker City, between the Bridgeport and near the Baldy-Mountain roads.

Kiser has exhibited wonderful patience and perseverance for many years in prospecting this locality, and it is hoped that this strike will prove to be worth the years of privations he has offered.

Kiser worked placers in Stites Gulch 12 or 15 years ago, and he got it into his head that the placer gold came from some ledge on the mountain, so he piped the loom up the mountain side as far as he could get gold. He came upon a big quartz ledge, beyond which he could not slice another color. Into this quartz ledge he drove 700 or 800 feet of drifts and tunnels. It is in this tunnel, which is over 500 feet in length, that the strike of yesterday was made. The placers of Stites Gulch are owned by Sheriff Brown and Kenyon. The Fine Creek placers are those sold last summer for a big figure by W. P. Patterson, Dr. Shields, Dr. McDaniels and Fred Eppinger.

**Woman Must Die on Gibbet.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—By a vote of five to two, the Supreme Court today decided that Mrs. Catharine Danz must hang for the murder of her husband, William G. Danz. George P. Hossey, a colored "voodoo" doctor, also has received the death sentence for the part he took in the murder of Danz. Danz died under peculiar circumstances, and a post-mortem examination of the remains revealed the fact that arsenic poisoning killed him. Both Mrs. Danz and Hossey were arrested, charged with the murder of Danz.

The women testified that she bought powders from Hossey and administered them to her husband for the purpose of curing the drink habit. She claimed not to have known the contents of the powders. Hossey was first placed on trial, and convicted of having sold powders containing arsenic, and which the prosecution alleged, killed Danz. At the conclusion of Hossey's trial, Mrs. Danz was tried on the charge of murder for having administered the poisonous powders. She was also convicted and both were sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the women's counsel, but today's decision leaves only the Pardon Board between the woman and the gallows.

Designs for the new passes, stockholder's tickets and commutation tickets for the Lewis and Clark Exposition have been received by the Directors of Admissions. The drawings are elaborate and depict scenes closely associated with the history of the great Northwest.

The staff work on the beautiful Bridge of Nations at the Lewis and Clark Exposition is now completed. The Bridge is almost half a mile long, and is built of wood and steel, in imitation of solid masonry. The Bridge crosses Guild's Lake, the largest body of water ever enclosed within an exposition fence, and connects the mainland and the Government peninsula.

Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, author of "The Conquest," who has been busy for several months trading descendants of the Lewis and Clark party other than the leaders of that famous expedition, has located at Fowler, California, a son of the "Boy Shannon" frequently mentioned in the journals of the explorers. He is Judge J. B. Shannon an aged and respected resident of Fowler for many years. Judge Shannon has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which is to be held in celebration of the centennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, on June 1, the opening day.

**Exposition Notes.**

"Hit the Trail" at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, opening in Portland, June 1.

Work on the California Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition is progressing rapidly, and the building will be completed by May 1.

Captive balloons, airships and an aerodrome will prove very interesting features of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. A number of flying contests are being arranged.

Hon. Carlos Cofigny, secretary of state of Cuba and a member of his distinguished countrymen have announced their intention of visiting the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

An interesting display at the Lewis and Clark Exposition will show Indian blanket-weavers making the rugs that have made the Navajos famous.

Sites have been selected for the Philippine village and the Homer Davenport pheasant farm. These will be located near the Experimental Gardens and the Grand Esplanade.

A \$150,000 exhibit of the products of the Philippine Islands will be an interesting feature of the United States Government's magnificent participation in the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Two hundred Igorottes, Moros, Negritos and Visayans will sail from Portland, where they are to participate in the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Mr. Eliza Warren, the oldest living white child who was with the famous Marcus Whitman expedition and a survivor of the Whitman massacre, will visit the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The Experimental Gardens at the Lewis and Clark Exposition have been abandoned, inasmuch as the remarkable demand of exhibit space necessitated the utilizing of this tract for buildings.

Hundreds of magnificent vases have been profusely scattered about the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. In these have been placed beautiful palms which will be in full bloom by opening day.

A feature of the Government Fisheries exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition will be a miniature reproduction of the Columbia river, illustrating the various methods of catching and spawning salmon.

Ventura County, (Cal.) famous for its marvelous production of beets, beans and United States senatorial aspirants, will make a thorough and distinctive exhibit in the California building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

A model post office will be installed at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It will prove interesting as an exhibit, and useful in handling the immense amount of mail matter received at and sent out from Exposition headquarters.

A test has been made of all the electric lighting effects at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. This proved exceedingly satisfactory and after a few minor details have been attended to the Exposition will be ready for public inspection.

Reports from Wisconsin would indicate that the legislative body of that state is making haste to reconsider its action in killing the Lewis and Clark Exposition appropriation bill. An allotment of \$24,000 is now assured.

Fruit raisers of Pierce County, Washington, will give away apples and strawberries at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in order to convince easterners that Pierce County is an unsurpassed locality for raising these products.

Work upon the Hungarian chadra at the Lewis and Clark Exposition has commenced. The structure is situated on the East side of Lakeview Terrace in front of the Utah, Idaho and New York state buildings and faces the Grand Esplanade.

The enormous Ionic columns for the Oregon state building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition have been placed in position. The building now presents a very imposing appearance. Work upon all the other state structures is progressing with much rapidity.

Miss Evelyn K. Clark, granddaughter of former Governor William Clark of Missouri and a lineal descendant of George Roger Clark and Meriwether Lewis, will be a visitor at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Miss Clark is prominent in New York society circles.

The great crowds which throng through the Lewis and Clark Exposition during the pre-exposition period have necessitated more turnstiles, which will be installed immediately. Plans for the permanent entrances have been prepared, and work on them will be started shortly.

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**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior,  
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.  
April 15, 1905.  
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 Co., at Tillamook City, Ore., on June 20, 1905, viz:

DAVID L. JONES,  
HE 1255 for the N 1/4 Sec. 4 and Lot 9 of Sec. 2, and Lot 12 of Sec. 1, T. 3 South, R. 9 W.  
He names the following witnesses to prove said land, viz:  
Edgar K. Gilbert, Henry A. Ely, James Christensen, Ed Lyster, of Spruce, Oregon,  
ALEXANDER S. DROBNER, Register.