ADE THEM DRUNK.

range Story of the Origin of Whisky Gap, Wyoming.

rinking the Water of Its Spring Created Trouble Amongst Some Soldiers Who Were in Camp There.

One of the historic places in the west is Whisky Gap, Wyo. The old-time dwellers of mountain and plain, the men who "fought Indians and hunted buffalo out west" during the overland trail days of the early '60s, have shrugged their shoulders with satisfaction at the mention of Whisky Gap for nearly 40 years. This is the place, according to their belief, where real "fire water" gushed up out of the rocks in a beautiful mountain spring to quench the thirst of a whole company of Uncle Sam's trained Indian fighters. "It was nothing but pure spring water," they say. "A veritable fountain of youth." Whisky Gap received its name in 1862, during the building of the overland stage route from Denver to Salt Lake City and the Pacific coast.

It happened in this way: The people of Denver had long been working to secure the regular overland stage route, then connecting the east and west. In 1862 "Ben" Holliday, a veteran stage man, became the proprietor of the great overland line, and he agreed upon a route running through Denver to the west. He decided to discontinue that part of the road running up the North Platte and the Sweetwater rivers, and across South Pass, Wyo. The many Indian difficulties experienced on this route was the inducement to abandon it. The new trail led by way of Julesburg, Col., to Denver, and on over the established wagon road to Fort Lupton and north across the Laramie plains, then due west through Bridgewater Pass, Wyo., joining the old trail leading across the country to the Pacific coast. The change was made during the summer of 1862. All the rolling stock, horses and other property of the company were gathered at the station just above Devil's Gate, in central Wyoming. Company A of the Eleventh Ohio cavalry, with Maj. O'Farrell in command, was the detailed escort at the time.

During the first day the long train of coaches, wagons, horses and mules made 11 miles from the station where the property had been gathered. The route chosen was directly south from the Sweetwater river. The camp selected was in a gap in the mauntains, where there was a fine spring and plenty of wood for cooking purposes. Shortly after going into camp the major discovered that quite a number of his soldiers were intoxicated, and he at once sent for Lieut. W. H. Brown, who was officer of the day, and informed him of the condition of many of the men, and gave it as his opinion that some one was selling whisky in the camp. The command was doing escort duty not only for stage, stock and stores, but also for a number of emigrants who had availed themselves of the opportunity for safe conduct over the plains.

Lieut. Brown received orders to search all wagons, and if he should discover whisky to destroy it. Taking a corporal and three or four men, he commenced the search for the contraband article, and found at least a barrel of whisky in an emigrant wagon. The officer ordered his men to roll the barrel out of the wagon, knock in the head and empty the contents on the ground. This was done, but it chanced that the spot where the whisky was emptied was just above the spring, and the fiery liquid went pouring down into the water supply of the camp. The soldiers saw what was going on and they rushed forward with cups, canteens, buckets and camp kettles to save what they could of the coveted "spirits." Many a man stopped over the spring and drank almost without breathing until he was drunk. A half hour later the intoxicant was showing its effect pretty generally around the camp, and soon but few sober men could be found. One soldier who had succeeded in getting a full canteen from the spring paid his respects to Maj. O'Farrell at the headquarters tent, assuring his commanding officer, with maudlin mein and many a "hic," that that was the finest spring he had ever seen and the very best water he had ever tasted.

Maj. O'Farrell was apprehending an attack from the Indians that night, and the condition of his men fairly disheartened him. He saw at a glance that even a small band of savages could make a successful raid on his camp; consequently the sober and less intoxicated men were kept on the alert that night. Fortunately no Indians put in an appearance, and by morning the debauched men had slept off their intoxication.

Thus the gap in the mountains where the camp was made received the name of Whisky Gap. For many years it was the favorite camping place for the more credulous of the old freighters and emigrants of the "trail days," but the little spring was never a "fountain of youth," as it had been in the old days, when "fire water" gushed up out of the rocks to quench the thirst of a company of United States soldiers.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sweet Potatoes Shipped to London.

As an experiment, James J. Davidson, of Swedesboro, N. J., recently shipped three barrels of sweet potatoes to London. One barrel was packed in fine sawdust. Another in coarse sawdust, and the third in tissue paper, the same as oranges are packed. All arrived in good condition, but those in the coarse sawdust were in prime shape. The opinion prevails that Englishmen will eventually have Gloucester county "sweets" as a regular side dish with American beef and mutton.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Bits of Information Which May Be of Value to the Busy Housewife.

Cloths used for oiling and waxing floors should be kept clean by soaking them for half an hour in a strong solution of salsoda. Stir with a stick. The water should be hot, and the cloths finally rinsed in the water that has a little oil in it, generally using two tablespoonfuls of oil to two quarts of water, says the Washington Star.

In this connection, again, comes the word of warning against the wholesale use of old rags for cleaning purposes. It is a false economy to furnish domestics with frayed dusters, linty towels and mops and scrubbing cloths which fall to pieces in the using. A good share of the plumber's bills against which we inveigh so bitterly come by reason of these very rags and shreds, which soon clog the pipes leading from bath and sinks. Before commencing the spring cleaning the wise woman will see to it that an abundance of whole cleaning cloths, suitable for windows, woodwork and floors, are in readiness, and that as each day's work is finished the cloths are washed out and dried ready for the next day.

The secret of having croquettes firm and not grease-soaked lies in their being mixed for at least two hours before using. The meat should be chopped very fine, being freed first from every particle of fat and gristle. Allow to each pint of the meat one-half pint scalded milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper, a quarter teaspoonful of nutmeg or grated lemon peel, as preferred, and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Cook the butter and flour together, add the milk little by little until you have a thick, smooth paste. The seasoned meat is then added to the white sauce, mixed thoroughly, and the whole turned out to cool. When ready to use, mold into croquettes, dip first in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.

Small potatoes which are wasteful to peel and cook with larger ones should be sorted out and utilized in salad. Boil these small tubers with their skins on and while still warm peel and slice thin. Mince parsley and onion very fine, just a little of each, and strew over the potatoes in the salad bowl. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, pour over two or three tablespoonfuls of best olive oil, and moisten with weak vinegar, adding water if necessary, that it may not be too sour. Potatoes may be used in combination with a number of things, such as pickled beets, a fresh cucumber sliced, a Dutch herring, cut up small, or a few sardines, minced. Only one of these things at a time, be it understood, and it should be mixed with the potatoes before adding the oil and vinegar. The salad may be garnished with pickled beet, chopped fine and put diagonally across the dish, or simply cut in fancy shapes, and lettuce leaves.

On ironing day, when the irons won't heat fast enough to supply the demand, try placing them on the pancake griddle set down close to the coals. The dripping pan turned over them will aid in conserving all the heat, even with doors and windows opened.

The best scouring material for steel knives can be found in half a new potato and a little fine wood ashes. The potato is also much easier to use with bath brick than a bit of rag which the ordinary maid of all work is apt to employ for this purpose.

HORSES IN CLOTHES.

Where the Animals Wear Coats and Trousers for Protection Against Flies.

All have heard of the ravages of the terrible tsetse fly of Africa, which is so fatal to cattle and horses that none of these animals can approach with impunity the so-called "fly-belt" where the dreadful insects congregate, says Chambers' Journal. This belt commences 100 miles from the coast and extends for about the same distance up country, and the reenforcements recently sent to Uganda to quell the mutiny which broke out among the Soudanese troops were compelled to cross it. In order to protect their ponies two officers of the Royal Welsh fusiliers hit upon the device of dressing the animals up in specially constructed garments which gave them a most comical appearance, resembling the pantomimic creatures seen on the stage at Christmas time.

First, the ponies were swathed in bands of straw, on the top of which came coat and trousers of cloth dipped in oil and iodoform. It was necessary to raise the material from actual contact with the hide of the animal, for the tsetse fly can pierce ordinary cloth. It will be interesting to learn whether the ponies thus protected went unscathed through the terrible "fly-belt," for the experimental clothing, if effectual, may lead to the introduction of some material which may come into regular employment for the same object.

To Find the North Pole.

An expedition is being planned in Norway for the discovery of the north magnetic pole, if indeed such a spot exists, for it has been suggested that what is called the magnetic pole may not be a definite point, but a considerable area over which the needle would stand vertically. There is also a question as to the absolute fixity in position of the magnetic pole. Capt. R. Amundsen is to command the expedition, and the ship Gjoa has been purchased for its use. The start is to be made in the spring of 1903.—Youth's Companion.

HIS LITTLE BEN.

gladdest day in all my life was that day Bennie come,
Though when his ma was made my wife my blood was tinglin' some;
How cute and beautiful he was, a-layin' there asleep!
I had to jist kneel down beside his little bed and weep,
Because I felt so good, you know! I promised God that day
That I would leave the way below—The broad and sinful way.

"How proud we was to show our boy—I mean his ma and I—
Each day he brought us greater joy and raised us to'rds the sky!
We hadn't reely lived before he come to make us glad,
The bindin' link between us was that happy little tad;
We lived fer him, we saved fer him, in every way we knew,
Day in, day out, I slaved fer him, well pleased to do it, too.

"We planned a grand career fer him, his happy ma and me—
Wa'n't nothin' too good here fer him, as fur as we could see;
He'd got to go away to school—to college—so we planned,
He'd got to have the best of all a-goin' in the land,
And so we saved and slaved away and sent him off at last—
I guess that I was proud the day I heard my boy had passed!

"He's home agen to stay awhile, until vacation's through;
He's learned a lot concernin' style, he's kind of distant, too;
He brought another chap along, they're college chums, you know;
They ride the horses 'round, and gol! how they do make 'em go!
It's harvest time, but, somehow, they don't sort of seem to care;
While I must stay and work away they gallivant somewhere.

"My back was lame as it could be from puttin' in the hay;
I overheard them talk of me—this happened yisterday!
My boy I used to carry 'round and pray for every night—
My boy that I have battled for and loved with all my might—
He said: 'My folks are good and kind, as you have seen, but, oh,
I'm sorry they are not refined, as yours are, you know.'

"My gladdest day was that day when I learned a father's love,
The day God sent my little Ben down to me from above!
I've slaved fer him, I've saved fer him; I held his little hand,
And guided his first steps; for him I've laid awake and planned!
When he was near the sky was fair; I've prayed beside his bed—
O God of Love, why was I there to hear them words he said!"

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

DEBT AND CREDIT.

ome, little Paul, and let me tell about this
thing which I have done—
This net of debt which round my life for
your dear baby sake I've spun;
Sit on my knee and hearken well, for you,
I know, are worldly wise,
And I'm prepared to follow out what course
of conduct you advise.

First, there's a mortgage, full of terms and
clauses ponderous and grim—
But likewise there's a giant tree with one
particular, long limb
Which reaches out to beckon us—to beckon
you and beckon me
To come and build a swing and play beneath the grandly spreading tree.

Then there are notes, a bunch of them. I
pledge my purpose and intent
To pay them off at sundry dates at rather
vigorous per cent.;
But also, Paul, there is a house whose
roomy attic was designed
For rainy days, and little boys and blocks
and toys of divers kind.

And, Paul—you follow me, of course—there
is an abstract and a deed—
Which are the driest documents I ever had
the woe to read.
I think I signed them, but perhaps I did
not sign, but only sealed.
— Then there's a great, green lawn
which slopes to westward to a stubble
field.

A great, green lawn where you will play:
I'll buy a comrade dog for you;
And there'll be plenty romping-room, and
hide-and-seek locations, too;
And in the evening I'll come fast hasting
on the choo-choo car,
And we'll explore that stubble field, where
pretty summer flowers are.

Then there are bonds of rigid sort; I pledge
and swear myself to these,
But, on the other, credit, side there is a
wealth of cherry trees:
Moreover there are legal forms filled out
with words most monstrous big,
But, also, there's a corner where you'll
take your wooden spade to dig.

So, come, my boy, imprisoned in this city
flat from day to day,
And in the wisdom of your years proceed
with what you have to say.
A chuckle for my answer? Ah, you don't
believe my bargain bad.
Then prove your glad approval. Kiss your
jolly, debt-encumbered dad.

—Chicago Record.

THE VOICES OF THE PAST.

From the vale of the past, thro' the mist of years,
Voices of the long ago
Come dreamily, soothingly to my ears.
As the sun of my life sinks low.

In the whispering breeze, in the pattering rain,
As I sit by the fireside glow,
I hear in faint echoes the tones again
Of the friends I used to know.

When around the eaves the storm-wind howls,
I am, as of yore, at school,
And hear with trembling the master's growls,
As he glares from his three-legged stool.

All in fancy, forsooth, when the south wind sighs,
As the evening shadows grow,
I hear once more a fair maiden's replies
In the twilight long ago.

And the merry brook, as it softly purls
Its song in the summer air,
Calls up from the past the boys and girls
At play in the meadows fair.

As I list to these low, sweet voices of yore,
What joy awakes in my heart!
For their music delights and charms me far more
Than the best musician's art.

—A. S. Brendle, in Good Housekeeping.

Thunder and Lightning.

It is said that lightning may be recognized at a distance of 200 miles when the clouds among which it plays are at a high altitude, but that thunder can seldom be heard at a greater distance than ten miles. The sound of thunder is also subject to refraction by layers of different density in the atmosphere, as well as to the effects of "sound shadows," produced by hills and other interposed objects. These are among the reasons for the existence of the so-called "sheet," or "summer," lightning, which seems to be unattended by thunder.—Youth's Companion.

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Agents for the Great Western Saw.

ALEX. McNAIR CO.,

The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
United States Land Office,
Portland, Ore.,
April 28th, 1906.

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,

D. EGBERT GOODSPEED,

Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6873, for the purchase of the Se ¼, sec. No. 7, in Township No. 1 North, Range No. 7 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 6th day of July 1906. He names as witnesses:

James R. Harris, of Wilson, Ore.; John Bodle, Bay City, Ore.; George Williams, of Bay City, Ore.; Daniel Goodspeed, 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 July, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, May 10th, 1906.

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 4, 1892,

JOHN S. O'GORMAN,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6921, for the purchase of the Ne ¼ Ne ¼, S ½ Ne ¼ and Ne ¼ Se ¼ of Section No. 33, in Township No. 1 S, Range No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultura purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Ore., on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1906. He names as witnesses:

Arthur E. Mathews, of Portland, Oregon; King G. Staples, of Portland, Oregon; Richard W. Russell, of Portland, Oregon; Charles H. Maginnis, of Duluth, Minnesota.

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 August, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, April 17, 1906.

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,

JOSEPH H. ELLISON,

Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6884, for the purchase of the Se ¼ of Sw ¼ of section No. 20, and N ½ of Ne ¼ and Ne ¼ of Nw ¼, Section 29, in tp. No. 2 south, 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 County Clerk, of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 6th day of July, 1906. He names as witnesses:

C. Austin, of Netarts, Oregon; A. M. Austin, of Netarts, Oregon; Edwin C. Morgan, of Tillamook, Oregon; J. M. Morgon, 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 6th day of July, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, Decr. 16th, 1905.

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 4, 1892,

JOSEPH T. NEVINS,

Of Bay City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6734, for the purchase of the Nw ¼ of sec. No. 13, in tp. No. 2 N, range No. 7 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk, at Tillamook City, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1906. He names as witnesses:

Lawson T. Bynum, of Hobsonville, Ore.; Gust Nelson, of Bay City, Ore.; Walter J. Smith, of Wilson, Ore.; J. W. McKinley, of Bay City, Ore.

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 August, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, May 26th, 1906.

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,

CHARLES H. MAGINNIS,

Of Duluth, county of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6942, for the purchase of the Nw ¼ of Section No. 34, in Tp. No. 1 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, at Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1906. He names as witnesses:

John S. Maginnis, of Morris, Minn.; Charles L. Diven, of Portland, Ore.; William H. Petrie, of Portland, Ore.; James Kelly, of Portland, Ore.; W. H. West, of Tillamook, Ore.

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 August, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Ore.
April 17th, 1906.

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.

WILLIAM ROSS,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6878, for the purchase of the Se ¼ Ne ¼, sec. 8, and S ½ Nw ¼ and Ne ¼ Nw ¼ of Section 9, in tp. 1 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 6th day of July, 1906. He names as witnesses:

Robert Watt, of Bay City, Ore.; Geo. Watt, of Bay City, Ore.; D. W. Rhondes, Bay City, Ore.; Chas. Pike, of Bay City, Ore.

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 July, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, May 11th, 1906.

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,

MARY GIENGER,

Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6830, for the purchase of the Se ¼ of Se ¼, sec. 36; and E ½ of Ne ¼ and Ne ¼ of Se ¼ of section No. 31, in Township No 2 North, range No. 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 her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook Oregon, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1906 She names as witnesses:

Louis L. Smith, of Hobsonville, Ore.; John Hathaway, of Tillamook, Ore.; Hurbert E. Ross of Hobsonville, Ore.; Ernest Gienger, of Tillamook, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th of August, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon,
June 1st, 1906.

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,

LAWSON T. BYNUM,

Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6730, for the purchase of the Se ¼ of section No. 12, in tp. No. 2 N, 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 his claim to said land before the County Clerk, at Tillamook City, Ore., on Thursday, the 6th day of September, 1906. He names as witnesses:

Wm. Ryan, of Tillamook, Ore.; Walter J. Smith, of Wilson, Or.; Joseph Nevins, of Bay City, Ore.; Louis Zeimer, of Tillamook, Ore.

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, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, June 1st, 1906.

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,

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this da filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6945 for the purchase of the S ½ of Nw ¼ and Lots 3 and 4, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 2 north, range No. 7 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City Oregon, on Thursday, the 6th day of September, 1906. He names as witnesses:

Walter J. Smith of Wilson, Oregon; Toba Lester Smith, of Wilson, Oregon; John Embum, of Tillamook, Oregon; John E. Tuttle, 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 6th day of September, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office
Portland, Oregon,
May 21st, 1906.

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 Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

WILLIAM A. SHAW,

Of Barnegat, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6935, for the purchase of the Se ¼ of Nw ¼, Ne ¼ of Sw ¼ and Lots 3 and 4, of section No. 18, in Township No. 1 S, 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 his claim to said land before the County Clerk, at Tillamook, Ore., on Thursday, the 6th day September, 1906. He names as witnesses:

Charles Pike, of Bay City, Ore.; Abe Simmons, of Bay City, Ore.; James Kodad, of Tillamook, Ore.; George H. Higgins, of Barnegat, Ore.

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, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Portland, Ore.,
May 19th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 6, 1906, viz.:

WILLIAM H WEST

H.E. No. 12578, for the Se ¼ Nw ¼, S ½ Ne ¼, Sec. 6; and Sw ¼ Nw ¼, Sec. 5, tp. 2 south, range 8 west.

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

S. V Anderson, of Tillamook, Ore.; Chas. Vogler, of Tillamook, Ore; Fred J. Klinehan, of Tillamook, Ore.; William Curtiss, of Tillamook, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

See Dr. Henry E. Morris.

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Electric Baths nicely fitted up. Good for persons suffering with rheumatism.

Buy on Credit!

this $60 Machine for $25

FREIGHT PREPAID.

It is a high-arm, drop head, ball bearing, lockstitch, double feed, self-threading shuttle; has automatic bobbin winder and other latest improvements. This is the ANTI-TRUST MACHINE. It is the same machine agents are asking you $60 for. All attachments go with each machine. Sold for only $5 cash and $3 monthly.

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