

BEATEN BY A HAIR.

Hannibal Hamlin's First Try For the United States Senate.

When Hannibal Hamlin was speaker of the Maine house of representatives, away back in the forties of the last century, there was in that body a certain gentleman of faultless attire, pleasing manners, good address and some reputation, but he had one foible. His hair was very thin, and he was highly sensitive in regard to it.

To hide his approaching baldness he had a habit of carefully stroking with bannoline or ocher preparation each particular hair in its place. One day while in the chair as speaker Mr. Hamlin, in the innocence of a good and joke loving nature, sent for this gentleman and, looking fixedly at his smooth and polished pate, said with a chuckle:

"Blank, old fellow, I just wanted to tell you that you've got one of the hairs of your head crossed over the other."

"You insult me, sir! You insult me!" replied the member, with unexpected and altogether unnecessary indignation, and then, refusing to listen either to reason or explanation, he left the speaker's desk and returned to his seat.

When Mr. Hamlin became a candidate for the United States senate this gentleman was a member of the upper house of the Maine legislature. Although a member of the same party and only one more vote was needed to secure Mr. Hamlin's election, he positively refused to vote for the man by whom he believed he had been insulted.

He was defeated for a seat in the senate by a hair, but when the next vacancy occurred he was elected.—"Lives of Twelve Illustrious Men."

FISHERMEN.

There Are Two Classes, the Genuine and the Pretenders.

It has sometimes been said that fishermen cannot be manufactured. This is true to the extent that nothing can supply the lack of certain inherent, constitutional and inborn qualities or traits which are absolutely necessary to a fisherman's makeup. Of course there are many who call themselves fishermen and who insist upon their membership in the fraternity who have not in their veins a drop of legitimate fisherman blood. Their self asserted relationship is nevertheless sometimes seized upon by malicious or ignorant critics as permitting the assumption that the weaknesses and sins of these pretenders are the weaknesses and sins of genuine fishermen. But in truth these pretenders are only interlopers who have learned a little fish language, who love to fish only "when they bite," who whine at bad luck, who betray incredulity when they hear a rousing fish story and who do or leave undone many other things fatal to good and regular standing. They are like certain whites called squaw men who hang about Indian reservations and gain certain advantages in the tribes by marrying full blooded Indian women. Surely no just person would for a moment suppose that genuine Indians could be treated fairly by measuring them according to a squaw man standard. Neither can genuine fishermen be fairly treated by judging them according to the standards presented by squaw fishermen.—From "Fishing and Shooting Sketches," by Grover Cleveland.

ODD FOUNDATION.

A Town Built on an Immense Bank of Oyster Shells.

The secondary foundation of Crisfield, Md., is the bottom of the Chesapeake bay, and between the bottom of Crisfield and the bottom of the bay are oyster shells to the number of millions, probably hundreds of millions. On this great stratum of oyster shells stand houses, wharfs and business places. A railroad runs along on it, bridges cross its dividing places, men walk and talk and do business, steamboats and sailboats—yes, hundreds of sailboats—have their landings alongside it; merry boating parties put off from the shore by moonlight and fish and crab and return in the early morn—all to this great bank of oyster shells sunk in the blue water.

Crisfield lives by oysters and crabs—not by eating them, for Crisfielders rarely eat either, but by catching them, boiling them, packing them, shipping them, selling them. He who would know the crab can best learn it by visiting this wholly and solely crab town on the Chesapeake. Men in boats quickly fill barrels with crabs and bring them ashore to the "factories." Here they are counted, sorted, steamed, packed in barrels and shipped until one wonders who can possibly eat all these mountains and myriads of crabs. There are many people in this country. A crab apiece for them all once a year in the season "would mean some crabs." At least so one of the crab dealers put it.—Philadelphia Record.

MUSKRAT BUILDERS.

The House in the Meadow and How It is Constructed.

I have always been told that muskrat houses mean a severe winter. Instead of a sign of cold weather, the muskrat house means simply that one or more muskrats have chosen to live in the low meadow or at the shallow head of the pond, where there is no chance to burrow underground and have a bedroom that cannot be flooded by the high tides of winter.

These same muskrats, along the steep banks of a river, would tunnel into the earth and there dig a bedroom out of reach of the highest flood. They do not always succeed, however, as they are often washed out of their winter beds by spring freshets.

The house in the meadow is usually built over a tall, stout tussock, whose grassy top forms the bed. This is domed over, making a large room big enough for one or for half a dozen, according to the number of muskrats sharing the work. At least two openings or dives lead from the bed into open water at the foot of the tussock. And this water never freezes. When ice forms outside, the warmth of the muskrats' bodies is sufficient to keep the doors free, through which the dwellers shoot at instant alarm, for these passages lead into winding burrows and waterways that run far out through the rich, rooty meadow.—Country Life in America.

Parliament.

The name "parliament" is derived from the French word "parler," to speak. The word was originally written "parlement," as in French, and, although the spelling has gradually changed, the pronunciation remains the same. The earliest mention of the word "parliament" in the English statutes is in the preamble to the statute of Westminster in 1272. For the origin of the institution itself we must go back to Anglo-Saxon times, when it flourished as the witenagemot. In the reign of Henry III, parliament was formally separated into the two houses of lords and commons, and the deliberations were conducted in separate chambers.

Hindoo Moon Lore.

According to the Hindoos, a lunar eclipse is the contact between the moon and another planet called Rahoo, but the masses believe that, owing to the will of God, Rahoo, or the serpent-like planet, catches hold of the moon by its hideous mouth and releases it after a short time. At first contact the Hindoos bathe in the sea and anxiously await the release. After the contact they take another bath. During the interval they are not allowed even to drink a cup of water, as their belief is that all things in the world get polluted during the contact.—Singapore Times.

Bells and the Koran.

It is said in the Koran that beautiful bells are hung upon the trees of paradise in such a way as to be stirred by wind from the golden throne of God whenever the blessed ones in his presence wish for music. It is to this that the author of "Laila Rookh" refers in the lines: Bells as musical As those that on the golden shafted trees Of Eden, shook by the eternal breeze.

Matches.

"Who are those young people in that box?" asked the man in the parquet. "That's Elsie Blugger and her fiance, and Mazie Rik and hers, and Belle Browne and hers. They're all to be married next month."

"Indeed! Quite a box of matches, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

A Vegetable Roast.

Boy—Ma, I thought you said the Specks were vegetarians. Ma—So I did; they are. Boy—Well, I heard Mr. Specks tell pop that when he got home late the other night Mrs. Specks had a roast waiting for him.

Not In His Line.

Lawyer—You should learn shorthand and typewriting, Billy. The office boy—Aw g'wan! I never cared for flowers an' candy!—Puck.

FORCE OF WATER.

The Great Power That is Exerted by a Six Inch Stream.

The effect of the hydraulic motor, which is now used for the purpose of removing masses of earth, well nigh passes belief. A stream of water issuing from a pipe six inches in diameter, with a fall behind it of 375 feet, will carry away a solid rock weighing a ton or more to a distance of fifty or a hundred feet. The velocity of the stream is terrific, and the column of water projected is so solid that if a crowbar or other heavy object be thrust against it the impinging object will be hurled a considerable distance. By this stream of water a man would be instantly killed if he came in contact with it even at a distance of a couple of hundred feet. At 200 feet from the nozzle a six inch stream, with a 375 foot fall, projected momentarily against the trunk of a tree will in a second denude it of the heaviest bark as cleanly as if it had been cut with an ax. Whenever such a stream is turned against a bank it cuts and burrows it in every direction, hollowing out deep caves and causing tons of earth to melt and fall and be washed away in the sluices.

The Eye of a Child.

Who can explain or fathom the wondrous instinct of the child? Lying in the arms of its nurse, in its carriage or elsewhere, its large, round, wondering eyes roam over a sea of faces till suddenly its features break into a sweet smile, a baby laugh dances in its eyes, perhaps the tiny hands are extended, and the little body gives a bound as though it would throw itself through space. What has happened? It has recognized a friend, nothing more and no less. It makes no mistake. Wiser, perchance, in that moment of inexperienced helplessness than it will be years afterward, when the world and its inmates have been studied in the light of instruction and experience, its love offering is seldom if ever mistakenly presented. By what power is this child love directed? By what subtle influence does it see and know what in after years it may strive in vain to discern?

Carlyle and the Ax.

Carlyle as a schoolmaster was a terror to evildoers. Even the biggest and boldest boys wilted when he growled out "dunce" or "blockhead." He did not thrash often, as his scowl was enough to hush a whole school, but when he did thrash he meant business. One day a joiner passing along the road heard the most piteous howls and cries for mercy and help coming from the schoolhouse. Rushing in and handing his ax to Carlyle, he exclaimed: "Jist doot' otricht, mon, and no mince matters."

Ingratitude.

"Were you really glad to hang a man?" "Only once," answered the sheriff. "I had prepared him a hearty breakfast of steak, eggs, potatoes, waffles and coffee."

"And the infernal ingrate demanded stewed onions instead."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bad Society.

What you learn from bad habits in bad society you will never forget, and it will be a lasting pang to you. I tell you in all sincerity, not as in the excitement of speech, but as I would confess and have confessed before God, I would give my right hand if I could forget that which I have learned in bad society.—John B. Gough.

Didn't Need to Tell.

"Bobbie, I hope you didn't tell your mother that you saw me kissing sister last night?" "Nope. I didn't have to. Sis waked us all up at midnight when you went home and told it herself."—Minneapolis Journal.

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE.

It Was Made in 1872 and Was Worked by a Coiled Spring.

"The first automobile," said the chauffeur, "was made by Johann Hau-stack of Nuremberg in 1872. Its motive power was neither oil, steam nor electricity, but a coiled spring.

"The first steam automobile was built in France by Cugnot in 1770. It is still to be seen. It is one of the star exhibits of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers in Paris. Steam carriages modeled after it were built by William Murdoch, James Watt, Nathan Read and Richard Trevethick. These are, most of them, in museums in London and Birmingham.

"Several steam carriages piled for hire on the streets of London at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but they were so slow, noisy and heavy that the people did not take to them.

"The first modern automobile was built by Amadee Bollee in 1875. Bollee exhibited his car in Vienna and in Paris, and other men, as is always the case, devised improvements on it. Automobiles, by about 1890, began to appear in the jokes of the day. They had taken their place. But it was not until the annual cup races began in France in 1894 that the automobile became a really popular institution."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Bowdoin College.

Bowdoin college (pronounced Bod'n) was founded at Brunswick, Me., in 1794. It was named in honor of James Bowdoin, an American statesman of high standing, who died in 1790. His son, James Bowdoin, a gentleman of wealth, who later served in diplomatic circles, being United States minister to Spain, 1805-08, gave to the college at its founding 1,000 acres of land and \$5,000 in money. At his death in 1811 he willed to the institution a number of valuable gifts—6,000 acres of land, a library of several thousand books, a collection of fine paintings and an assortment of scientific apparatus. This institution, where the best Longfellow taught for five years, has preserved its high standing from the first.

Seven in Human Life.

A writer divides the human life as follows: At three times seven a man reaches a competent age in the eyes of the law; at four times seven he is in full possession of his strength; at five times seven he is fit for the business of the world; at six times seven he becomes grave and wise if he is ever desirous to do so; at seven times seven he is in his apogee, and from that time he begins to decay; at eight times seven he is in his first climacteric, at nine times seven he is in his grand climacteric, and at ten times seven he has reached the allotted span of life.

A Tough Chicken.

New Orleans has proved that a chicken can live twenty-three days without food or water. He makes a point that when his family moved away a chicken securely nailed in a cage was in the cellar of the new house, and had been forgotten by the former owners. Twenty-three days later the chicken was moved to explore the cellar and discovered the chicken, emaciated, but still much alive.

The insanity.

"I want to get a divorce from my wife." "What grounds?" "Insanity."

"What grounds?" "Insanity."

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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., Jan. 18th, 1907. 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 SERVICE, of Astoria, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7179, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec 34 and S 1/2 of Sec 34 of N 1/2 of Township No. 4 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Tillamook, Oregon, on the 6th day of February, 1907. He names as witnesses: Louis S. Smith, of Astoria, Oregon; Joseph Russ 1, of Astoria, Oregon; J. K. Wherry, of Elsie, Oregon; Ben Upton, of Wood River, 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 April, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., Nov. 19th, 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,

CHARLES W. PIKE, of Bay City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7171, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec 34, Section 22, and S 1/2 of Sec 34, of Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 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 Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 6th day of April, 1907. He names as witnesses: Gust Nelson, of Bay City, Oregon; Gust Nelson, of Bay City, Oregon; William Hare, of Bay City, Oregon; George Watt, of Bay City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of April, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 16th, 1907. 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 B. LARSEN, of Astoria, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7176, for the purchase of the North 1/2 of South East 1/4 and South West 1/4 of Section No. 2, in Twp. No. 3 North, Range No. 3 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 Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1907. He names as witnesses: James M. Beasley, of Tillamook, Ore.; M. B. Pettes, of Bay City, Ore.; Clarence Tilden, of Bay City, Ore.; William Hare, 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 4th day of April, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Portland, Ore., January 19th, 1907. 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 March 7th, 1907, viz:

W. L. WILKS, H. E. No. 1489, for the N 1/2 Sec 34, Sec. 36, N 1/2 West 1/4 and S 1/2 West 1/4 of Section 29, T. 1 N., R. 8 W., S. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Chas. H. Himes, of Tillamook, Oregon; W. Anderson, of Tillamook, Oregon; John J. Rupp, of Tillamook, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Portland, Ore., January 19th, 1907. 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, Oregon, on March 6th, 1907, viz:

FRED A. LOWRY, H. E. No. 1497, for the S 1/2 West 1/4 of Sec. 4, T. 3 S., R. 8 W., S. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Blum, of F. C. Ore.; Riley Simmons, of Tillamook, Oregon; Sidney Lewis, of Tillamook, Oregon; James Simmons, of Spruce, Ore.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Portland, Ore., January 19th, 1907. 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,

SAM LUNDBERG, of Nehalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7185, for the purchase of the W 1/2 of Sec. 34, Section 22, and S 1/2 of Sec. 34, of Township No. 3 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Saturday, the 6th day of April, 1907.

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 April, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., October 8th, 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,

MICHAEL PETERSON, of Garibaldi, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7286, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sec 34, W 1/2 of Sec 34 and S 1/2 of Sec 34 of Section No. 25, in T. 2 N., 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 his claim to said land before the County Clerk, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1907. He names as witnesses: Louis S. Smith, of Hobsonville, Ore.; Erick Erickson, of Tillamook, Ore.; N. McMillan, of Garibaldi, Ore.; Malphus Johnson, of Hobsonville, 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 February, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., Nov. 19th, 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,

HARRY D. BOND, of Westport, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7187, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sec 34, Section 22, and N 1/2 of Sec 34, of Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 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 Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 7th day of February, 1907. He names as witnesses: Hans Larsen, of Seaside, Oregon; Dan Perry, of Seaside, Oregon; Louis System, of Westport, Oregon; L. M. Biggs, of Westport, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of February, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 24th, 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,

FRANCIS T. FRENCH, of Bay City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7119 for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sec 34, Section 3 and S 1/2 of Sec 34 of Township No. 2 North, Range No. 2 north, 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 Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 6th day of March, 1907. He names as witnesses: James M. Beasley, of Tillamook, Ore.; M. B. Pettes, of Bay City, Ore.; Clarence Tilden, of Bay City, Ore.; William Hare, 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 March, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Portland, Ore., January 19th, 1907. 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 February 27th, 1907, viz:

WILLIAM E. KNIFFIT, H. E. No. 1491, for the E 1/2 of Sec 1/2 of section 12, T. 2 N., R. 10 W., S. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Eason, of Balm, Oregon; Harry T. Crane, of Hobsonville, Oregon; James W. Thompson, of Nehalem, Oregon; Samuel Thompson, of Nehalem, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., January 19th, 1907. 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,

SAM LUNDBERG, of Nehalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7185, for the purchase of the W 1/2 of Sec. 34, Section 22, and S 1/2 of Sec. 34, of Township No. 3 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Saturday, the 6th day of April, 1907.

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 April, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Agent Wanted. Wanted, Salesman, Many make \$100 to \$150 per month; some more. Stock clean; grown on reservation, far from old orchards. Cash advanced weekly. Choice of territory. Address Washington Nursery Company, Tappenhil, Washington.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., December 18th, 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,

BENJAMIN A. UPTON, of Hood River, county of Wasco, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7145 for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec 34, S 1/2 of Sec 34 and S 1/2 of Sec 34 of Section No. 25, 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Tillamook, Oregon, on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1907. He names as witnesses: Alex. Norman, Jr., of Elsie, Oregon; J. K. Hicks, Nehalem, Oregon; Hugo Klein, of Nehalem, 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 March, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 30th, 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,

ALIDA B. CULY, of Gresham, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7125, for the purchase of the East 1/2 of Section No. 12, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the County Clerk, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 23rd day of February, 1907. She names as witnesses: Frank F. Garibaldi, Oregon; M. chael Peterson, of Garibaldi, Oregon; Walter Watkins, of Tillamook, Oregon; David J. Culy, of Astoria, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of February, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 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 4, 1892,

GUST HOLM, of Astoria, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7113, for the purchase of the East 1/2 of Section No. 12, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Monday, the 23rd day of January, 1907. He names as witnesses: Wm. H. West, of Tillamook, Oregon; Walter Snyder, Portland, Oregon; King G. Staples, of Portland, Oregon; Gilbert D. Stearns, 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 23rd day of January, 1907. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., December 22nd, 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,

BERTHA M. MORGAN, of Astoria, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7127, for the purchase of the East 1/2 of Section No. 12, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for