

G. O. NOLAN, COMPANY TILLAMOOK, ORE.
SECY.
CITY LOTS, FARMING LANDS AND TIMBER LANDS.
Correspondence Solicited.

SELECTIONS

BABY'S DIET.

He Swallowed the Entire Contents of a Work Basket, and Still Lives.

Leo, the 11-month-old baby of Oscar M. Spurrier, registrar of Mount Airy (N.C.) district, swallowed a number of needles, pins, buttons, etc., Saturday morning, while Mrs. Spurrier was doing her usual cleaning up for Sunday. About 10 o'clock she placed the little fellow in an adjoining room on the floor to play while she did her work. She gave him a glance quite often to see that he did not get near the stove. She saw that he was quiet and contented beyond the table, and considered him quite safe from harm. She did not notice that he had pulled off the table spread, with the sewing basket on it.

The little fellow swallowed paper, buttons, tacks, and even took pins from a paper and swallowed them without complaining. The mother later on discovered what had been done. She examined his mouth and found nothing in it, and felt sure that he had not swallowed anything until about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the child cried with pain and emitted from his mouth a number of buttons and pins. Dr. Ben Todd was immediately sent for, but could not do anything much beyond giving an emetic and letting nature take its course.

Within thirty-six hours afterward the little fellow emitted sixty-six various articles. They had to keep moving the little fellow here and there, and he bore the pain heroically, scarcely crying. At 8 o'clock next morning he was quietly sleeping. Here is a list of the things he swallowed: eighteen pins, four needles, eight tacks (tinued), seven wads or particles of paper, two wads or particles of muslin, eight china buttons, one vest button, four pearl buttons, one shoe button, one piece of bark, five pieces of cork, one piece of leather, one piece of match, one shank button, one brass trousers button, two pieces of elms, one piece of wrapped cotton.—Baltimore American.

New York Sub Postoffice.
 Ask almost any retail druggist what commodity he has the greatest demand for, and the chances are he will say, "Postage stamps." Women have no patience with a drug shop that does not keep postage stamps on sale. This fact is pretty widely appreciated by retail druggists, and many drug shops in this city enjoy the not very lucrative distinction of being sub postoffice stations. The busiest drug shop postoffice is in Forty-second street, opposite the Grand Central station. It was established about a year ago, chiefly through the instrumentality of ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James. The Lincoln bank, of which Gen. James is president, is only a few rods away, and the close proximity of the railroad station and three or four large hotels makes this a particularly lively district.

For furnishing room, rent and serving as deputy postmaster, Mr. P. W. Schoonmaker is allowed by the postoffice department the sum of \$400 per annum. Postmaster Van Cott has recommended that this allowance be increased. An official statement of the business done at this sub-station (14) in the year ended Jan. 1, shows that \$11,881 worth of postage stamps were sold, \$17,267 of money orders were issued, and 198,287 pieces of third and fourth class mailing matter were received. During the holiday season the place was almost snowed under by packages brought there to be mailed. Two days before Christmas the drug business had to be practically abandoned, and all hands in the shop turned in to work for Uncle Sam.—New York Times.

The New Dances.
 Dancers are much interested in the programme laid out by the recent national convention of dance teachers. First on the list is the Assembly Gavotte. It is danced to galop music, and is intended to open a "small and early" in place of the promenade or grand march. Any number may participate, and the figures include rapidly changing circles, spirals, horseshoes, squares and polygons. Among the round dances approved by the masters are the Oxford, a sort of schottische; L'Eclair, done to galop time; the Portland, combining polka and waltz steps; the Metropole and the Vienna. Of the novel dances that await public approval the Bazaar and Fascination, both waltzes, are most likely to be indorsed. The latter is intricate and graceful, while the Bazaar is spirited. Only two square dances were accepted by the convention—the Elite Lancers and the Melange Quadrille.—Detroit Free Press.

A Rich Chinaman.
 A lady writes from California: The other day I saw a Chinaman go into a San Francisco savings bank and present his bank book at the cashier's desk. His money was brought to him in a wooden tray or drawer, as is the custom in this specie paying state, and poured in this shining yellow stream of double eagles into his canvas bag.

He lifted it with difficulty to his shoulder, and carried away \$11,000 with as unceremonious an air as one who is a mere mortal, and not a celestial, might take eleven. I had the curiosity to ask his vocation, and learned that he is a pawnbroker! In time our cousins from far Cathay may become the Rothschilds of America.—Boston Transcript.

A Peculiar Light.
 It appears that the phials are equally luminous whether dead or alive, wet or dry. One scientist who was testing different substances in view of obtaining light without heat, put one of the shells in a jar of milk and used it to read by. In clear distilled water the light shines with undiminished brightness for years. Placed in honey the color of the light is

REFERRED TO.

Lovely Daughter.—Pa. Mr. Niccelfo proposed to me last night and I referred him to you.
 Pa.—Well, I really don't know much about the young man and I'll have to—
 Daughter.—When he calls to see you about it you are to receive him kindly—real fatherly, remember—and help him along all you can until he asks for my hand, and then you are to look alarmed and talk about what an angel I am, and how my millionaires and dukes and princes I've refused, and then you are to reluctantly consent and give him your blessing.
 Old I am, am I? But suppose I don't, then what?
 "I'll marry him anyhow."—New York Weekly.

They Agreed.
 Some years ago two aged men, living in the backwoods of New Hampshire, swapped horses on this condition—that in a week's time the one who thought he had the best of the bargain should pay to the other two bushels of wheat. The day came, and as luck would have it they met half way between their homes. "Where art thou going?" said one. "To thy house with the wheat," answered the other. "And whither art thou riding?" "Truly," replied the first, "I was taking the wheat to thy house."—New England Magazine.

It Was Pain.
 The little fellow swallowed paper, buttons, tacks, and even took pins from a paper and swallowed them without complaining. The mother later on discovered what had been done. She examined his mouth and found nothing in it, and felt sure that he had not swallowed anything until about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the child cried with pain and emitted from his mouth a number of buttons and pins. Dr. Ben Todd was immediately sent for, but could not do anything much beyond giving an emetic and letting nature take its course.

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AN ANTI-SLANG SOCIETY.

There is an imperative need of an anti-slang society. On our streets, and in our homes, in places of business, in social assemblies and even in our churches are heard slang expressions if not actual, downright slang. But this last is becoming too common among all classes and conditions of people. And especially lamentable is the frequency and ease with which slang phrases fall from the lips of our young ladies. "Well! I'll be jiggered if there ain't Mr. So-and-so calling him by name—was overheard on the street the other day, while another young lady recently remarked, whether in praise or condemnation we do not know, "I think that all the Y. M. C. A. fellows are clumps." A bevy of society girls were heard to shout in chorus, "Rats!" as they went giggling up Elm street.

Not long since the writer was surprised to hear a young lady of refined appearance say in regard to a projected sleigh ride: "Oh, I'm crazy to go! I'm just dying to have a sleigh ride!" But still more astounding was the following from one who was describing on School street a sleigh party, and remarked to her companion: "Wasn't it fun, though, when we all piled into the snow? Gosh!" These are but a few samples of what is heard daily. And all this amid the boasted refinement and culture of the Nineteenth century. Let us have one more society—for the prevention of cruelty to the king's English.—Westfield (Mass.) Times.

Esquimaux Children.
 The Esquimaux little folks are said to be brighter, ages for ages, than white babies. They talk and walk earlier on the average, learn the common games earlier, and at 10 are as well able to care for themselves in seal hunting, etc., as white young folks are at 21. A boy of ambition will be an expert kayaker at 12, and at about that time is expected to bring in his first seal. The small boy is taught to paddle a kayak as early as an age as small boys on the American plains are lifted into the saddle, but no kayak man enough for a boy of less than 12 years was to be seen in Arnsuk. Before hat age they are trained in the kayaks of their elders.

As for the little girls, they begin to talk about marriage as soon as they can talk at all, and one of the fables of the Esquimaux tells how two little girls, while discussing this subject, were carried away by an eagle and a whale into a state of bondage, because one had said she would marry an eagle and the other a whale. The story relates, however, that the captives escaped eventually, he one by lowering herself from a high cliff by means of a bird's sinew rope to an awaiting lover of extraordinary courage and beauty, while the brothers of the other resembled her from the whale by means of a boat of marvelous speed.—John D. Spears in New York Evening "m.

The Last Battle Fought on English Soil.
 The last battle fought on the soil of England was at Sedgemoor, July 6, 1685. It was the followers of the Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II. and the forces of James II. The popular dissatisfaction with the policy of James I. gave Monmouth the hope that he might succeed in overthrowing the government and establishing himself as king, and this prompted the rebellion which was begun simultaneously in the north by the Earl of Argyle and by himself in the south.

The forces of the former were scattered by the English troops, and Monmouth's army of about 6,000, in attempting to take the royal forces by surprise, were belated by mistaking the oak in a night march, were attacked at daylight and completely routed. Monmouth acted with great cowardice, being from the field almost at the outbreak of the engagement. He was afterward taken in a mean disguise and beheaded. The last battle in Great Britain was fought at Culloden, April 16, 1746, where Prince Charles Edward was defeated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Are the Men to Blame?
 The methods employed by women in raising money for churches and charities are continually the subject of satire and condemnation by the other sex. Why will they persist in these methods? The better to illustrate it, it is necessary to employ anecdote. "Why in the world will women go on getting up these tiresome things called 'festivals'?" asked a gentleman a short time since. "They use up valuable time and wear themselves out in making things, and then they go and buy the same things back. Why do they not just put their names down for a certain amount of money and let it go at that?"

If this gentleman had been at the sewing society the next day he might have heard the answer to his question. His wife pledged herself to furnish for the coming festival a certain number of tea biscuits, a large cake, several pounds of coffee and other articles. "You know," she said to a friend, "one can send those things out of the house just as well as not, but if I were to ask my husband to give the money he might open his eyes a little."—Alice E. Ives in Forum.

She Deals in Wild Animals.
 Miss Eleanor O. Duffy has a large stable where she conducts a profitable and successful business in wild animals. She employs two keepers, and imports some animals every year to supply the museum, circus and theatrical trade. Just now her stock includes a royal Bengal tiger, one lion, one monkey, an armadillo, two leopards, three pythons, a coyote, two jackals, two badgers, a grizzly bear, two prong horned antelope, some guinea pigs and valuable specimens of cooncats, ostriches and macaws. Miss Duffy, a Dublin girl, and, while very fond of her wild pets, buys them to sell. Baranna is her best customer. He knows that in case of an accident, a railroad disaster or fire that she can be depended on to place out his menagerie, and knowing this confidence the young lady keeps herself in readiness.

Dental Note.
 A professor in the New York dental college asked one of the new students: "What is the name of the tooth that a human being gets last?"
 "False teeth, of course."—Texas Siftings.

Seeking to His Colors.
 "He may be a tramp, but there's something good in him after all. He sticks to his colors at least."
 "I don't understand."
 "I mean that he never washes."—Philadelphia Times.

The Amateur Sportsman's Comfort.
 "Well, I am thankful! All the people about here seem so very poor and thin

WHAT TILLAMOOK CITY HAS.

A good bank.
 A drug store.
 A jewelry store.
 A fire saw mill.
 A Fire Company.
 Two newspapers.
 Several public halls.
 A beautiful town site.
 Two photograph galleries.
 Commensurate streets.
 An excellent school building.
 Plenty of hotel accommodations.
 Two saloons and a temperance parlor.
 The head of navigation on tide water.
 Many elegant and commodious residences.
 Good stores in most every line of business.
 Police and fire departments.
 Thriving Odd Fellow, Masonic and G. A. U. lodges.
 A large local trade from the surrounding country.
 Daily mails and stages connecting with the railroad at North Yamhill and other cities who are determined to build up the town.

A Fair Association with ample grounds which will soon be put in good shape.
 Two churches, with the Methodist, Catholic and Christian denominations represented.
 Almost every branch of business and profession represented that is necessary to the welfare of an enterprising community.
 Steamer connection with Portland, the Augusta and Louis Olsen making regular trips besides frequent visits by other small steamers.

PORTLAND MARKET.
 (Wholesale Quotations.)
 OATS—Gray 60 @ 65
 " White 60 65
 WHEAT—Willamette 1 25 26
 " Walla Walla 1 15 17
 POTATOES @ 100 lbs 90 1 00
 ONIONS 3 00
 TURKEYS @ 10 8 00
 DUCKS @ doz 8 00 9 50
 GESE 11 00 12 00
 CHICKENS—Old @ doz 6 00 6 00
 " Spring 6 00 6 00
 BUTTER—Brine 22 1/2 25
 " Store, in Rolls 20 25
 " Choice Dairy 37 1/2 40
 EGGS—Oregon 24
 " Eastern 24 1/2
 LARD—Oregon 9 1/2 10
 " Eastern 9 1/2 10 1/2
 BACON—Clear Sides 9 1/2 10 1/2
 " Hams 11 1/2 12 1/2
 " Shoulders 8 1/2 8 1/2
 FLOUR—Willamette 3 70 3 80
 " Country Brands 3 65
 " Eastern Oregon 3 50 3 65

CLUBBING LIST.
 HIGHTON and Toledo Blade 1 year \$2 15
 " Weekly Call (S. E.) 1 00
 " West Shore 1 50
 " Western Magazine 1 00
 " Detroit Free Press 2 00
 " Mammoth Cyclopaedia 2 00
 " Dickens' Works 2 00
 Twenty-five complete novels to any old subscriber who will bring us one new subscriber. These rates apply to new subscribers and to those who pay arrearages and renew their subscription before the end of this month.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
 Notice is hereby given that I will meet the taxpayers in Tillamook County on the following dates, at the usual place of voting:
 Little Nastucca, February 18
 Hebo, February 25
 Beaver, February 25
 Carnahan, February 25
 South Prairie, February 25
 Union Peak, March 3
 Caribaldi, March 3
 Bay, March 3
 Hoquiam, March 10, to March 31, inclusive.
 Sheriff and Tax Collector.
 THEO. STEINBLER.
 Deputy.

TILLAMOOK & YAMHILL STAGE ROUTE.
 Stage leaves North Yamhill daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M., for Tillamook.
 Leaves Tillamook daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M. for North Yamhill.
 Makes connection with trains at North Yamhill for Portland.
 For freight or express business, apply at Cohn & Co.'s store, Tillamook.
 Passenger agency at Occidental Hotel.
 O. ORTON, MANAGER.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.
 The post-office at Tillamook will be open every day in the week from 8 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Sundays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Money order and registered business close at 5 o'clock P. M.
 Sephia Severance, Post-mistress.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, February 19, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on April 2, 1891, viz:
 Homestead Entry No. 6429, for the s 1/2 of sec. 2, T. 28, R. 9 W.
 The following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
 Frank Wheeler, all of Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon.
 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.
 S. L. Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Feb. 19, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on April 2, 1891, viz:
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County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on April 15, 1891, viz:
 John Theller.
 Pre-emption D. S. No. 576, for the s 1/2 of sec. 2, T. 28, R. 9 W., and n 1/2 of sec. 2, T. 28, R. 9 W.
 He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
 N. W. Turner, Victor Indorf, Tillamook and J. P. Nettars, all of Nestotto, Tillamook County, Oregon.
 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Feb. 9, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on April 2, 1891, viz:
 Jacob Blam.
 Homestead Entry No. 7166, for the s 1/2 of sec. 2, T. 28, R. 9 W.
 He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
 John Hunsinger, H. B. Moore, S. McCargar and W. E. Mills, all of Nestotto, Tillamook County, Oregon.
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 Wm. W. Armstrong.
 Pre-emption D. S. No. 695, for the s 1/2 of sec. 2, T. 28, R. 9 W., and n 1/2 of sec. 2, T. 28, R. 9 W.
 He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
 C. E. Reynolds, John Newberg, W. J. Smith and J. C. Herrington, all of Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon.
 J. T. Apperson, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 28, 1890.—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,"
 Mary Tripp,
 of Tacoma, County of Pierce, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 229, for the purchase of the s 1/2 of sec. 22, T. 2, R. 2 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1891.
 He names as witnesses:
 Henry Roberts, and C. Tilden, of Tillamook, and W. S. Cone and A. M. Hare, of Bay City, all of 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 April, 1891.
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 Homer L. Provost,
 of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 229, for the purchase of the s 1/2 of sec. 22, T. 2, R. 2 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 of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1891.
 He names as witnesses:
 Henry Roberts, and C. Tilden, of Tillamook, and W. S. Cone and A. M. Hare, of Bay City, all of 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 April, 1891.
 J. T. Apperson, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 28, 1890.—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,"
 Clarence Tilden,
 of Tillamook, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 229, for the purchase of the s 1/2 of sec. 22, T. 2, R. 2 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 of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1891.
 He names as witnesses:
 A. M. Hare, Arch Provost, and Geo. Mount, all of 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 April, 1891.
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