CHOICE LOCATION FOR RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

W. S. CONE'S LATEST AND BEST SUBDIVISION NOW ON THE MARKET.

This Tract has a Sightly Location; is practically Level; is Clear, except a beautiful Grove in the Center, which will be made into a Park, and is close in.

A magnificent Drive will be constructed on the gravel beach fronting this property. This will be the finest drive in the county.

For further particulars, prices, terms etc., call on W. S. CONE, BAY CITY, OREGON.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TYPICAL CHEESE AND BUTTER COWS.

One Is a Holstein, the Other a Jersey. Decide First What Branch of Dairying Will Be Most Profitable in Your Neighborhood, and Go in and Win.

We present to our readers' view this week types of the two most famous dairy breeds of cattle in America. Others may be as good, but these are the favorites. The illustrations represent likenesses of noted cows of pure pedigree and tried excellence, as near the model, perhaps, as can be found.

The first figure shows the Holstein-Friesian type at its best. Observe the enormous udder, the tapering muzzle,

MILK AND CHEESE COW.

which denotes the true milk cow, and the handsome white and black coloring. The Holsteins grow to large size, but they are, of course, great feeders proportionally. If sufficient Jersey milk were mixed with the Holstein milk to give it richness and coloring, here would be the model dairy product, or as near it as it is possible to get profitably. The cow in the illustration is, moreover, "no slouch" as a butter maker, having produced fourteen pounds and two ounces in a week.

As cheese cows the Holsteins are par excellence. Where food and pasturage are abundant enough to be no object, as on some of the great farms and ranches in the west, undoubtedly the Holstein and the cheese factory are proving profitable. There is enough meat on the Holstein, too, owing to its size, to make its beef a consideration.

Here we have the typical butter cow, the Jersey. Note the difference in form and structure between this and the Holstein. Her udder is not so large, and she does not give such quantities of milk as the sister breed, but what she does give is rich enough to almost "stand alone." The cow in the picture has produced twenty-one pounds and six ounces of butter in a week. She belongs to a herd of which at least one member has made thirty-one pounds nine ounces in a week.

BUTTER COW.

Before you go into the dairy business, or when you begin, as you get your experience and pay for it, decide what branch of dairying will be most profitable in the locality in which you find yourself. That settled, stick mainly to the one line, following the others merely as incidentals to help out the main one.

Intelligent Patrons and a Good Creamery.

We often hear sharp criticism indulged in by creamery men against their patrons and patrons against creamery men.

It has been our observation quite often that the criticism was well deserved both ways. But we wish to assert a bedrock principle that knows no exception—it is impossible to run a poor creamery when the patrons are well posted in dairying. They simply won't have it. The poor creameries and cheese factories can continue to exist only when the patrons do not know what is due them.

The other day we read the report of the Rock Spring creamery at Geneva, Ills., and it did us good to note what a splendid combination in society a lot of intelligent patrons and a good creamery can make. There are sixty patrons, and they delivered last year 5,737,757 pounds of milk, which produced 249,797 pounds of butter, an average of 4.35 or a trifle over 4 1-3 pounds of butter to 100 pounds of milk. The amount received for the butter was $56,039.23.

One of the best proofs of the intelligence of the patrons is found in the excellent quality of their milk.

That is an old dairy section around Geneva, and the dairymen there have learned that it don't pay to have a poor cow or to keep a good one poorly. Evidently they have long since discarded the idea that lots of milk without reference to its quality was the thing in a creamery or cheese factory. So many farmers have that important lesson yet to learn.

It must be a pleasant task to run a creamery with such a lot of well posted dairy farmers for patrons. — Hoard's Dairyman.

Dairy Conclusions.

The Western Ontario Dairymen's association has boiled down some solid masses of useful information in the following "conclusions:"

Breed better cows.

Better care and feeding.

Scrupulous cleanliness at farm and factory.

Employment of competent traveling instructors.

Frequent patron meetings at factories for discussion and instruction.

Establishment of two experimental dairies in Ontario under Professor Robertson.

Organization of county or district cheesemakers' unions.

Development of winter dairying by extending the cow's performing season from six months to ten months.

Production of the most and the very finest cheese that the world wants at the greatest possible profit.

Disapproval of the injustice and uncertainty of selling milk.

MAKING A MARKET.

Good Advice to a Man With Leghorn Eggs to Sell.

"We have about 300 Leghorn hens, and would like to find a market for our eggs to which we could ship them by the crate as fast as they are laid, so that they would be strictly fresh. If you know of any parties who would like to engage them I would be pleased to correspond with them."

Answer—It is hard to coax 300 hens into profitable egg production, but it is harder yet to develop a prime egg market. Anybody can ship eggs to New York and take what the commission man sees fit to return, but this business is not satisfactory to the man who knows he has a first class article and is doing business enough to warrant him in guaranteeing fresh eggs. How can he establish his reputation for honesty and care in the minds of those who buy his eggs? How do you make a trademark valuable? In the first place, a man must make up his mind that he must spend time, money and patience.

The point is to get in with some responsible dealer, and convince him that the eggs are strictly first class, and that they can be supplied in certain quantities. Have a circular neatly printed, stating, in large type, that you will guarantee every egg sent out to be fresh and good. Offer to supply one dozen fresh eggs for every one found bad or stale before a certain date. Stamp every egg with a neat stamp, showing just when it was laid. Never let a soiled or badly colored egg go out of your house. Have a card neatly printed with your name, address, egg guarantee and a popular name for your poultry farm. Scatter your cards and circulars wherever you go. Write letters, inclosing your cards and circulars to every hotel keeper, every first class grocer and provision dealer you can hear of.

Put a neat advertisement in the paper that circulates among the best people in your town or village. Make a visit to large places near by, show your eggs and tell what you are doing. In short, believe in yourself and in your eggs, then "blow your horn!" If you blow hard enough you will be sure to pierce somebody's ear and hold his attention. In order to build up a "special" market a man must cultivate self reliance—not "cheek," but an honorable opinion of himself, his work and his product. The world loves a self reliant man and will take pleasure in following him—to the egg business as well as elsewhere.—Rural New Yorker.

To Wool Growers.

It is a well known fact that wool buyers annually sustain more or less loss on their purchases, owing to the improper handling of wool by growers. It is claimed that after a season like the past, when final results have not been satisfactory, buyers, when entering the new clip, will do so prepared to use unusual discretion in making their selections; and that the best results may be realized and the trade started on a satisfactory basis the following suggestions to sheep growers are recommended:

The sheep should be housed during storms, regularly fed and watered, the weak ones especially cared for, the short stapled ones marked at shearing time, fattened and sold. They should be kept from plowed ground, burrs, wild oats, chaff, and be well tagged before shearing, so that in time the entire flock would grow long, strong and most valuable wool at all times and in all markets. Each fleece should be tied by itself, inside out, with two strings each way and with regular wool twine. Wool never looks as well nor weighs as much as when first taken off the sheep, when it should be put on to the market and its best price realized. In shipping, mark a number and the weight on each sack and send a list of them. This will help to trace any errors or losses in case any should occur.—American Cultivator.

Points of Interest.

Nothing seems to be fixed any more. In Australia, in England and on the continent of Europe the trotting records of the past were all broken in 1890. It is not safe to say where the trotting record will stop. But the trotters of no country equal those of America as yet. The best record made in Europe was a mile in 2:19¼, by the horse Bosque Bonita, at Vienna.

In the counties of Douglass and Lincoln, Washington state, no less than 12,000 cattle were stolen last year; that, too, though indignant citizens took the law into their own hands in several instances and made short work of the cattle thieves.

In Bulletin No. 3 of the Missouri Agricultural college, Columbia, Mo., Dr. Paul Paquin gives full directions for spaying cows by operating on the flank. The bulletin will be sent free to those applying.

In connection with the sugar beet industry the fattening of choice cattle for market flourishes. The refuse beet pulp is fed to beef animals with excellent results, the sugary pulp forming a most nourishing food.

Scarcely any attention at all is paid to the flavoring of meat by special foods to animals and poultry. The French have brought this system to perfection. Spices and aromatic herbs flavor chickens and even pork. Celery fed to fowls is one of the choicest flavors. This is a subject that well merits careful investigation. The experiment stations ought to take it up.

Use comb foundation for your bees in the hives. Then the strength of the bee can go into making honey instead of comb, for comb it must have before the honey making begins.

Keep fresh pastures constantly through the summer for your stock. As fast as one shows signs of failing turn the animals to another, and let the first one rest and come up again.

For the first time in a number of years the beef cattle receipts at the Chicago markets have shown a decrease, begin-

THE STOCK THAT PAYS.

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Regulations Prescribed by the Government for Such Inspection—Pork Must Be Subjected to Microscopic Examination—Meat Products Above Suspicion.

Secretary Rusk has promulgated the following rules for inspection of live stock and meats intended for exportation or interstate transportation:

The proprietors of slaughter houses, canning, salting, packing or rendering establishments engaged in the slaughter of cattle, sheep or swine, the carcasses or products of which are to become subjects of interstate or foreign commerce, will make application in writing to the secretary of agriculture for inspection of animals and their products, stating the location and address of the slaughter house or other establishment, the kind of animals slaughtered, the estimated number of animals slaughtered in a week, and the character and quantity of the products to go into interstate or foreign commerce from the establishment, and the applicant shall agree to strictly conform to all regulations or orders that may be made by the secretary of agriculture in carrying on the work of inspection at his establishment.

The secretary upon receipt of the application will give the establishment an official number by which all its inspected products will thereafter be known, and this number will be used both by the inspectors of the department of agriculture and by the owners of the establishment to mark the products of the establishment.

The veterinary inspector in charge of the establishment will carefully inspect in the pens of the establishment all animals about to be slaughtered, and no animal shall be allowed to pass to the slaughtering room till it has been so inspected. Whenever any animal is found on inspection to be diseased the animal shall be condemned by the inspector, and the owner shall at once remove it from the premises and dispose of it in such manner as may be provided by the laws of the state.

The carcasses of cattle which leave establishments as dressed beef will be stamped with a numbered stamp, issued by the inspector, and a record will be sent to the department at Washington. Each and every article of food products made from the carcasses of animals inspected will be labeled or marked in such manner as the owner of the establishment may direct.

The inspection of swine for export or interstate trade will be conducted in the same manner as prescribed in the foregoing rules, with the addition, however, that a microscopic examination for trichinæ will be required for all swine products.

The inspector in charge of the slaughtering and other establishments will issue a certificate of inspection for all carcasses of animals or food products which are to be exported into foreign countries, which certificate will cite the number of factory and the name of the owner, with date of inspection and the name of the consignee, and the country to which the same is to be exported. The certificate will also contain the numbers of the stamps attached to the articles to be exported.

After this no nation need be afraid of American beef or pork. Not the smallest germ of a trichina will be able to smuggle itself out of the country, apparently.

Rearing Peacocks.

There are pleasant old farmhouses where for generations brilliant birds with long trains parade in and out among the trees on the lawn, and screech in the most atrocious manner whenever—such is the belief—rain is approaching. The farm people here, with an eye to the beautiful, rear peacocks just for their gorgeous feathers.

There is no profit in these birds beyond their splendid tail feathers, which may sometimes be sold to fanciers for brushes and fans, yet the creatures are handsome enough to need no excuse for their rearing. In the days of the Roman emperors no great feast was perfect without its dish of peacocks' brains and tongues. Then there was profit in this kind of poultry raising, even though there were no incubators. But now we vote the flesh dry and tough and not fit to eat, and as to the brains and tongues, they would be as distasteful as the worms and snails some half civilized peoples are fond of. Yet the old Romans were a great nation.

PEACOCK.

The same treatment in general that the turkey receives is well suited to the peacock. The female lays no more than eighteen or twenty eggs in a season. Then she stops, producing only one brood a year. The peahen is not noted as a domestic creature, and it will be well to hatch and raise the young chicks under the care of a turkey mother. A high perch should be provided, as in the wild state the birds roost in trees. In winter the perches should be under shelter, as the peacock suffers somewhat from the rigors of our northern winter.

Grain, seeds, fruit, insects, etc., form the food, which is in most respects similar to that of the turkey. Barley is a favorite food for the peacock. The perfect train in all its splendor is not full grown till the peacock is three years old. The nest is built on the ground, among bushes and thick shrubs. Brilliant as the plumage of the domesticated peacock is, it is not as bright as that of these birds in the wild state in their native India. Millet is good to be added to the other grains that form their food. The female has no train and no beauty of any kind to recommend her.

Horses That Rub Their Tails.

Sometimes the presence of worms in the rectum is the cause. When these are present a white crust is noticeable on the lower part of the dual opening. An injection of two drams of turpentine in a gallon of soap suds will cause their removal. By far the most common cause of the trouble is overfeeding and lack of exercise. Let a horse once commence the habit from this cause and he will persist in the practice till the cause is removed. On this account a diet composed chiefly of bran and carrots, with

SEE HERE, CATTLE MEN.

What to Do This Spring in Preparation for the Boom.

There is a large shortage of cattle—a shortage which it will be difficult to cover, and there are but two ways to do it. The legitimate and permanent method is breeding, but cattle men will be slow to adopt this course. They are yet too badly demoralized to accept the change as permanent, and from breeding it seems a long road to results. This is true, but it is the road nevertheless. It is the only way in which the supply of cattle can be had to meet the demand, and it should be good breeding and good feeding. Good cattle will command long prices. It is now difficult to tell where prices will go, and I will not undertake to say, but I will venture this much, that there is a good ten years of prosperity ahead of us, and it is very doubtful whether the supply can meet or overtake the demand in ten years' time.

This shortage can be partially covered by better feeding, but cattle men will meet the opening spring without grain and with thin cattle.

All stock should be put on good grass. Sweet corn should be planted as early as possible, and this will be ready to feed in July. At the same time the evergreen corn should be planted, and it will follow the early variety with good ears and will last until field corn is ready. In this way steers that come to grass thin may be ready for market in later fall and early winter, and take well up to the top of the market; or they may have oil cake on grass from the start. The market will pay for it.

The English feeders are receiving large shipments of cotton seed from Egypt. Many of the American feeders are within reach of cotton seed and cotton seed cake.

The shipment of good breeding cows for slaughter should stop. Such, however, as are not good breeders should be sent off and only useful stock kept.

A statistical bureau should be organized to gather facts in reference to the cattle trade, that cattle men may understand the existing facts that have a bearing on their business. If this had been in operation for the last two years, or even for the last five years, we should not have the depression which we have gone through. Early steps should be taken to organize for this purpose.

The majority of cattle men are scattered and do not come in contact with each other so that they can keep posted. Could they know just how many cattle come to the leading markets of the world each week, and just how many go into consumption, how many go east, how many go west, and in what shape they go, and how many are exported to other countries in live cattle, dressed beef, in cans and salted, they would soon understand the conditions of trade.

If they could see what kind of cattle bring the top of the market and what kind take the bottom of the market, and should they compare notes and find that the steer that stands at the top cost no more than the one that goes to the bottom, they would then be reaching for the top place.

We ought to improve the coming opportunities and get upon a higher level. We can command the best of the world's markets, and in those markets have no competition.

In discussing these questions at the stock yards a few days since I was met with this assertion that there were a great many people who could not afford to buy the best beef; that they must take the poorer quality. I replied to this that the third and fourth rate pieces in a well bred and well fed steer were better than the best pieces in a scrub and poorly fed steer.—T. L. Miller in Breeders' Gazette.

Points of Interest.

The cattle men's time has come. But the turn should have been made two years ago, a man who has watched the western ranges thinks. Then thousands of good breeding cattle would have been saved and would have been in active service now.

Recollect, don't put your stock upon the spring pasture till it has made a good start.

More and more specialization becomes a factor of success in stock raising as elsewhere in this age. There must be horses for running, horses for trotting and horses for hauling heavy loads in cities. There are also the carriage horse and the saddle horse. The farmer who proposes to go into horse breeding must make up his mind which of these specialties will best "go" in his locality, and then proceed with all his powers of both hand and brain to rear those kinds. The labor of horses is now so diversified that a horse specially adapted to farm purposes will scarcely pay. The farmer who wishes to sell a few horses every year should select his breed with a view to city markets. A horse that is a fast walker, and at the same time can pull heavy loads, is the great desideratum for an ordinary draught animal. The Clydesdale fills these requirements. The horse for the very strongest and heaviest hauling of all is the Shire or Liverpool dock horse. It is a fact that either of these animals named will do farm work thoroughly. So will the Percheron, and the added advantage is that any of them will bring a high price in city markets at any time.

The model farm horse is a quick walker, one that can get over the ground rapidly as well as draw a good heavy load after him.

Don't overfeed your fowls. In the wild state even a chicken knows when it has had enough, and never overfeeds. But the civilized fowl has lost all its wild sense and has no domesticated gumption to take the place. Watch carefully at feeding time and see how much the birds will eat up clean with a relish, and you can tell how much to feed them.

It is an excellent plan to stir the chicken feed up among leaves or dry straw, so that the fowls will have to

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 27, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 23, 1891 viz:

Hathaway Yocom,

Homestead Entry No. 6601 for the sw¼ of sec¼ sec. 31 tp. 3 s, r 10 w, and Lots 2-3 and 4 of sec. 6 tp. 4s, r. 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz.

Andrew Rhoades of Hembree, Tillamook Co., Oregon Frederick Dawz, Davin Roads and William Booth of Woods, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

1-8 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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Seba Norton,

Homestead Entry No. 5589, for the n ½ of n e ¼ and n½ of n w¼ sec. 21 tp. 5s, r 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land. viz:

Thomas Foster, Frank Foster M A Bower and Frank Franklin, all of Meda P. O. Tillamook County, Oregon.

1-5 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 27, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 23, 1891, viz:

Solon Schiffmann,

Pre-emption D. S. No. 7557, for the w ½ n e ¼, and e½ nw¼ of sec. 15, tp 1s, r 8 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land:

A L Whitton, L McFee, J P Kane, and W Hlingsworth all of Tillamook P. O., Tillamook County, Oregon.

1-5 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 28, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 22, 1891, viz:

Joseph D. Gibbens,

Pre-emption D. S. No 6023, for the nw¼ of ne¼ and ne¼ of nw¼ of sec 13, and s½ of sw¼ of sec 12, tp. 2 s, r 8 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

J D Edwards, O D Boatman, E R Bales and D S Bales, all of Trask P. O., Tillamook County, Oregon.

1-5 J. T. Apperson, Register.

Miss L. J. RUGGLES Mrs. J. JOHNSON

Ruggles & Johnson,

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

Hats, Dress Trimmings and a General Assortment of Millinery Goods.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

D. A. FINDLEY,

—DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Drugs and Medicines.

Woods, - - - - - Oregon.

THE ARCADE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

Bowling Alley in Connection.

The best wines and liquors in the market.

Jons Davidson, Proprietor.

OLSEN'S BLOCK, TILLAMOOK, ORE.

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W. F. D. JONES, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

BEATTY'S ORGANS—Are the best. Write for catalogue. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

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THE Bravest 500 OF '61,

A Wonderful Book made from the records of the War Department.

COMPILED BY BVT. BRIG.-GEN. T. F. Rodenbough.

Of the 2,778,304 men enlisted in the Union Army and Navy, 1861-5, a little less than 500 were especially recognized by the War Dept., as coming under the Act of Congress, July 12, 1862, for distinguished bravery, which gave them the United States Medal of Honor.

Many of the stories, told by the heroes themselves, of how they won the high distinction, are extremely interesting. Then the records of these deeds are almost unknown to their countrymen, but lie buried in the pigeon holes of the War Dept., and in the recesses of their own breasts, seems astonishing.

This book must find a wide sale, for it is full of incidents that will interest every old soldier in the land, and our boys will glory in it. It is an 8vo volume of over 500 pages, with nearly 100 excellent illustrations, made specially for this work.

It reeks of its time and deserves a place in the library of all who would not altogether forget the glorious past.

AGENTS WANTED.

I want One Agent in every township or county. Any person, with this book, can make money

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 2, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook county at Tillamook, Oregon, on August 25, 1891, viz:

John J. Earl,

Homestead Entry, No. 6650, for n w ¼ of sec. 2, tp. 2 s, r 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz.

Henry Olds, Bat Ohara, Ben Ohara and D Tomlinson, all of Neiarts P. O. Tillamook Co., Oregon.

6-11 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, June 29, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on August 20, 1891, viz.

George Riefenberg.

Pre-emption D. S. No. 7520 for the s e ¼ of s e ¼ sec. 35, tp. 2 s, r 10 w. and lots 1 and e ½ of n e ¼ sec. 2 tp. 3 s, r 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Clarnee Tilden, A. S. Tilden, G. M. Means and John Bumgarner, all of Nestocton, P. O. Tillamook Co., Oregon.

6-11 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, June 29, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook county, at Tillamook, Oregon, on August 20, 1891, viz:

Clarence Tilden,

Pre-emption D. S. No. 7522 for the Lots 3 and 4, w½ of n w¼ sec 1, tp. 3, s, r 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

George Riefenberg, G. M. Means, N. Lesley and John Bumgarner, all of Nestocton, Tillamook County, Oregon.

6-11 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, June 29, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice o his intention to make final proof in support o his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on August 19, 1891, viz:

Frank Goyne,

Pre-emption D. S. No. 5843, for the s e ¼ of n e ¼, s ½ of s e ¼ and n e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 19, tp 2 s, r 9 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.

T. F. Harris, Mrs. S. E. Lee, Albert Harris and O. B. Lawrence all of Nestocton P. O. Tillamook Co., Oregon.

6-11 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, July 2, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on August 20, 1891, viz:

Zerelda E. Dunn,

Homestead Entry No. 6628, for the w ½ of s e ¼ of sec. 9, n w ¼ of n e ¼, n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec. 16, tp. 5 s, r 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

A M Upton and Fred Scherzinger of Orotown, Tillamook Co., Seba Norton Edward McGlenchy, of Meda, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

6-11 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Oregon City, Oregon, June 23, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on August 17 1891, viz:

A. Newman,

Homestead Entry No. 7351, for the s ½ of s e ¼ sec. 11, n ½ of n e ¼ sec. 14, tp. 1 s, r 8 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land under, Sec 2301 R. S.

M D Cavanaugh, W D Hilingsworth, F. Perry and J Gabrielson, all of Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon.

8-10 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., June 23, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on August 18, 1891, viz:

Andrew J. Heater,

Pre-emption D. S. No. 7139, for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec. 12, tp. 2 s, r 10 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

S Miller, M D Readiar, Henry Olds and Andrew Hansen, all of Tillamook, Tillamook county, Oregon.

5-10 J. T. Apperson, Register.

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

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, June 13, 1891.—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,"

Arthur Provost,

of Bay City, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his amended sworn statement No 7451, for the purchase of the n ½ of n e ¼, s e ¼ of n e ¼, and n e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec. 17, tp. 1 s, r 8 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 Thursday, the 17th day of September, 1891.

He names as witnesses:

W S Cone, and L Parker of Bay City, H Roberts and A M Hare, of Tillamook, Tillamook 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 23th day of September, 1891.

5-14 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE—SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

L. R. DAWSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
ALVIN PHELPS, Def't.

To Alvin Phelps, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled action by the first day of the first regular term of the Circuit Court above named, next ensuing after six weeks, successive publication of this summons towit the fourth Monday in August, 1891, or in default thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $20.8.78 and accruing interest from Jan. 21, 1891 at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and will take a further order for the sale of the following described real property heretofore attached in this action towit:

Beginning at a point 84 rods south and 27.89 rods east of ¼ sec. corner between sec. 18 & 19 tp. 4 S. R. 10 W. Willamette meridian, thence south 6 degrees 39 minutes east 20.00 rods, thence north 83 degrees 26 minutes east 8 rods, thence north 6 degrees 37 minutes west 20.00 rods, thence south 83 degrees 23 minutes west 8 rods to place of begining, lying wholly in sec. 18 Tp. 4 S. of R. 10 w in the town of Woods Tillamook Co., Oregon, and judgment for costs and disbursements of this action.

This summons being published by order of Hon. R. R. Boise Judge of said Court, dated May 13 1891.

Claude Thayer and Silvestone, Murphy & Brodie, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

The post-office at Tillamook will be open every day in the week from 9 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M., and on Sunday from 1 to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M. Mails close at 45 minutes past 7 P. M. Money order and registered business close at 5 o'clock P. M.

Sophia Severance, Post-mistress.

SUBSCRIBE for the TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT, the only newspaper in Tillamook county giving all the county news.

'Prince Bartlett'

Will make the season of 1891 at Jones Bro's livery stable in Tillamook.

DESCRIPTION.

PRINCE BARTLETT is a three-quarter Norman and one-quarter Morgan; Was sired by the celebrated imported stallion, Gambetta; dam, Nellie, was sired by a Norman horse and a full-blood Morgan mare.

TERMS.

For single service, $10, with privilege of season for $15. Insurance $20. Two or more mares at a liberal discount.

Two-thirds of service price will be received in farm produce.

For single service money is due at the time of service.

PREMIUMS.

For the best colt $30; for second best $20. Will buy best colt for $75 or $50 for second best. To be judged by disinterested parties.

JONES BROS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 28, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 21, 1891, viz:

Eugene M. Keyt,

Homestead Entry No. 8827 for the n e¼ of sec. 26 tp. 4 s, r 8 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, under sec. 2301 R. S. viz:

H Ward, G A Barton, Wm Thornton and Wm Carver, all of Trask P. O. Tillamook County, Oregon.

1-5 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 27, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 22, 1891, viz:

Joseph H. Whiting,

Homestead Entry No. 7928 for the w ½ of n w¼ sec. 17 and e½ of n e ¼, sec. 18 tp 1 s. r. 8w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

H D Rush, W B Smith and w D Illingworth of Tillamook, Tillamook county, Oregon, R Jackson of Netarts, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

1-5 J. T. Apperson, Register.

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

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, April 18, 1891.—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,"

Fred R. Beals,

of Tillamook, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2439, for the purchase of the n e ¼ of sec 34, tp 2 s, r 8 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 18th day of August, 1891. He names as witnesses: John Edwards, of Trask, Oregon, and C H Fress, Geo Pettit and C Thayer, 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 18th day of August 1891.

2-11 J. T. Apperson, Register.

TILLAMOOK LAUNDRY

Washing gathered and delivered every week. Work done on short notice when desired. Starched shirts 20cts each after June 1st.

Suits cleaned to order.

LESTER HART, - - PROPRIETOR.

LOUIS ROSSELET,

TAILOR,

Goods suits made to order. Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty.

SHOP IN CLAUDE THAYER HOUSE, WEST END.

COMMERCIAL FOUNTAIN PEN

Only 25cts. Post-paid.

The only cheap, reliable Fountain Pen made. Simple, durable, and everyone warranted.

Address the manufacturer,

W. R. Meserole, Springville, Pa.

FOR MEN ONLY! VIGOR OF MANHOOD For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and Nervous DEBILITY, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older Persons. Sealed Particulars FREE.