

FIRE FIGHTING AT SEA

Methods of Extinguishing Flames on Board Ships.

RIGID DISCIPLINE THE RULE.

When the Alarm is Sounded Every Member of the Crew Has His Station and Carries Out the Particular Duty Entrusted to Him.

Of all disasters that can befall a ship none is more dreaded by the mariner than a fire at sea. Indeed, the annals of Lloyd's record few greater ocean tragedies and, be it said, no more conspicuous instances of gallantry and heroic effort than those connected with ships afloat.

No wonder, then, in view of the dreadful possibilities of an outbreak of fire on board, that a thorough knowledge of the proper steps to be taken in extinguishing the flames at the outbreak or at least holding them in check is expected of every officer from the captain downward.

Most vessels are nowadays fitted with hydrants, several on each deck, and in the case of large liners hose is kept in handy places, ready to be attached to the hydrants at a moment's notice. Moreover, every large passenger boat carries a number of portable extinguishers which can be strapped on a man's back. The spray from these is, of course, thin, but very effective in subduing small outbreaks where the fire has not secured too firm a hold.

Fire drill forms a weekly feature in the routine on every ocean liner. Every member of the crew literally, from captain to cabin boy, has his "fire station" allotted to him, at which, when the signal is given, he takes his position and carries out the particular duty entrusted to him.

When an actual outbreak occurs the fire alarm is as possible avoided, so as to prevent panic among the passengers. Word is passed quietly around, the passengers being kept in ignorance as long as possible. In fact, more than one fire at sea has been extinguished without any suspicion on the part of the passengers that the outbreak was other than an imaginary one engineered by the officers to give the passengers a chance of seeing what could be done in the event of the real thing occurring.

In many cases, of course, the passengers have to be informed, but the news is always broken as lightly as possible, and some special entertainment—a concert, a dance, theatricals, and so on—is got up to allay any natural feeling of nervous anxiety. Of course if the fire shows signs of becoming unmanageable the boats are got ready and swung out in case it appears necessary to abandon the ship.

Every boat on large liners is kept fully provisioned, food sufficient for several days being contained in air and water tight tanks.

The worst fires at sea are those which cannot easily be got at. These usually occur amid the cargo in the lower holds and are often spontaneous in their origin. In such cases it is highly dangerous to open the hatches. The fire, which may have been smoldering for days, will naturally burst into a blaze as soon as the air is admitted.

The proper course is to exclude the air in every possible way; consequently every ventilator is stopped up. If the holds are fitted with steam pipes, the steam is at once turned on; otherwise holes are cut in the deck, just large enough to admit the nozzles of the fire hose, and water is vigorously pumped into the hold.

In one form of extinguishing apparatus, instead of steam or water, sulphurous fumes are injected into the hold, the fumes being generated by a machine specially fitted for that purpose. This injection method is highly effective and rarely fails if the pipes are properly placed in each hold. The steam or fumes are turned on from the upper deck.

If a fire breaks out in the hold and assumes such dimensions that steam injection is powerless to check it, the vessel is, when possible, got into shallow water and, if necessary, beached. In any case the sea cocks of the particular hold are opened and the hold allowed to fill with water. This can usually be done with very little fear of the vessel foundering, as modern built ships are divided into many compartments separated by strong water-tight bulkheads of steel or iron. Such is the buoyancy of a vessel so constructed that instances have been known of a craft remaining afloat with only one or two of these compartments dry.

If the burning hold is a very large one and by flooding it with water there is danger of the vessel foundering, the cargo in another hold is thrown overboard or "jettisoned," as it is called at sea, to counteract the weight of water admitted into the first hold. As a last resource, the vessel, if in dock or shallow water, is scuttled by opening the sea cocks. This has been done more than once in Tilbury docks.

We seldom hear nowadays of fire breaking out on the passengers' quarters on large liners. The introduction of electric lighting ready to this improved state of matter. It is usually soon detected, for a constant watch is kept by the officers and stewards, who make periodic rounds of inspection during the night hours.—Pearson's Weekly.

Look on the poor with gentle eyes, for in such habits often angels' souls are hid.—Massinger.

SLEEP AND DEATH.

Neither Pain Nor Consciousness at the Instant of Either.

The phenomenon called sleep may be summed up in the following propositions, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan:

First—Sleep is temporary death of the functions of the sensitive system due to exhaustion by fatigue.

Secondly—This death is temporary because the vital system continues to perform its functions during sleep and restores the sensitive organs to their normal condition.

For our purpose death may be considered under the three heads—natural death, sudden death and death from disease. Natural death is death from old age. It differs from natural sleep only in degree.

The gradual loss of sensibility by the sensitive organs which precedes sleep now takes place in the vital system and all the organs pass into permanent sleep together. There can be no pain preceding or at the moment of such a death, any more than there is pain preceding or at the moment of passing into temporary sleep.

Sudden death may be defined as death due to a sudden injury from without or within the body sufficient to destroy at once all irritability of both the sensitive and vital systems. It requires no argument to prove that a person who is suddenly stricken dead can suffer no pain. The element of time must be present in order to suffer physical pain, and in the sudden death of a person the element of time is absent.

We come now to consider the third and by far the most frequent form of death—namely, death from disease.

As soon as disease is established dying begins, which is but a more rapid than natural ceasing of all sensibilities, accompanied with more or less suffering, according to the cause which produces it. This dying and suffering called disease, must terminate either in so called death, which is insensibility to it, or in recovery, which is removal of the cause of it. But in any event the suffering has been endured, no matter whether the final termination is death or recovery.

No one is conscious of or can recall the moment he passes from waking into natural or temporary sleep. Nor shall we, by a "supreme agony" or in any other way, be conscious of passing into permanent sleep.

Being born and dying are the two most important physiological events in the life history of our bodies, and we shall know no more about the latter event at the time it occurs than we did about the former.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Few men have courage enough to be timid and admit it.

You can't correct a mistake by telling how hard you tried.

Opportunity rarely comes to the man who spends all his time waiting for it.

Nearly every one imagines he is getting more than his share of hard knocks.

Content is like your eyes, nose or any other feature—to have it you must be born with it.

Until they come most any man will tell you how he would get the upper hand of burglars.

After a woman succeeds in getting her husband afraid of her she never can hope to get him in love with her.

A man may think he knows more than a doctor, but he is apt to listen when a lawyer tells him he needs a change of climate.—Aitchison Globe.

Most Prized Austrian Decoration.

The most prized decoration in Austria corresponds to the British Victoria cross, and its value arises from the rigorous conditions for obtaining it and the fidelity with which they have been observed. It is known as the Maria Theresa cross. "It shall be an inviolable rule," says the foundation statute, "that no person, whoever he may be, shall be admitted to the order for any other consideration than long service or wounds received before the enemy and not for any reasons of birth, favor or influence." "We ourselves join our hands on this subject," adds the emperor-founder. The recipients of the cross are ennobled ipso facto.

No Sentiment.

Edith's Papa—And so you love my daughter? Edith's Admirer—I do indeed, sir. I cannot tell you how much I love her. Do you know what it is to see a single face everywhere, to hear a single voice ever sounding in your ears, to be possessed by the one idea, to feel all the time that the one presence is before you—Edith's Papa—No, young man, I have never had any of those feelings since I signed the pledge.—Pearson's Weekly.

Prepared.

"Johnny, where have you been? Your hair is suspiciously wet. School was out two hours ago."

"I fell in the creek."

"But your clothes are not wet."

"Well, you see, mamma, while I was standing on the bridge I thought my head would fall in, so I took off my clothes, and I did."—Life.

Buying Everything.

"Wealth won't buy everything," said the philosopher.

"That's what I tell mother and the girls," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but it looks as if they were going to keep on trying as long as the checkbook holds out."—Washington Star.

Still Green. Teddy brought a green caterpillar in from the garden one day, and showing it to his mother, he exclaimed, "I've got a big worm, mamma, but he ain't a vet."—St. Louis Republic.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., Sept. 13th, 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,

ORO C. DIMICK, of Oregon City, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7529, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 7, 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 Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

John B. Caples, of Nehalem, Ore.; Walter Dimick, of Oregon City, Oregon; the late Dan Hickey, of Nehalem, Oregon; Dan Hickey, of Balm, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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NATHANIEL T. PALMER, of Salem, county of Marion, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7530, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 7, 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 Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

George E. Ridgway, of Beaver, Oregon; William Gilbert, of Beaver, Oregon; Fred Gilbert, of Beaver, Oregon; Sarah E. Palmer, of Salem, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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ALLEXANDRE D. NOEMAND, of Olney, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7461, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 4 North, 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 Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

John H. Holgate, of Hemlock, Oregon; Ira Earl, of Hemlock, Oregon; Fred E. Beels, of Tillamook, Oregon; Theodore Kingsley, of Tillamook, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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MRS. LIZZIE HADLEY, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7531, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 4 North, 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses:

Frederick L. Sappington, of Tillamook, Oregon; Frank Hadley, of Tillamook, Oregon; William P. Hadley, of Tillamook, Oregon; E. D. Hadley, of Tillamook, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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CLARA E. JAMES, of Astoria, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7532, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 2, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 1 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses:

David J. Culy, of Netarts, Oregon; Chas. A. Sumner, of Portland, Oregon; Aida A. Culy, of Portland, Oregon; Clara Anderson, of Portland, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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W. H. PETRIE, of Garibaldi, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7533, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 4 North, 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 Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

John B. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; Harry Austen, of St. Johns, Oregon; Thomas Austen, of St. Johns, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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CHARLES W. HALDEMAN, of Astoria, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7534, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 2, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 1 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 Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

Thomas W. Ross, of Tillamook, Oregon; George Zimmman, of Tillamook, Oregon; James Wesley McMillan, of Tillamook, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., Sept. 13th, 1907. Notice is hereby given that GEORGE R. RIDGWAY, of Beaver, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final construction proof in support of his claim, viz: one-third part of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 15, and 1/2 of Sec. 16, of Section No. 15, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 9 West, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on October 15th, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land, viz:

William Hatt, of Beaver, Oregon; Al Burns, of Beaver, Oregon; Charles King, of Beaver, Oregon; Henry Walker, of Beaver, Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES AND STEEL STOVES & RANGES. We carry a Large Stock of Hardware, Tinware, Glass and China, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window Sashes, Fine Line of Choice GROCERIES. Agents for the Great Western Saw. ALEX. McNAIR CO. The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

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ALLEXANDRE D. NOEMAND, of Olney, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7461, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 4 North, 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 Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

John H. Holgate, of Hemlock, Oregon; Ira Earl, of Hemlock, Oregon; Fred E. Beels, of Tillamook, Oregon; Theodore Kingsley, of Tillamook, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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OTTO SHAFER, of Garibaldi, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7535, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 4 North, 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 Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

John B. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; George Watt, of Bay City, Oregon; Chas. A. Johnson, of Bay City, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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MARY JOHNSON, of Astoria, county of Lewis, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7478, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 12, 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 Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses:

W. E. Wagner, of Fossil, Oregon; H. T. Tohl, of Nehalem, Oregon; H. C. Raddaway, of Nehalem, Oregon; John B. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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CLARA ANDERSON, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7487, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 4 North, 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses:

D. J. Culy, of Netarts, Oregon; Aida A. Culy, of Netarts, Oregon; John E. Miller, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. H. Jaynes, of Portland, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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W. H. PETRIE, of Garibaldi, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7533, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 4 North, 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 Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

John B. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; Harry Austen, of St. Johns, Oregon; Thomas Austen, of St. Johns, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of November, 1907.

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CHARLES W. HALDEMAN, of Astoria, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7534, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 2, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 1 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 Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land, viz:

William Hatt, of Beaver, Oregon; Al Burns, of Beaver, Oregon; Charles King, of Beaver, Oregon; Henry Walker, of Beaver, Oregon.

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BURR L. BEALS, of Nehalem, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7500, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 4 North, 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 County Clerk, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

John H. Holgate, of Hemlock, Oregon; Ira Earl, of Hemlock, Oregon; Fred E. Beels, of Tillamook, Oregon; Theodore Kingsley, of Tillamook, Oregon.

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 November, 1907.

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ANNA S. ANDERSON, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7491, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 12, 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, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses:

William Ryan, of Tillamook, Oregon; Fred L. Sappington, of Tillamook, Oregon; Ed. Laughlin, of Tillamook, Oregon; William P. Hadley, of Tillamook, Oregon.

And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of November, 1907.

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EDWARD D. HADLEY, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7534, for the purchase of the West 1/2 of Sec. 2, and 1/2 of Sec. 3, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 4 North, 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 County Clerk, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1907. He names as witnesses:

William Ryan, of Tillamook, Oregon; Fred L. Sappington, of Tillamook, Oregon; Ed. Laughlin