

THE CARNAGE OF WAR

Story of a Survivor of the Battle of Gravelotte.

INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH.

An Advance Under Fire From Behind Barricades That Literally Mowed Down the Charging Troops—A Hand to Hand Conflict in the Streets.

William Guldner, a survivor of the battle of Gravelotte, the most hard-fought victory of the Franco-Prussian war, tells in Harper's Magazine how he saw the victory as color bearer of his regiment.

"It must have been, I think, about 4 o'clock when Colonel von Boehn rode to the head of the regiment and we all straightened quick, as on parade. And he said sharp a few words, something like, 'Men, the regiment has a good name, and you will give it a still better one.' I was in front and could hear part of what he said.

"The colonel led us to the left, and we crossed a railroad track and went through another little white village, and then we faced a slope—a long slope—with a village on it, which the French had made into a fort, and we, our regiment and others, were to capture it, and there were many Frenchmen and cannon there.

"The colonel rode on a horse, he and the majors and the adjutants. Our captains usually rode, too, but this day the captains sent their horses back and went on foot.

BATHING AT DIEPPE.

When the Comtesse de Boigne Tried It in the Year 1806.

The Comtesse de Boigne in her memoirs gives an account of a visit she paid in 1806, which is interesting in view of the position Dieppe now holds among French watering places.

"The poverty of the inhabitants," she says, "was frightful. The Englishman, as they called him (and for them he was worse than the devil), was cruising incessantly before their empty harbor. With much difficulty a boat was able to escape from time to time and go fishing, always at the risk of being captured by the foreigner or confiscated upon the return journey if the telescopes of the watchers had seen it approach a vessel.

"As for the comforts arranged for the convenience of bathers which Dieppe has since organized, they were nonexistent at that time. My brother was able to find a little covered cart, and with great trouble and great expense, notwithstanding the universal poverty, a man was hired to lead the horses down to the sea and two women to go into the sea with me.

"These preparations raised the public surprise and curiosity to such a pitch that my first bath was watched by a crowd on the shore. My servants were asked if I had been bitten by a mad dog.

"I aroused extreme pity as I went by, and it was thought that I was being taken down to be drowned. An old gentleman called on my father to point out to him that he was assuming a great responsibility in permitting so rash an act. It can hardly be imagined that the inhabitants of a seashore could be so afraid of the sea.

"But at that time the people of Dieppe were chiefly occupied in keeping out of sight of it and in protecting themselves from the disasters which they feared the sea might bring, so that it was for them nothing more than a means of annoyance and suffering.

"It is curious to think that ten years later bathers were arriving in hundreds, that special arrangements were made for their convenience and that sea bathing of every kind went on without producing any astonishment in the neighborhood.

"I have thus attempted to point out that the custom of sea bathing, which is now so universal, is comparatively recent in France, for Dieppe was the first place where it began."

TREE DWELLING ANTS.

South American Insect That Acts as Plant Guardian.

Ant defenders of plants and trees are some of nature's pretty marvels. The Cecropia adenopus is a remarkable tree of south Brazil, widely distributed through the tropics. Its slender trunk is crowned with long leaves at the ends of the branches.

A few active ants run continually along the branches and the leaves, but if the tree is shaken slightly an army of ants rushes out by small apertures ready for a savage assault on the intruder. The ant is the terrible guardian that the tree has retained to protect it from its most formidable enemy, the leaf eating ant.

The defenders rarely leave their retreat, where they live on small whitish egg shaped bodies about one-twelfth of an inch long, known as Mueller's corpuscles. These are formed of delicate tissue, rich in proteins and all, as rations for the garrison of defender ants to feed upon. The curious arrangement by which entrance is made to the hollow stem has been studied by W. Schimper.

Just above the point of insertion of each leaf extends nearly to the superior node a superficial groove, at whose end is a rounded depression. There the tissue is thin, like a diaphragm in a tube, and it also is soft. The hole by which the ant enters is always pierced at this spot. The ants seem to have made their entrance through the groove originally because it was at the top. In the course of this plant's further development natural selection augmented these natural advantages, so that finally the thin, frail diaphragm as it exists today was developed.—Chicago Tribune.

Married the Day They Met.

Horace Greeley and Mary Young Cheney were married the first day they met. They had corresponded for some time, a common friend who was something of a matchmaker having brought this about. She was all his fancy painted her, but she was much disappointed in his appearance, so much so that when he appeared before her, having proposed and been accepted by letter, she frankly told him that, although she married him, she was not in love with him. Their married life was long and happy, and the loss of his wife was a blow which Greeley did not long survive.

Tommy's Lunch.

Uncle who left his nephew "refreshing"—Well, Tommy, you see I'm back. Are you ready? What have I to pay, miss? Waitress—Three buns, four sponge cakes, two sandwiches, one jelly, five tarts and—Uncle—Good gracious, boy! Are you not ill? Tommy—No, uncle, but I'm very thirsty.—London Tit-Bits.

British Pride.

British hypocrisy is gradually disappearing. Until a few years ago most Englishmen fancied that to be born in the United Kingdom was to be a paragon of all the virtues.—Brussels Solr.

Envy.

"Don't be covetous," said Uncle Eben. "Envy" what yoh neighbor has is mighty apt to put do opportunity in yoh neighbor's way foh handin' yoh a gold brick.—Washington Star.

ROYAL RAGE.

A Story of Emperor William II. and His Mother.

In a character sketch of Emperor William II. in the American Magazine Octave Mirbeau tells an interesting story of the emperor's relations with his royal mother. The incident was related by Prince Bismarck one night when he had been drinking too much.

"And no one," remarks M. Mirbeau, "was more brutally sincere than Bismarck was under the influence of wine." Here is a part of the story:

"The relations between William and his mother, the Empress Frederick, became at last so bitter that William placed spies about her, even in the bedroom of his invalid father.

"Through one of these spies William learned of the existence of a journal which his father had kept for some years. Frederick had a taste for writing, and the fact that there was coldness between him and his son led William to fear that this secret journal might contain some criticism of his conduct.

"The empress, however, was clever enough to conceal the diary before her husband's death. Eluding the surveillance of her son, she sent the papers to her mother, Queen Victoria, or to her brother, then Prince of Wales, I don't remember which.

"Hardly had his father drawn his last breath when William over the dead body performed his first official act.

"It was to demand of his widowed mother the journal, which he termed a 'memorial.'

"The empress feigned ignorance. William insisted. He spoke as master, giving his mother the order to obey. She persisted in declaring that she knew nothing of the papers.

"Well," he commanded, purple with wrath, you will remain under close arrest until you have obeyed me!"

"Bismarck, arriving at Potsdam two hours after this, found the palace surrounded by squadrons of armed cavalry.

"The emperor, whom he found still excited, told the old chancellor how he had met the disobedience of his mother.

"And she need not expect pity or consideration until she has obeyed me," he declared. "You understand that, Mr. Chancellor? Until she has obeyed me!"

"The pupil had gone much too far. Bismarck saw at once that the buffoonery continued might mar the whole of William's reign. Later in life, he said, he used to wonder how he kept from laughing in his sovereign's face.

"What he did was to receive William's news with deferential silence and later, when the emperor was calmer, show him that his course was sure to meet with general disapproval. There was a way, he thought, of proceeding much more vigorously and at the same time efficaciously. Why not rather cut down the income of the empress, suspend her appanages?"

"I know her majesty," said the good Bismarck. "She has pride. Forced arrest she can brave out, accepting it as a sort of martyrdom, but the money, sire, the money! Who can resist money?"

"Further, he laid tactful stress upon the probable representations of England. 'Is it really the moment, sire?'

"The kaiser, becoming appeased, listened to Bismarck's counsel. The arrest of the empress was removed. The officers led their cavalry back to quarters, and William turned his attention to the details of his father's obsequies, which he wished to be most fastidious."

The Garrote.

The garrote is a thing that no man of nervous temperament should look at. Once seen it never can be forgotten. Just to think of it months afterward brings up a choking sensation which makes one long to tear away his collar and breathe the free air as deeply as he can. It rests upon a raised platform, an ordinary straight backed chair, with thin iron clasps on the elbows and legs of the chair. These are for the arms and ankles of the condemned criminal. At the top of the back of the chair is a band of iron, one end of which swings out so as to admit of a neck being inserted. This band snaps around in place, and all is ready. A twist of a crank in back and as the band crushes the neck back a pin pierces the medulla oblongata.—New York Sun.

To Cure Hay Fever.

Take one pound of ragweed leaves (with stems, flower and seeds indiscriminately or without them), boil in two quarts of water down to one quart and strain. Divide this one quart into three parts—viz. one pint and two half pints. On the first day take one-twelfth of the one pint every hour—twelve doses. The second day take one-twelfth of one half pint every hour, and on the third day take the same quantity—viz. one-twelfth of one-half pint.—Detroit Free Press.

Fish and Salt.

And the mystery still lingers—why is it necessary to salt a fish caught in the salt ocean? A sea bass caught off Seabright requires just as much salt in the seasoning as a black bass caught in the saltless waters of Lake Erie.—New York Press.

The Widow's Might.

She—So your friend Singleton has voluntarily joined the ranks of the benedicts, has he? He—Not exactly; he was drafted A widow married him.—Chicago News.

In the face of a man you may see the secret of his life.—Heartl and Home.

SERVICE IN THE CABINET.

The Customs of Our Presidents in the Republic's Early Days.

If President John Adams had been a man of different temperament the custom might have been established in the early years of the government of the United States of retaining the cabinet of one administration for service with its successor where that successor succeeded to the political ideas of its predecessor. President Adams sought at first to retain through his administration the members of the cabinet of President Washington. Indeed, at that early period the status of a cabinet officer was not exactly that of the present time, and in the course of President Adams' rows with the members of his official household he resorted to the strange step of removing his secretary of state, Timothy Pickens, and James McHenry, his secretary of war.

President Jefferson of course took a new cabinet. President Madison continued in his administration a number of the cabinet officers of President Jefferson, and President Monroe held some of his predecessor's. John Quincy Adams also continued to meet about his council board some of the advisers of James Monroe, but Andrew Jackson began his administration with an entirely new set of official counselors.

He maintained also another set of advisers, unofficial, who became known as the "kitchen cabinet."

For some time the gentlemen who had acted respectively as secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, postmaster general and attorney general in the cabinet of President Jackson retained their seats under President Van Buren, but changes only awaited the passage of time.

President William Henry Harrison's cabinet was brand new, and John Tyler sought to keep it together after Harrison's death, but in less than six months all had resigned except Daniel Webster, the secretary of state. Presidents Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln each formed a new cabinet.

President Johnson's difficulties with certain members of the cabinet that existed at the death of President Lincoln are well known. Since that period, when for the second time in American history the question of a cabinet officer's right to retain a seat which the president wishes to have vacated came up for angry controversy, cabinets by mutual but tacit understanding end with the administrations.—Boston Globe.

COMEDY IN CRIME.

The London Urchin With the Bur Down His Back.

It has been a matter so customary to look upon crime as tragedy and criminals as tragedians that to aver that comedy is more frequently to be found in crime than tragedy seems at first view paradoxical. Yet such is the case.

A little London urchin ran into a baker's shop and, placing a halfpenny on the counter, asked nervously and timidly, "Mister, 'ave you a 'alfpenny buster (bun)?"

"Yes, my little man. Here is one quite hot."

"Thanks, mister. Would you mind a-shovin' it down my back?"

"Down your back, my little man! Why down your back?"

"Cos, sir, I'm only a little un, and if those chaps outside know I've a buster they'll take it, and I am so 'ungry, I am."

"Dear me, how wrong of them! Come round here, my little chap. There—there, it is down your back."

The boy ran off. In an instant another entered—a bigger boy.

"I say, mister, 'as a little boy just been in 'ere?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e buy a 'alfpenny buster?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e ask you to shove it down 'is back, as us big fellows would take it?"

"Yes."

"Yah! Where's your watch and chain? 'E's got 'em. 'E's just round the corner."

Out rushed the baker. In a trice the big boy collared the till and bolted. The shopman never saw the comic side of it all.—London Strand Magazine.

A Drink of Water.

A glass of cold water slowly sipped will produce a greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it and may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping.

An Impertinent Question.

A young man hurriedly entered a restaurant and sat down at the table nearest the kitchen. With shuffling feet the waitress advanced.

"Have you frog legs?" the young man anxiously inquired.

"No, indeed. Rheumatism makes me walk like this," the waitress indignantly replied.—Judge's Library.

Evasive.

The Professor—And how did Phocion shamefully evade his duty? The Freshman (who doesn't know)—I have been taught, sir, never to speak ill of the dead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Goodness Noses!

When the clerk informed the customer that the handkerchiefs were \$7.50 each the latter remarked: "No, sirree! That's too much money to blow in!"—Judge's Library.

Do You Open Your Mouth?

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle wrapper, what his medicines are made of and how they should be used. This he feels can do no harm to do his patients.

The ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, arising from frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular.

It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cure for nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysterical spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms at the source of the distinctly feminine organs.

A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL INDEMNITY SELECTION.—United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, December 4th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the State of Oregon, on December 4th, 1908, applied for Lots 6 and 7, of Section 5, T. 12 N., R. 24 W., and filed in the office a list of School Indemnity Selections in which it selected said land; and that said list is open to the public for inspection.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described land, or any legal subdivision thereof, or claiming the same under the mining laws, or desiring to show said land to be more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, or to object to said selection for any legal reason, should file their claims or their affidavits of protest or contest in this office.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

GEO. W. BIBLE, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., November 20th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MAURICE BEALS, of Hillsdale, Oregon, on November 20th, 1908, made application for Timber Entry, No. 672, for 32 ac. of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., and Sec. 15 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., Township 2 North, Range 24 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, Tillamook, Oregon, on the 11th day of March, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; Dave Mastony, of Tillamook, Oregon; A. G. Beals, of Tillamook, Oregon; J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., December 4th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALGERNON S. DRESSER, of Tillamook, Oregon, on December 4th, 1908, made application for Timber Entry, No. 673, for 32 ac. of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., and Sec. 15 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., Township 2 North, Range 24 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, Tillamook, Oregon, on the 11th day of March, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; Dave Mastony, of Tillamook, Oregon; A. G. Beals, of Tillamook, Oregon; J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., November 20th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MAURICE BEALS, of Hillsdale, Oregon, on November 20th, 1908, made application for Timber Entry, No. 674, for 32 ac. of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., and Sec. 15 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., Township 2 North, Range 24 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, Tillamook, Oregon, on the 11th day of March, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; Dave Mastony, of Tillamook, Oregon; A. G. Beals, of Tillamook, Oregon; J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., November 20th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MAURICE BEALS, of Hillsdale, Oregon, on November 20th, 1908, made application for Timber Entry, No. 675, for 32 ac. of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., and Sec. 15 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., Township 2 North, Range 24 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, Tillamook, Oregon, on the 11th day of March, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; Dave Mastony, of Tillamook, Oregon; A. G. Beals, of Tillamook, Oregon; J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, made and entered of record on the 10th day of December, 1908, authorizing me, directing me as trustee of the estate of J. H. Beach, bankrupt, to sell all of the real property of said estate for the purpose of paying claims against said estate and the expenses of such trusteeship, I will on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1909, at the hour of 10 o'clock of said day and thereafter, sell at public auction, at the Court House of the County of Tillamook, Oregon, in said County, and for cash the following described real property of said estate, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in and to the following: Beginning at a stake on the 16th section line, 5.29 chains North of the S. E. corner of the W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 26, T. 3 S., R. 9 W., a maple 16 inches in diameter bears South 22 1/2 degrees, East 1 1/2 chains, thence North 2 degrees and 40 minutes West 4 chains, set a stake for N. E. corner of factory ground, West 1.25 chains, South 2 degrees and 40 minutes, West 4 chains; East 1.25 chains to place of beginning, containing 36 acre, situate and being in Tillamook County, Oregon; also in Tillamook County, Oregon, the following commencing at a point 30 feet West of the S. E. corner of Section 26, T. 3 S., R. 9 W., running thence North 150 feet, thence East 60 feet to the place of beginning; also an undivided one-half interest in and to the following: Beginning at a point 90 feet West and 80 feet North of the South East corner of Section 29, in Township 3 South, Range 10 West of Willamette Meridian, in Tillamook County, Oregon, and running thence North 70 feet, thence West 100 feet, thence South 70 feet, and thence East 100 feet to the place of beginning, 1909, at ten o'clock of said day.

Said sale may be subject to the confirmation of said Court.

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this 17th day of December, 1908.

D. L. SHRODE, Trustee of the Estate of J. H. Beach, Bankrupt.

DR. A. D. PERKINS,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Office in Sturgeon's Building.

All Work Guaranteed.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., November 20th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALGERNON S. DRESSER, of Tillamook, Oregon, on November 20th, 1908, made application for Timber Entry, No. 666, for 32 ac. of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., and Sec. 15 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., Township 2 North, Range 24 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, Tillamook, Oregon, on the 11th day of March, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; A. G. Beals, of Tillamook, Oregon; Frank Crane, of Hillsdale, Oregon; W. A. Peeters, of Bay City, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., November 20th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALGERNON S. DRESSER, of Tillamook, Oregon, on November 20th, 1908, made application for Timber Entry, No. 667, for 32 ac. of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., and Sec. 15 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., Township 2 North, Range 24 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, Tillamook, Oregon, on the 11th day of March, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; A. G. Beals, of Tillamook, Oregon; Frank Crane, of Hillsdale, Oregon; W. A. Peeters, of Bay City, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., November 20th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALGERNON S. DRESSER, of Tillamook, Oregon, on November 20th, 1908, made application for Timber Entry, No. 668, for 32 ac. of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., and Sec. 15 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., Township 2 North, Range 24 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, Tillamook, Oregon, on the 11th day of March, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; A. G. Beals, of Tillamook, Oregon; Frank Crane, of Hillsdale, Oregon; W. A. Peeters, of Bay City, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., November 20th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALGERNON S. DRESSER, of Tillamook, Oregon, on November 20th, 1908, made application for Timber Entry, No. 669, for 32 ac. of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., and Sec. 15 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., Township 2 North, Range 24 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, Tillamook, Oregon, on the 11th day of March, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; A. G. Beals, of Tillamook, Oregon; Frank Crane, of Hillsdale, Oregon; W. A. Peeters, of Bay City, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore., November 20th, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALGERNON S. DRESSER, of Tillamook, Oregon, on November 20th, 1908, made application for Timber Entry, No. 670, for 32 ac. of Sec. 14 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., and Sec. 15 of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 24 W., Township 2 North,