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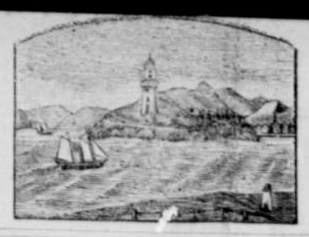

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As an Advertising
Medium and Gives
All the county news.

ol. IV, No. 1. TILLAMOOK, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1891. $1.50 Per Year.

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uit Court	R. P. BOISE
ecuting Attorney	G. G. BINGHAM

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k	W. W. CONDER
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order	C. N. DREW
rney	E. E. SELPH
asurer	GEO. COHN
shall	L. L. STILLWELL
stees	JOHN BARKER, President, A. P. WILSON, JOHN SHEETS

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

TILLAMOOK LODGE NO. 57, A. F. & A. M., meets on the first Saturday night of each month. Special meetings for work every Friday night. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
H. V. V. Johnson, W. M.
G. O. Nolan, Sec'y.

TILLAMOOK LODGE No. 94, I. O. O. F. meets in Odd Fellow's hall every Saturday night, except the first Saturday of each month.
W. H. Cooper, N. G.
B. F. Ely, Sec'y.

CORINTH POST, G.A.R meets on the 1st & 3rd Tuesday night of each month in Grand Army Hall.
J. W. Maxwell, Commander.
H. Roberts, Adjutant.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

TILLAMOOK CHARGE, M. E. CHURCH,

Sunday in the month,	Long Prairie	10:30
" "	Pleasant Valley	2:30
" "	Tillamook	11:00
" "	"	7:30
" "	Kilchis	11:00
" "	Tillamook	11:00
" "	"	7:30
ay School in Tillamook every Sunday		2:00
er meetings Thursday evenings		7:30

pecial pastorial service is desired, call on undersigned at the Parsonage, opposite the urt house.
J. H. WOOD, Pastor.

APPOINTMENTS TILLAMOOK, CIRCUIT M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

First Sunday in the month, Tillamook	11.	A. M.
" " " "	7.30	P. M.
ond Sunday, Wallace school house,	2.	P. M.
rd Sunday, South Prairie,	11.	A. M.
" Pleasant Valley	3.	P. M.
" Pleasant Valley	7.	P. M.
rth Sundy Hoquarton school house	11.	A. M.
Long Prairie	2.30	A. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

der H. B. MORGAN, Pastor: Will preach at mook, on the third and fifth Sunday's of month, at 11:00 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
BAY CITY.

rvices every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m rdial invitation extended to all.
J. D. Beard, Pastor.

EAST AND SOUTH
VIA
uthern Pacific Route.
SHASTA LINE,

press trains leave Portland daily.

North.				
p m	Leaves	Portland	Arrives	9:35 a m
p m	Lv	Albany	Ar	6:22 a m
a m	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	9:00 p m

bove trains stop only at following stations th of Roseburg: East Portland, Oregon City, dburn, Salem, Albany, Tangent, Shedds, bley, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eu ne.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY.

8:00 a m	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:00 p m
12:10 p m	Lv	Albany	Lv	12:00 m
5:40 p m	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	6:20 a m

ALBANY LOCAL, DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

p m	Lv	Portland	Ar	9:00 a m
p m	Ar	Albany	Lv	5:00 a m

AL PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

p m	Lv	Albany	Ar	9:25 a m
p m	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	8:40 a m
a m	Lv	Albany	Ar	4:26 p m
a m	Ar	Lebanon	Ar	3:40 a m

Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
the accommodation of Second Class Passengers, attached to Express Trains.

The West Side Division
WEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
MAIL TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

a m	Lv	Portland	Ar	5:30 p m
a m	Lv	North Yamhill	Lv	3:25 p m
p m	Ar	Corvalis	Lv	12:35 p m

Albany and Corvallis connect with ains egon Pacific Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

p m	Lv	Portland	Ar	a m
p m	Lv	North Yamhill	Lv	6:16 a m
p m	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5:45 a m

Through Tickets
TO ALL POINTS
EAST AND SOUTH
tickets and full information regarding

AUSTRALIAN REPUBLIC.

THAT MAY BE THE OUTCOME OF RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS.

Important Action by Representatives of the Australian Colonies in a Recent Convention at Sydney—Federation at Least an Assured Fact.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

THE announcement that the federation convention in Sydney, New South Wales, had approved the title of "The Commonwealth of Australia" does not mean that a new nation has been created in obedience to one of the most marked tendencies of the times—that of political as well as industrial consolidation. A work of this character, a work scarcely less important to that part of the world than the union of the colonies, or the formation of a united Italy, or the erection of a German empire, still requires much to be done to make it complete. The constitution adopted by the convention must, like the United States federal compact, receive the approval of the individual states taking part in the deliberations that brought it forth before it becomes the spirit animating a new body politic.

That it will receive such approval is not altogether certain, although not improbable. In Australia, as among the colonies, the fear has existed that federation may not prove an unmixed blessing; that a central authority may usurp the rights now enjoyed by some of the states; that it may give to others a power and prominence not shared by all alike. It is a curious fact that while New South Wales was the first to propose a union in 1853, she has since been most active in opposing it. Under the reign of free trade she has thriven wonderfully, so much so that free traders never tire of pointing to her as one of the most conspicuous examples of the practical benefi-

MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

cence of their doctrine. Fearing that she would be obliged to sacrifice her commercial liberty, with the outside world at least, if she joined her sister states, some of which, particularly Victoria, are strong protectionists, she remained aloof from the imperfect union effected under the act of 1885 creating the federal council.

New Zealand likewise stood apart from her sister states, but for a different reason. "Nature has made 1,200 impediments to the inclusion of New Zealand in any such federation in the 1,200 miles of stormy ocean which lie between us and our brethren in Australia," said one of her delegates to the conference in Melbourne in February, 1890, when it was decided to hold the convention recently in session in Sydney. But she is not so far from Sydney or Melbourne, were either of these cities to be selected as the capital of the commonwealth, than is the west coast of western Australia or the northern coast of northern Australia. She was, moreover, apprehensive that the federation movement was not entirely loyal to the British crown; she had no desire to become separated from the mother country. She, as well as New South Wales, decided, however, to send delegates to the Sydney convention. The other colonies represented were Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.
[Where the convention was held.]

A singular feature of this movement is the absence of the outside pressure that united the American colonies against Great Britain; nor do there exist the internal dissensions, threatening to blaze forth in civil war, that drove the Canadian provinces into the dominion; nor is there a great popular demand, as was the case in Italy, for a closer union—a single central government strong enough to command respect abroad, and wise enough to look after the general domestic interests of all the colonies.

From first to last it has been a movement of statesmen, who, like Sir Henry Parkes, the premier of New South Wales, see that "now, henceforth and forever" the people of Australia "must make common cause and inherit a common destiny." That the spirit of his

it was called into existence. It was imperfect, not only because it did not include New Zealand and New South Wales, but because of the limited powers of the council, which could deal directly with only a very few subjects, such as the Australian fisheries and the service of criminal processes in the several states; on other subjects, such as patent rights, copyright, corporations, etc., which were dealt with by the individual legislatures, it would only act when they had been referred to it by two colonies at least, and its action was binding only on those colonies that had made the reference. There was no executive and no judiciary. Under the new constitution, so far as it has been disclosed in the dispatches from Sydney, this feebleness of the council and these essential features of a sound federation are absent.

The constitution is, in fact, closely modeled after that of the United States, and provides that the powers not expressly delegated to the federal government are reserved by the colonies themselves, a principle, by the way, not observed in the Dominion constitution, which provides that the powers not expressly reserved by the colonies are delegated to the central authority. There is a senate whose members are elected by the legislatures of new states. Their terms are for six years. One-half of them retire every three years. The members of the national assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. They alone have the right to originate all tax and appropriation bills.

The judicial system is unlike the American, because the British government has the right to veto its decisions, and the executive, instead of being elective as in the United States, is appointed in London. Should this constitution receive the approval of all the colonies represented in the Sydney convention there will be added to the nations of the earth a new power, not so great as they in point of population, but with possibilities that would, if realized, more than rival them. In point of territory, Australia is quite as large as the United States after a century of accretions, and with her population of four millions she would begin her career as a nation with numbers as great as the colonies at the close of the Revolution, and with a strength undiminished by a long and exhausting struggle for independence.

FRANKLIN SMITH.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE MAN.

Charles W. Taylor, Whose Humorous Sketches Have Been Widely Read.

Few American humorists of the present day and generation are more widely known to the reading public than the Chicago Tribune man. The tales of the joys and sorrows of the McSwat family, and the touching romances in which Bolivar Pike and Buenavista McCorkle, George Ferguson and Laura Kajones, Emersonia Howjames and Young Brodweigh are mixed up, are important contributions to the stock of current humor. It is unnecessary to enter into any minute analysis of these sketches. They are thoroughly American in tone, and are popular because they are extremely funny. Maudlin sentiment is held up to ridicule in those short burlesques of

CHARLES W. TAYLOR.

life and manners, and there is a powerful combination of genuine wit and the literary art of the trained descriptive writer who knows how to put in an effective background of pathos.

The first sketches of this sort which appeared in The Tribune were from the pen of Henry Ten Eyck White, who wrote the "Lakeside Musings." It not infrequently happens, therefore, that Mr. Taylor is supposed to be their author, but it takes little study to discover that the two styles are entirely different, although dealing with the same subjects. Mr. White stopped humorous writing several years ago. Mr. Taylor succeeded him in 1886, in what perhaps may be termed an accidental manner. He was at that time city editor of the Peoria (Ills.) Transcript. He left the paper on account of his health, and while recuperating sat down one day and wrote half a column of paragraphs, which he sent to the Chicago Tribune. To his surprise they were printed, and an order arrived for more. In the next eight months he became a full fledged "funny man." Finally he went to Chicago, secured a place on The Tribune staff, and has been there ever since.

Mr. Taylor has a wife and three children, and leads a quiet life, being little known personally outside of his own immediate circle. He is forty-six years old and was born in Sciotoville, O. Since early childhood he has resided in Illinois. His father was a Methodist preacher, and his boyish recollections are of the frequent movings incident to an itinerant calling. He entered a printing office early in life and began writing in 1872. Up to the time he went on The Tribune he was engaged in various journalistic enterprises in Illinois, and owned and edited several papers.

TOM MASSON.

Where Work Is Little Needed.

There is a happy region of the world

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO AMERICAN HORTICULTURISTS.

The Water Hyacinth, an Aquatic Plant That Is Still Unknown to the Majority of the People, Although Florists Are Well Acquainted with It.

The illustration represents an aquatic plant that is still so new as to be absolutely unknown to the majority of the people, although florists have it for sale. It is the Pontederia crassipes, major, also called the water hyacinth. It bears a cluster of pale lilac flowers, that re-

THE WATER HYACINTH.

mind one of a truss of rhododendrons. The individual flowers are about two inches in diameter, the top petal being blue in the middle, with a yellow spot in the center of the blue. But although the flowers are beautiful, it is the queer bladderlike expansion of the petioles that rivets the attention of those that see it for the first time. A Philadelphia correspondent, who describes this curious plant, writes as follows concerning it in the American Garden:

I have a specimen in a fish globe, and although the latter is filled with well water and contains not a particle of earth, the plant seems to thrive, for it has not only bloomed as you see it in the drawing, but it has thrown out two new runners since I had it; and to all appearances it is going to get along without any earth. This makes it the more attractive, since even the roots are beautiful. They are of a dark purplish black, tipped with a black lancelike point. I am told the plant is very tender, and therefore it must be kept in a warm room in winter.

Orchids and Their Requirements.

We find in Garden and Forest the following: All orchids are not "air plants" so called. Our native species, without exception, grow in the ground, although many of those which flourish in the tropics, and which are cultivated in temperate countries under glass, receive their nourishment from the moisture in the air. Plants of the orchid family differ from all others in the arrangement of their organs of reproduction, which are united into a column composed of a single or, in case of the Lady's Slipper, of two stamens coherent with or borne on the style or thick fleshy stigma. The perianth of the flower is composed of six divisions, arranged in two sets, each of three. The three outer divisions are called sepals, and often resemble in texture and color those of the inner set called petals.

Of the inner set of these divisions one differs from the others in shape and direction, and is called the lip—the sack of the Lady's Slipper. This is really the upper petal—that is, the one next to the axis of the flower—but by a half twist of the ovary it is made to appear as if it were the lowest. These elements—sepals, petals, lip and column—varied almost without limit in form and color, combine to produce the almost infinite number of widely differing forms which are so fascinating in their oddity, quaintness and beauty. Orchids are found in all warm and temperate parts of the world, although they are more abundant in the tropics than elsewhere. They are perennial plants, often with tuber bearing roots, and the peculiar structure of their flowers renders impossible their unaided fertilization, for which they depend on the visits of insects.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

In an essay on "Hardy Herbaceous Plants" Mr. J. W. Manning, of Reading, Mass., had the following to say at a meeting of florists:

Among double white flowers adapted to the flower garden and also for cutting we know of none better than the double white Achillea, the pearl, which in the hot weeks of July starts into a most continuous succession, continuing for fully six weeks. Gypsophilla paniculata or infants' breath is one of the indispensable flowers for all gardens, and could not be omitted from any list, and immediately following its best beauty, the Euphorbia corollata or flowering spurge commences to attain its beauty, and until the 1st of September will continue in profuse bloom. It is one of those plants which can invariably be depended upon.

Veronica longifolia var. subsessilis is in our opinion the finest dark blue flower that could be recommended. Commencing at this season it generally continues to bloom until late September. Its branching, upright habit of growth especially adapts it for cutting, and its intense color is unequaled. Pyrethrum Uliginosum is in its way fully as desirable as the last mentioned, covering about the same season of growth and producing an abundance of handsome, pure white, cup shaped flowers with yellow centers.

Things That Are Told.

Popular Gardening says that for the red spider the best antidote is water—this, and nothing more.

A well known florist tells that white sweet scented violets do well for quite a number of years planted where there are apt to be bad places in the sod, and will always thrive if the grass does not crowd them too closely.

A correspondent in Orchard and Garden says that some of the improved strains of the Lilliputian Zinnias are very bean-

NETARTS
BY THE SEA!

J. W. MAXWELL has platted a town-site on his place at Netarts beach. Fine sightly residence lots, view unsurpassed and sheltered from the north-west wind. No prettier and more suitable place could be found for a sea-side resort. Hundreds of people visit Netarts Bay every summer and camp for weeks on the Beach. Fine surf bathing, good fishing, several varieties of clams and oysters, elegant five-mile drive on the beach, and picturesque arched rocks where thousands of sea-lions disport themselves every day. Just the place to spend a few weeks this summer and select a site for a cottage by the sea. A most delightful location. Several lots bargained before survey was made. Come via Sheridan or North Yamhill. For full particulars, prices, terms etc., write to J. W. MAXWELL, Netarts, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

THE FINEST BEACH ON
THE PACIFIC COAST!

COHN & CO.,
The Leading Merchants of Tillamook County!
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Etc.

This house is connected with the well known whole-sale and commission house of MARK L. COHN & CO., 146, FRONT ST., PORTLAND, ORE., and is able to purchase goods in large lots and at a very low figure, thus being able to discount all competitors in prices.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
COHN & BROWN BL'K, - - - - - TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

All Aboard for Tillamook!
and when you get there take a look at
THAYER'S NEW ADDITION.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY is almost in the heart of the city. Perfectly level; commanding view. Size of lots, 50x100; wide streets. Will be sold on easy terms and at prices that will give the purchasers a chance to double their money in the next six months. Special inducements to those who will build.

Now is the time to invest, while property is cheap.

If you wish to make an investment or buy yourself a