

THE MEXICAN BORDER

How Both Sides of the Line Are Watched and Guarded.

UNCLE SAM'S BRAVE RIDERS.

The Work That is Performed by These Well Mounted, Well Armed and Courageous Patrols—The Mexican Rurales and Their Methods.

If business or recreation should take you down to that long line which forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico, you may by chance meet a well mounted rider, armed with rifle and pistols, pacing observantly along some bypath or canyon.

For this position the man selected must possess courage, judgment and no little physical endurance, for his duties may call him forth at all hours and seasons, and he may be responsible for a stretch of border land many miles in length.

For example, between San Diego, on the Pacific coast of California, and Yuma, in Arizona, there is but one boundary rider to patrol a line of over 150 miles, and this is in part over a sparsely settled mountainous region and partly through the waste of the Colorado desert.

As opposite him, on the other side of the line, the Mexican government maintains from fifteen to twenty rurales for the same work. It is a good illustration of the trust reposed in a single American citizen by his government.

It is probable there is no other man in the United States whom it would be harder to find at a given moment than the boundary rider of the San Diego-Yuma district.

He may be down on the Colorado desert, watching near some water holes for a venturesome band of cattle runners, or in some canyon of the mountains on the lookout for a wagon load of prohibited immigrant Chinamen;

but, wherever he is, one may be fairly sure it is not where the transgressor of the customs laws expect him to be.

That he must possess both judgment and courage the following incident, which took place during the career of the former boundary rider in this district, will aptly illustrate:

For some time a band of cattle runners had been working successfully back and forth over the line in spite of the boundary rider's vigilance. They seemed to be able to divine his movements, so that while he was watching a trail through the mountains they were rushing a bunch of cattle over the desert.

But at last he managed to surprise the band and, rifle in hand, drove two of them into Campo.

Then, however, arose the question as to the method of taking them down to the coast. He hired a double seated vehicle, the only one in the place.

But at once another question presented itself. How was he to seat his prisoners, for either they must be placed together on the front or the back seat or separated, both seemingly a hazardous choice?

He finally decided to separate them, and so, with one on the front seat with him and the other behind, he started for the coast.

The two cattle runners managed to communicate with each other by signs and at a rough part of the road made the boundary rider, in turn, their prisoner. Needless to say, they then made the best of their opportunity to escape over the border, but as they fell into the hands of the unsympathetic rurales they would have been better off if they had submitted to the law of their own country.

This brings one of the somewhat different methods pursued by the Mexican government in guarding their side of the border. From a cursory inspection of the line one might suppose that the Mexican side is not guarded at all.

You may cross the line ten times at different places and never set eyes on a rurales, but it is well known that you have done so nevertheless, and on the eleventh excursion you are likely to find yourself surrounded by a picturesque group, who will carry you off to jail if your explanation is not satisfactory.

As a rule, the rurales patrol back and forth in detachments at a distance of from ten to fifteen miles from the actual border. Many a headlong dash for the American side has been made by perfectly law abiding citizens, with the rurales at their heels, because they have been heedless in obtaining a permission to cross the border.

"Just look at the outlay I've already been put to through accepting office!" And he produced a small ledger inscribed on the cover "Mayorality Expenses." On the top line of the first inside page was the entry, "Dress suit, \$2.75—Reynolds' Newspaper.

An Exception. The Philosopher—Tell me what a person reads and I can tell you what he is. The Dyspeptic—Not always. There's my wife, for instance. She's always reading a cookery book. The Philosopher (confidentially)—Well? The Dyspeptic—But she's no cook!

A Humane Woman. The Cabman—Gimme your bag, lady, and I'll put it on top of the cab. Mrs. Oatcake (as she gets in)—No; that poor horse of yours has got no good to pull. I'll carry it on my lap.—London Tit-Bits.

Rural Claims. Through the influence of the daily press cities and their needs have come to absorb such an amount of daily attention that the importance of the country and its inhabitants to the welfare of the nation is largely overlooked; hence the call to do everything that can be done to enlarge, to refine, to purify and to strengthen the life of our country people. And one means to this end which has not hitherto been used as much as it might have been is the cultivation in the school and in the home of the habit of reading good books.—Bishop of Hereford in Nineteenth Century.

COSTLY DRUGS.

Some Rare and Peculiar Substances Used in Medicine.

A writer in Wisen four Alle throws some interesting light on rare and peculiar drugs. Saffron, he points out, would strike an ordinary observer as decidedly expensive at \$13 a pound (to change marks into our coinage) until told that it is composed of the central small portions only of the flowers of the crocus, 70,000 of which it takes to make a pound. Attar of roses sells at \$112 odd per pound, and it takes 10,000 pounds, or nearly five tons of roses, to obtain one pound of the oil.

Turning from the vegetable to the animal world in search of rare drugs, the writer refers to the musk of the Asiatic deer, which at \$24 to \$30 an ounce must be a prize to the wily hunter. In some of the tropical seas a floating, sweet smelling mass of ambergris is met with worth at present \$30 per ounce, or \$480 per pound in the market. The ambergris is said to be the diseased biliary product of the whale.

Another peculiar product in use as a drug is a solution of the pure venom of the rattlesnake, given occasionally in malignant scarlet fever.

THE "COUP DE JARNAC."

A French Adage and the Incident Upon Which It Rests.

The "coup de Jarnac" has become a French proverb, and it serves to distinguish a stroke as decisive as unforeseen which intervenes for the settlement of any affair. The adage rests upon an incident in the life of Gu Chabot, Seigneur de Jarnac, a noble of the court of Francis I. The lie passed between him and La Chateignerolle, the dauphin's favorite. King Francis however, forbade the duel. At the suggestion of Henry II, the old quarrel was revived, and the overdue duel was fought on the plain of St. Germalis with all the formality of the ancient judicial combats and in the presence of the whole court. Jarnac was weaker and less agile than his adversary who was one of the noted swordsmen of the time, but he had taken lesson from an Italian bravo. In the duel Jarnac waited for an opening and then dealt La Chateignerolle a heavy and unexpected stroke which hamstrung him. This was in 1417. Ten years later Jarnac was a captain in the defense of St. Quentin. Eventually he met his fate in a duel. But the "coup de Jarnac" is historic in the annals of sword play.—Argonaut.

Monkeys and Parrots.

A lung specialist was talking about a famous scientist who had contracted consumption from a lot of consumptive monkeys that he had been experimenting upon.

"This should be a lesson and a warning to us all," he said, "for nothing is more dangerous to the lungs' health than to have a monkey about the house. Practically all monkeys have consumption in this climate, and it is just as easy to take consumption from a monkey as from a man or woman. It is the same with parrots. They too, have consumption, and they, too, are most apt to give the disease to those who pet them. As for me, rather than live in the same house with a pet monkey or a pet parrot I would take a cot in the hopeless ward of some consumptives' hospital."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Wedding Day Reminder.

William James, the famous psychologist of Harvard, said at a dinner in Boston:

"An odor often brings back memories that we had thought buried forever. As we regard some strange landscape it often seems to us that we have been just here before. The oddest, the most momentous associations oftentimes attach themselves to the most trifling things.

"Thus at a Thanksgiving dinner that I once attended the hostess said to a son faced man on my left:

"May I help you to some of the boiled rice, Mr. Smith?"

"Rice? No, thank you—no rice for me," Smith answered vehemently. "It is associated with the worst mistake of my life."

Costs of Office.

On the day after his election the chief magistrate of a certain town in the Midlands who enjoys the reputation of being rather "near" in money matters was asked for a subscription to the local football club.

"I really can't do it," he replied. "Just look at the outlay I've already been put to through accepting office!" And he produced a small ledger inscribed on the cover "Mayorality Expenses." On the top line of the first inside page was the entry, "Dress suit, \$2.75—Reynolds' Newspaper.

A Doubtful Assertion.

Brownie—They say that drowning men catch at straws.

Towne—Yes, but I doubt it. I've seen a number of men drown, and those of them who had any preference at all seemed in favor of a plank. In fact, I do not now recall ever having been asked for a straw by a gentleman who was drowning.—New York Journal.

Extravagant.

Kind Lady—If I give you this penny what will you do with it? Beggar—Hire a motor cab and show me friend Rigby the town, ma'am.—Illustrated Bits.

Concise may puff a man up, but never prope him up.—Euskin.

A STRENUOUS RULER.

Daring, Coolness and Bravery of James IV. of Scotland.

One of the interesting characters of history is James IV., king of Scotland from 1473 to 1513. He was athletic, courageous and fond of adventure. In putting down insurrections and improving the criminal administration of the country he was foremost in the ranks and did not shun a hand to hand contest. He married a daughter of Henry VII. of England and made a treaty which secured peace between the two countries. He labored to build up a navy and develop commerce and showed skillful diplomacy in dealing with other nations. He was killed in battle at Flodden, where his army was disastrously defeated by Henry VIII.

Those were strenuous times, when it was necessary for a king to be a fighter and to inspire his obstreperous subjects with some degree of terror. King James used often to go about the country in different disguises, not only because he loved adventure, but because he could thus secure information on the state of the nation at first hand.

It is related of the vigorous Scottish king that once when wandering through the hills during the night he was overtaken by a violent storm and was obliged to take shelter in a cavern near Wemyrs, which is one of the most remarkable antiquities of Scotland. Having advanced some way in, the king discovered a number of men and women ready to begin to roast a sheep for supper. From their appearance he suspected that he had fallen into evil company, but as it was then too late he asked hospitality from them till the tempest was over. They granted it and invited the king, who was unknown to them, to sit down and join them at supper. They were a notorious band of robbers and cutthroats, and this fact soon dawned upon James.

As soon as they had finished their supper one of them presented a plate on which two daggers were laid in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, telling the king that this was the dessert they always served to strangers; that he must choose one of the daggers and fight him whom the company selected as his antagonist. The king, realizing that he was to be murdered, instantly seized both daggers, one in each hand, and plunged them into the hearts of the two robbers nearest to him. He then dashed out of the cave and made his escape, returning as soon as possible with a body of soldiers, by whom the whole band was arrested and publicly hanged.—Punxsutawney Spirit.

A BRAHMS ANECDOTE.

The Man Who Spoiled an Evening For the Great Composer.

Among the Brahms anecdotes which are popular in Germany this one was contributed by Frau Luise Pohl. Brahms liked Baden-Baden and took as much pleasure in a winter visit to the place as in the crowded summer time. The residents knew this when they invited him in 1876 to come and direct some of his works. After the concert the friends of the master assembled at Goldenem Kranz by invitation of the oberbürgermeister ganner to "drink a glass of wine." The session lasted long, but gradually the company grew smaller. Presently they had all gone except Brahms and Cornelius Rubner. After awhile even Brahms suggested home, and his young companion eagerly agreed to adjourn the session. On the way home Brahms asked his companion, whose name he had not heard, "By the way, do you know this young director Rubner?"

"Are you interested in him?" he asked by way of answer.

"Certainly, Adolf Jensen thinks he is not only great, but genial. Don't you know him?"

"I know him very well. He is an arrogant, conceited fellow, who can do nothing and knows nothing."

The pleasure of the evening was spoiled by this harsh opinion as to a man whom Brahms had made up his mind to like. The next morning he attended, with some others, a breakfast at Jensen's, where he told the story. He had hardly finished when the door opened and Rubner walked in.

"That's the man who slandered your friend," said Brahms, and when everybody laughed he suspected what was told to him as soon as the first man recovered.

Using the Fire Buckets.

In many business offices fire buckets are placed, filled with water, in readiness for an emergency. It is seldom, says the Scientific American, that instructions for use are pinned near the supply. The wrong way to tackle an incipient fire is (usually) to hurl the whole contents of a bucket on the spot. Most of the water is wasted by this means. A heavy sprinkling is more effective. The water may be splashed on the blaze by hand, but a more useful sprinkler is a long haired white-wash brush. One of these should hang beside every nest of fire buckets.

A Humane Woman.

The Cabman—Gimme your bag, lady, and I'll put it on top of the cab. Mrs. Oatcake (as she gets in)—No; that poor horse of yours has got no good to pull. I'll carry it on my lap.—London Tit-Bits.

Concise may puff a man up, but never prope him up.—Euskin.

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.

FARMERS READ THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN OF PORTLAND. For the general news of the World also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, Stock Raising, Fruit Growing etc. You can secure this excellent paper by Subscribing for the Headlight. Both Papers for \$2.25.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., January 15th, 1908. 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,

FRANK RICE, Of Butler, county of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7664, for the purchase of the North 1/2 of southeast 1/4 and southwest 1/4 of southeast 1/4 of sec. 2, in Tp. No. 3 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses: J. C. Pope, of Elsie, Clatsop County, Oregon; Alexander Normand, of Elsie, Clatsop County, Oregon; Carl Jacobson, of Elsie, Clatsop County, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of April, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., January 15th, 1908. 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 H. ORMSBY, Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7665, for the purchase of the North 1/2 of sec. 10, in Tp. No. 3 south, 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses: George F. Zimmerman, of Tillamook, Oregon; W. E. Rutherford, of Tillamook, Oregon; David Mariny, of Tillamook, Oregon; Frank Hester, 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 16th day of April, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., January 15th, 1908. 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 C. SMITH, Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7666, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of sec. 14, in Tp. 2 S., Range No. 12 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses: J. R. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; C. Christensen, of Nehalem, Oregon; C. Christensen, 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 16th day of April, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., January 15th, 1908. 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,

NORMAN J. MYERS, Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7667, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of sec. 14, NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 of sec. 10, in 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses: C. R. Robert, of Tillamook, Oregon; J. B. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; W. K. Reddaway, of Nehalem, Oregon; C. Christensen, 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 17th day of April, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., January 15th, 1908. 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,

DAN R. McPHERY, Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7668, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of sec. 14, and SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 17, in Township No. 1

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 Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, the 18th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses: Chas. E. Hays, of Portland, Oregon; Jas. S. Strickler, of Portland, Oregon; B. C. Bowers, of Portland, Oregon; and Bert Biggs, of Barnegat, Oregon.

Any 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 April, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 19th, 1907. Notice is hereby given that OLIVER B. DAVIDSON, of Nehalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the N 1/2, SE 1/4, sec. 10 and N 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 11, T. 3 N., R. 9 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 13th day of March 1908. He names as witnesses:

J. R. Hicks, of Nehalem, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nehalem, Oregon; Lura Alley, of Nehalem, Oregon; August Davidson, 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 13th day of March, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, duly made and entered of record on the 22nd day of January, 1908, the matter of the estate of NELS SATHER, deceased, the undersigned Administrator of said estate from and after Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1908, will proceed to sell at private sale for gold coin of the United States, the following described real property situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, particularly described as the South-east quarter (the 1/4) of Section Four (4), Township two (2) South of Range Seven (7) West of the Willamette Meridian.

Terms of sale, cash, upon confirmation and execution of Administrator's deed. Sale to be subject to the confirmation of said County Court. For further particulars inquire of the Administrator in care of the Tillamook Headlight, Tillamook, Oregon, or in care of his attorneys, Platt & Platt, 109, Commercial Block in the City of Portland, Oregon, or in care of Platt & Platt, Portland, Oregon.

RAEBIGH P. TRIMBLE, Administrator of the Estate of Nels Sather, deceased.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., January 15th, 1908. 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 C. SMITH, Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7669, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of sec. 14, in Tp. 2 S., Range No. 12 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses: J. R. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; C. Christensen, of Nehalem, Oregon; C. Christensen, 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 16th day of April, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., January 15th, 1908. 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 C. SMITH, Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7670, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of sec. 14, in Tp. 2 S., Range No. 12 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses: J. R. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; C. Christensen, of Nehalem, Oregon; C. Christensen, 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 16th day of April, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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

WILLIAM LANGWORTHY, of Portland, Oregon; William Schuize, of St. Johns, Oregon; Edward P. Brown, of Portland, Oregon; Herman Spreiting, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of March, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

summons. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County.

William G. Hopkins, Plaintiff, vs. Thad B. Preston, Defendant.

To Thad B. Preston, the above named defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer and if thereof, plaintiff will apply to said Court for the relief demanded in the complaint in this cause. The relief demanded is the recovery of a judgment against you for the sum of \$5000.00, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1907, at the legal rate, and for costs and disbursements of this action, being for commissions earned under contract between plaintiff and defendant, and that all of your right, title and interest in and to the following described real property, situate in Tillamook County, Oregon:

The E 1/2 of sec. 36, in Tp. 1 S., R. 9 W. Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4, the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4, sec. 6, Tp. 1 N., R. 7 E. The S 1/2 of the NW 1/4 and Lots 3 and 4, of Sec. 1, the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4, the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of sec. 6, the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4, the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 8, all in Tp. 3 N., R. 10 W.

The W 1/2 of sec. 36, in Tp. 1 S., R. 9 W. The W 1/2 of sec. 14, in Tp. 2 S., R. 10 W. The S 1/2 of sec. 21, and the S 1/2 of sec. 26, in Tp. 3 N., R. 7 W., which has been attached in said cause, by virtue of a Writ of Attachment duly issued in said cause, by the Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, be sold for the purpose of satisfying any judgment which plaintiff may recover against you in said cause.

This summons is published in the Tillamook Headlight by order of the Honorable George H. Burnett, Judge of said Court, made February 4th, 1908, directing publication thereof to be made for six successive weeks, the first publication being made on February 6th, 1908.

H. T. BORTS & JOHN C. HOGAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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

WILLIAM LANGWORTHY, of Portland, Oregon; William Schuize, of St. Johns, Oregon; Edward P. Brown, of Portland, Oregon; Herman Spreiting, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of March, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.