Have You Read The HEADLIGHT PREMIUM OFFERS?

Every Subscriber Gets a Premium.

How to Oil a Harness.

Take a harness to a room where you can unbuckle it and separate the parts completely. Wash each part well in lukewarm water to which has been added a little potash. Scrub well with brush until all grease and dust have been removed. Wash the pieces well under the hand until they become supple. It won't do to oil until the harness becomes so. Let the parts dry in a place where they will do so slowly. When just moist, oil. For this purpose use codliver oil, as it is the best for the purpose. Besides, if you use neatsfoot, the rats and mice are your enemies at once, while they will not touch a harness oiled with codliver oil. Give a good dose of oil to all parts, then hang up to dry. When dry rub well with a soft rag.

How to Make a Dainty Letter Opener.

Cut two pieces of sheet celluloid in dagger shape with curved blades. The whole should not be more than three or four inches long. The two may be glued together and some tiny design of flower or leaf sketched in sepia on the polished surface of the celluloid.

How to Keep Fish Fresh.

A method practiced in Europe is to clean the fish and sprinkle the interior with sugar, keeping the fish in a horizontal position so that the sugar may penetrate as much as possible. A tablespoonful of sugar is sufficient for a three pound fish. The flavor is thus preserved a long time and fish treated in this way before salting and smoking have a fine flavor.

How to Clean Jewelry Easily.

Every piece of plain jewelry, except a watch, can be cleaned by a simple washing with soap and warm water. They can be dried and brightened on a piece of chamois skin, or by being laid in a box of jeweler's sawdust. Pearls and turquoises cannot, of course, be treated in this way.

How to Clean Vessels Used to Hold Kerosene.

Wash the vessel with thin milk of lime, which forms a new compound with the kerosene and removes every trace of it. By a second application, adding a little chloride of lime and allowing the mixture to stand in the vessel an hour, every trace of the kerosene odor will be removed.

How to Bleach Wax.

Slice ordinary beeswax into thin flakes, lay them on sacking of coarse cloth and in sunshine, turn occasionally and sprinkle with soft water unless there is dew enough. In four weeks it will be pure white.

How to Polish Shells.

When shells become dry they often lose their luster. To restore it wash them in water in which a little gum arabic has been dissolved, or with the white of an egg. If the shells have a dull, thick skin, it can be removed by soaking in warm water and rubbing with a brush, or, if very adhesive, by the use of a little nitric acid in the water. Use the latter with care, as it may destroy the luster of the shell under the skin.

How to Arrange Peacock Feathers.

Peacock feathers in a vase are the despair of the uninitiated, for they will fall over or slide into any position but where you placed them. Try partially filling your vase or jar with sand or sawdust, and see if the peacock feather stems will not "stay put." Easy enough, isn't it, when you know how?

How to Test Honey.

If adulterated with molasses, the dark color will indicate it, and many can detect it by the taste. If with potato sugar sirup, that will be shown by boiling a sample for a short time in water containing 2 or 3 per cent. of caustic potassa. If the liquid remains colorless the honey is pure, but if it turns brown it contains the potato sugar sirup. If there is wheat flour in the honey (and it is sometimes used to increase the amount), it will become very liquid when heated and solid and tough on cooling.

How to Cure Chapped Hands.

Mix one ounce of glycerin, one ounce of rosewater and ten drops of carbolic acid. Bathe the chapped parts occasionally, especially at night. It will cure and prevent chapping and whiten the skin.

How to Remove Old Wall Paper.

Fasten the doors and windows closely and set a large vessel of hot water in the room for a few minutes. In a large room it is well to add boiling water two or three times. The paper will be moistened and come off much easier and more evenly. The woodwork can also be cleaned much more easily while damp.

How to Make Chewing Gum.

Take of prepared balsam of tolu two ounces, white sugar one ounce and oatmeal three ounces. Soften the gum in a water bath till it is workable, then work in the other ingredients and roll in finely powdered sugar in sticks to suit.

How to Make Cheap and Quick Kindlings.

Dip corncobs for about one minute in a mixture of sixty parts resin and forty parts tar, melted together. Dry in hot sunshine or oven.

How to Tell Fresh Eggs.

To ascertain whether an egg is good or bad hold it up to the light. If it is good it is transparent; if bad, opaque.

How to Pickle Neat Red.

Mix brown sugar, [illegible]

PUBLIC ROAD BUILDING.

How Good Highways May Be Made Very Cheaply.

Talking to Mr. William Hafter, of Maryland, who has been building roads between Baltimore and the upper Potomac, he gave me the following information:

The latest thing is a road grader drawn by six horses, which excavates, fills holes and makes in general the grade conformation of your road; it does the work of about forty men, and men who work on roads require some competition of this kind, especially when the politicians control the roads. The best machine of this kind is made at an obscure town in Pennsylvania and costs $300 to $600. Counties are procuring the machines, which are especially effective for regrading old roads and opening new roads. Of course they will not pull out stumps nor go through solid rock, but you can dispense with many a cart and horse and wheelbarrow with such a machine.

I have recently been making a turnpike about six miles long from a little village called Downsville to Hagerstown, the usual discouragements of men of public spirit came from men of that surly, gossiping class of neighbors who would rather smile at your failure than see you help the community. Sometimes we could not get enough persons to undertake to do anything; we had too many directors—twelve—and therefore were required to have seven for a quorum; seven directors are plenty, and you can often get four men together when it would be impossible to get seven. The want of public spirit is painfully visible in old states like ours, especially in the old German parts, where money and greed are the animating principles. Still, by perseverance, we got our road through, and so will those who work much and wait a very little. In our part of the country we have limestone, but have to haul it half a mile to a mile, and sometimes longer than that, from the quarry; limestone makes a road which quickly crushes, but has to be replenished more often than harder stone roads. The common mountain sandstone, or even flint, will make a good road in time, and it will wear long.

To make a cheap road I prescribe as follows: Raise the middle of the road six inches above the grade level; make your roadbed sixteen feet wide, so that heavy teams can get past; break your stone so that it will pass through a 2½-inch ring; put six inches above the line in the middle and sixteen inches below the horizontal line, and thus the average of your broken stone will be about 10½ inches; this will spread three feet on either side by travel, making your road finally twenty-two feet wide. Stone ought to be broken and computed by the perch or rod, namely, a pile 16½ feet long, 4 feet high and 4½ feet wide; in our example it has cost thirty cents to quarry this stone, fifteen cents to haul and twenty-five cents to break it per perch, or seventy cents per perch.

In a rock country it ought not to cost more than twenty-five to thirty cents to get the stone on the road; 82½ perches of stone will make 160 feet of road 15 feet wide and 10½ inches thick. It will take, therefore, about 2,800 perches to the mile, and suppose you get much of this at thirty cents to deliver the stone and twenty-five cents to break it, or fifty-five cents for a road favorably situated toward stone. With 2,800 perches to the mile, at fifty-five cents, the cost will be $1,540 to the mile. You must add to this about $100 to grade the mile. This includes taking the rocks out of the road, which are afterward used and broken upon it. It pays to use these stones in every case that I have found. You must grade them six inches high at the center, and then you begin the stone. By passing the rake over the top you can grade the ground well enough, generally speaking.

As to breaks in the road which are used in this part of the country to run the water off without underneath drains, it is still the cheapest to pass the water across the road top, and I suggest that you make these breaks about fifteen to eighteen feet long, so that your wagon need not be thrown violently against the opposite bank. In some cases it is best to pass the water under the road, and the cheapest way to do this is by boards, suppose you have your gutter twenty-two feet wide, made of 2-inch planks at 2½ cents a foot, it will cost you perhaps five dollars apiece for each of these gutters. They can be made, however, out of the rough stone at a little more expense. The trouble about underneath gutters is that they fill up, unless you make them wide enough for somebody to go in and clean them out.

Persons who build roads ought not to pay more than twenty-five cents per perch to break stone; one man with a ring hammer, finding his own hammer, which costs him seventy-five cents perhaps, can break from four to six perches a day and thus make his dollar or more, according to his industry. They ought to break the stone sitting down; they can do it much faster in that way than by standing up over it. To break rock on the road into large stones a ten pound sledge is big enough.—Cath in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Do You Know These Things?

If you are a farmer read this: Do you know that every time you haul a load over the bad roads in your vicinity that your horses have to devote more than half their power to overcoming the obstacles of sand or mud, and that only a small portion of their pulling force is devoted to drawing the load itself? Do you know that your taxes would be practically no higher than they are now if the roads in your county were intelligently improved with broken stone? Do you know that in every locality where roads have been improved land values have increased from 25 per cent. to 200 per cent.?

The state of Pennsylvania has roads far better than the average and yet [illegible]

FAITH IN MILK TEST TUBES.

Confidence in the Fat Valuations Registered by the Milk Tester.

Probably the most significant feature of the recent meeting of the committee of twenty-one of the Columbian Dairy association and the representatives of various cattle breeders' associations was the strength of sentiment in favor of chemical analysis of milk and the heartiness of the indorsement given the Babcock test as a cheap, quick, easily operated and altogether reliable means of determining the butter value of milk. The Jersey men alone held out for the churn as the court of first and last resort in calculating the butter capacity of a cow, but they were also in favor of the corroborating testimony of the chemist.

The conditions of the prolonged test at the World's fair—which have been rather indefinitely outlined at present—are such as to render the use of the churn out of the question and to compel a resort to the chemist's tubes for fat valuation, and this being the case it is especially gratifying to note the confidence born of extended experience which was manifested by practical factorymen in the accuracy of this means of milk testing. It was stated that those patrons who were at first violently opposed to the innovation of receiving pay for their milk on the basis of its actual content of butter fat as determined by the Babcock test have on trial become the most steadfast converts to the system.

We may be very sure that this change has not been brought about without evidence of the most convincing character. In many cases the farmers tested the milk tester by now watering their milk and again adding cream to it, and every time the tubes registered infallibly the attempted deceit. Such tests were calculated to convince the most skeptical, and the consequence is that thousands of patrons the country over are receiving pay from butter and cheese factories on the actual value of the milk which they deliver instead of, as formerly, receiving compensation on the basis of the average or pooled value of the total amount of milk delivered to the factory.

The possibilities of improvement in the character of our dairy herds opened up by this simple means of testing milk are almost immeasurable; nay, more, the necessity of weeding out with this easy means at hand for determining the value of the product of each cow is fairly imperative. The thin milkers can no longer escape detection on account of an average richness of the herd's milk raised by the product of the rich milkers. Every tub will have to stand on its own bottom, and this will mean plenty of old cow beef for the butcher. It also means butter cows to the front.—Breeders' Gazette.

Rapid Milking.

Many agricultural writers advise milking rapidly as necessary to obtain the largest flow of milk. In this there is only a partial truth. Generally those who milk rapidly do so because of long experience. It is something in which skill is acquired by constant practice, and the milker must learn to do the work well and thoroughly, and to so handle the udder and teats as not to give pain to the animal, and when one has done that he may strive to increase the speed.

However, let two milkers who have long milked the same cows, one milking much more rapidly than the other, change cows, and it will be found in most cases that both lots of cows will shrink in their milk. The unaccustomed touch annoys the animal to such an extent that she does not "give down" her milk. Either it is not secreted, or she possesses the power of holding it back to the extent of lessening her milk production several pounds in a day. Probably it is the former, upon the same principle that one secretes more saliva when eating food that is highly relished than when eating that which does not taste right.

The injunction to milk rapidly, however, may have done injury in many cases by causing those who were unused to the business to exert unnecessary strength in pressing the teats or against the udder to force a giving down, which caused pain to the animal, and by so doing defeated its own purpose, as it checked the secretion. In some cases there is no doubt that this vigorous squeezing and pulling has been the cause of breaking some of the minute blood vessels, and causing bloody milk, and in more cases it has produced an inflammation of the udder that resulted in garget or ropy milk.

The motto for the milkyard should be, handle all cows gently and quietly, so that they will not dislike the handling, and when milking, after brushing and washing the udder to remove all dirt that might drop in the pail, milk steadily without pausing as long as the flow is kept up, and without the use of any more force than is needed to keep up the stream to the full capacity of the orifice in the teat.—American Cultivator.

Milk Powder.

It is asserted by a California paper that a Swiss savant has made a discovery which seems almost to reverse known natural laws. He reduces milk to a dry powder in such a manner that by the addition of water it at once assumes all its natural properties. It is claimed that milk in this form is much better than canned or condensed milk for one reason—it has no sugar in it.

A special committee of five from the American Jersey Cattle club will superintend the competitive tests of better [illegible]

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Current Selections from History's Broad Page.

October 18.

The Roman Catholic church celebrates this day as the festival of St. Luke.

1552—Matthew Henry, commentator, born at Broad Oak, England; died 1714.
1663—Prince Eugene of Savoy, colleague of Marlborough and famous imperial general, born; died 1736.
1744—Sarah Jennings (Churchill), famous as Duchess of Marlborough, died; born 1657.
1748—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle put an end to the Seven Years' War (war of the Austrian succession).
1826—Drawing of the last state lottery in England.
1831—Helen Maria Fiske (Hunt-Jackson), best known as Helen Hunt ("H. H."), born in Amherst, Mass.; died 1885.
1892—Thomas Brackett Reed, speaker Fifty-first congress, born in Portland, Me.
1835—Lord Palmerston (Henry J. Temple) died; born 1784.

October 19.

1216—King John of England died.
1605—Sir Thomas Browne, antiquary and philosopher, born.
1609—Jacobus Arminius (Harmanzen) died; born 1560; he maintained the freedom of the will—hence the "Arminians."
1745—Jonathan (Dean) Swift died in Dublin; born there 1667.
1781—Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.
1806—Henry Kirke White, youthful poet, died; born 1785.
1819—John Nicholas Genin, inventor of the "Kossuth hat" and "Bloomer costume," born in New York city; paid $225 for first seat at Jenny Lind's concert; died 1878.
1823—Francis J. Talma, famous French tragedian, died; born 1763.
1864—Battle of Cedar Creek, or Middletown, Va.; General Jubal Early surprised and completely defeated the Federals under General Crook. "Sheridan's ride:" he reformed the Federals and defeated Early.
1868—Ex-President Salomon, of Hayti, died in Paris, born 1816.

October 20.

PALMERSTON.

1632—Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's, born, died 1723.
1784—Viscount Palmerston (Henry John Temple), British statesman, born; died 1865.
1825—Marshal Jewell, postmaster general, born in Winchester, N. H.; died 1883.
1862—Minor battles at Auxvois River and Marshfield, Mo.
1863—Longstreet's advance surprised Colonel Woolford and 3,000 cavalry at Philadelphia, Tenn.; Woolford cut his way out, beginning of the siege of Knoxville.
1871—Charles Babbage, famous mathematician and inventor of a calculating machine, died in London, aged 79.
1888—R. M. Pulsifer, of the Boston Herald, died at Newton, Mass.
1890—Captain Richard Francis Burton, famous English traveler and scholar, died, aged 69; he penetrated to the "holy places" in Mecca and Medina, disguised as a wandering dervish.

October 21.

In the Roman Catholic calendar this day is the festival of St. Ursula and her army of virgins, who were murdered by the Huns about 451.

COLERIDGE.

1558—Julius Cæsar Scaliger, Italian scholar and critic, died, born 1484.
1763—George Colman, Jr., dramatist and humorous writer, born; died 1836.
1771—Tobias George Smollet, novelist, author of "Roderick Random," died; born 1721.
1772—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, author, born in Devonshire; died 1834.
1788—George Combe, phrenologist, author of "Constitution of Man," born; died 1858.
1805—Battle of Trafalgar and great British victory; Admiral Horatio Nelson was killed.
1817—John Philpot Curran, Irish lawyer and patriot, died; born 1750.
1861—Battle of Ball's Bluff and bloody repulse of the Federals; Colonel Edward Baker and nearly 300 others were killed; over 700 wounded and prisoners; Edward Dickinson Baker was born in London, England, Feb. 24, 1811.
1864—Battle of Little Blue, Mo.; in the morning the Federals were defeated; afternoon they defeated Price.

October 22.

LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.

741—Charles Martel, who stopped the Saracen advance into Europe, died.
940—Athelstan, the first who took the title "King of the English," died at Gloucester, born 895; grandson of Alfred the Great.
1618—Aurungzebe, the last and greatest of the "Great Moguls," born; died 1707; his reign was contemporary with those of Oliver Cromwell and the parliament, Charles II, James II, William and Mary and Queen Anne, and he ruled more people than any other monarch.
1707—Sir Cloudesley Shovel, British admiral, died.
1821—Collis Potter Huntington, railroad builder and capitalist, born in Harwinton, Conn.
1832—Leopold Damrosch, eminent musician, born in Posen, Prussia; died 1885.
1844—Sarah Bernhardt, actress, born.
1862—Battle of Pocotaligo, or Yemassee, S. C.; the Federals retreated with slight loss.
1864—General Pleasonton drove General Price from Independence, Mo.
1871—Sir Roderick Murchison, traveler and scientist, died in London, aged 80.

October 23.

LORD JEFFREY.

524—Boethius, author of "The Consolations of Philosophy," beheaded by order of King Theodoric.
1641—Uprising of the Irish against the English occupation; frightful massacres followed, and Cromwell confiscated four-fifths of the land of Ireland.
1642—Battle of Edgehill, the first between Charles I and the Parliamentarians; the latter retreated.
1773—Francis Lord Jeffrey, eminent critic and chief founder of the Edinburgh Review, born at Edinburgh; died 1850; he fought a duel with Tom Moore and had a savage controversy with Byron, but became reconciled to both.
1864—The militia of Kansas and Missouri and a squad of regular cavalry fought Price's rear guard at Westport, Mo.
1874—Commander Austin Pendergast, of the receiving ship Potomac, died; also Commodore William Inman, who was famous in 1859-61 for having taken 3,000 negroes from slavers and returned them to their homes.

October 24.

1537—Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII and mother of Edward VI, died; born 1510.
1601—Tycho Brahe, famous astronomer, died.
1648—The treaty of Westphalia put an end to the Thirty Years' War, which had destroyed more than half the population of Germany.
1765—Sir James Mackintosh, politician and writer, born near Inverness, Scotland; [illegible]

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Current Selections from History's Broad Page.

October 25.

322 B. C.—Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator and patriot, killed himself by poison in the temple of Neptune, on the island of Kalaurea.
1154—King Stephen of England died, after a troubled reign of nineteen years.
1400—Geoffrey Chaucer, poet, died.
1415—Battle of Agincourt; Henry V of England with 15,000 men defeated the French with 50,000, the latter losing 10,000 men to the former's only about 700—all due to the superiority of the English archers.
1764—William Hogarth, the famous painter and engraver, died.
1760—George II of England died.
1861—First through message on the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph, Judge Stephen Field to Abraham Lincoln; it was followed immediately by announcement of the death of Colonel Edward Baker, whereupon the celebration in San Francisco was stopped and the city dressed in mourning.
1871—Field Marshal Ludwig Benedik, commander of the Austrian army at Sadowa, died at Gratz, in Styria.

October 26.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.

1321—Ismail Ibn Ali Abulfida, Mohammedan warrior, ruler and historian, died; born 1273 at Damascus.
1694—Samuel Puffendorf, eminent jurist, died.
1751—Dr. Philip Dodridge, commentator and religious writer, died; born 1702.
1759—George James Danton, the giant of the French revolution, born at Arcis-sur-Aube; guillotined at Paris April 5, 1794.
1809—Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke, famous field marshal of Germany, born in Mecklenburg; died 1891.
1833—Adelaide Phillips, singer, born in Stratford-on-Avon; died 1882.
1861—Battle of Romney, W. Va.; Federal General Kelly defeated and dispersed Confederate militia.
1864—Confederate General Hood invested Decatur, Ala.; it was desperately defended by General Gordon Granger, and on the third day Hood abandoned the siege.
1871—Thomas Ewing, ex-Senator from Ohio and cabinet officer at various periods, died at Lancaster, O., aged 82. Major General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, died at Nice, Italy; born 1805.
1888—Political riot in Paris; 20 Boulangists seriously wounded.

October 27.

43 B. C.—Marcus Junius Brutus, one of the assassins of Julius Cæsar, after being defeated at Philippi, killed himself.
1553—Michael Servetus burned at Geneva for denying the Trinity.
1728—Captain James Cook born at Marton, Yorkshire; killed at Sandwich Islands, Feb. 14, 1779.
1837—Whitelaw Reid, editor and minister to France, born near Xenia, O.
1858—Mme. Ida Pfeiffer, celebrated traveler, died.
1861—Cavalry battle at Spring Hill, Mo.
1864—Daring exploit of Lieutenant Cushing, planting a torpedo which destroyed the Confederate ram Albemarle in the Roanoke.
1868—Charles Thomas Longley, archbishop of Canterbury, died.
1889—The Duke of Sparta, crown prince of Greece, married at Athens to the Princess Sophie of Germany; earthquakes in Italy and Turkey.

October 28.

312—Maxentius, Roman emperor, drowned in the Tiber, which made way for Constantine to become emperor.
900—Alfred the Great, Saxon king of England, died.
1467—Desiderius Erasmus, eminent scholar and very conservative reformer, died.
1704—John Locke, philosopher, died.
1775—Battle of White Plains; the Americans retreated with loss of 180, the British loss being 229, chiefly wounded.
1842—Anna Elizabeth Dickinson, orator, author and actress, born in Philadelphia.
1862—Minor battles at Cross Hollows, Ark.; Clarkson, Mo., and Williamsburg, Ky.
1886—Bartholdi statue unveiled in New York harbor.
1890—Popular uprising in Ticino and Freyburg, Switzerland; no permanent changes.

October 29.

JOHN KEATS.

1618—Sir Walter Raleigh, statesman, courtier and navigator, beheaded at Old Palace yard, Westminster; born 1552.
1656—Edmund Halley, famous astronomer, born near London; died 1742.
1740—James Boswell, biographer of Dr. Johnson, born in Edinburgh; died 1795.
1796—John Keats, the "boyish poet," born in London; died 1821.
1828—Thomas Francis Bayard, statesman, born in Wilmington, Del.
1842—Allan Cunningham, Scottish author, poet and editor of Burns, died; born 1785.
1853—Battle of Cherokee Station, Ala.
1874—John Laird, famous shipbuilder, died.
1875—Hon. Amasa Walker, political economist, died in North Brookfield, Mass.; born 1799; his son, Francis Amasa, is eminent in the same line.
1885—General George Brinton McClellan died at Orange, N. J.; born 1826.
1889—Strike of 5,000 miners in Belgium, with serious social and political complications.

October 30.

GAMBETTA.

130—Antinous, favorite of the Emperor Hadrian, drowned in the Nile.
1735—John Adams, second president, born; died July 4, 1826.
1816—Henry Laurens Dawes, statesman, born in Cumminington, Mass.
1823—Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the power loom, died.
1829—Roscoe Conkling, statesman and lawyer, born in Albany; died 1888.
1838—Leon Gambetta, French statesman, born at Cahors, France.
1862—General Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, astronomer and soldier, died at Beaufort, S. C.; born, 1809.
1331—Last entry in the diary of De Long, whose corpse was found near the mouth of the Lena, Siberia, and therefore assumed as the date of his death.
1890—The great sugar trust incorporated in New Jersey as the "American Sugar Refining company," with a capital of $50,000,000.

October 31.

Nov. 1 being All Saints' Day, the preceding evening is All Hallow eve. About 25 B. C., Marcus Agrippa built a temple for "All the Gods," and in the Seventh century it was purified and dedicated to "All the Saints."

1448—John Palæologus, the last Greek emperor before the coming in of the Turks, died; his successor, Constantine XIII, was slain in the capture of Constantinople.
1635—John Bradshaw, president of the court which condemned Charles I, died; born 1620.
1792—Victor Amadeus, first king of Sardinia, died.
1880—Richard Heber Newton, D. D., radical preacher, born in Philadelphia.
1864—Nevada formally admitted into the Union with the least population of any new state; Plymouth, N. C., captured by a Federal squadron under Commodore Macomb.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

APPOINTMENTS TILLAMOOK, CIRCUIT M. E CHURCH SOUTH.

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

REV. C. W. CROSS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Preaching by the Pastor at 7:30 P. M., the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays of each month.

Preaching, bible reading or prayer at 11 A. M. on same dates as above.

Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

G. W. RICHARDSON, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
BAY CITY.

Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

REV. J. A. HANNA, Pastor.

CLUBBING LIST.

HEADLIGHT and Toledo Blade	1 year	$2.15
" Weekly Call (S. F.)	"	$1.85
" Weekly Examiner	"	$2.50
" Century Magazine	"	$5.00
" Detroit Free Press	"	$2.00
" Judge's Monthly Magazine	"	$2.00

Cash in advance for one year is required.

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

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 27, 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,"

Anton Giebisch,

of Bay City, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2471, for the purchase of the s w ¼ of section 8, in township 2 south, range 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 Wednesday, the 23rd day of December, 1891.

He names as witnesses:

C C Babbidge, H J Hewett, Robert Ford and Henry Hayes all of Bay City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of December, 1891.

19-24 J. T. Apperson, Register.

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Robert Ford,

of Bay City, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2466, for the purchase of the s ½ of s w ¼ and s ½ of s e ¼ of sec. 5, 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 22nd day of Dec., 1891.

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J. T. Apperson, Register.

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

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Aug. 27, 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,"

John Giebisch,

of Bay City, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2470, for the purchase of the s e ¼ of section 8, in township 2 south, range 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 Wednesday, the 23rd day of Dec., 1891.

He names as witnesses:

C C Babbidge, A Giebisch, Robert Ford and Henry Hayes, all of Bay City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of Dec., 189-.

19-28 J. T. Apperson, Register.

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

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Aug. 27, 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,"

Claremont C. Babbidge,

of Bay City, County of Tillamook, State, of Oregon has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2469, for the purchase of the n e ¼ of sec' 8, 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 Wednesday, the 23rd day of December 1891. He names as witnesses:

John Giebisch, Anton Giebisch, Robert Ford and Henry Hayes, all of Bay City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of December 1891.

19-28 J. T. Apperson, Register.

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

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Henry Hayes,

of Bay City, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2467, for the purchase of the s e ¼ of s w ¼, and s w ¼ s e ¼, sec. 6; n e ¼ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec. 7, 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 22nd day of December, 1891.

He names as witnesses:

C C Babbidge, H J Hewett, Robert Ford and A Giebisch, all of Bay City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of December, 1891.

19-28 J. T. Apperson, Register.

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

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Henry J. Hewett,

of Bay City, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2468, for the purchase of the n w ¼ of sec 8, 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 22nd day of Dec., 1891. He names as witnesses:

PROMPT, PROGRESSIVE, POPULAR

Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND.

Head Office, 33 Washington Street, Portland.

The Leading Home Company.

J. LOEWENBERG, President. H. M. GRANT, Sec. and Manager.

R. R. HAYS, Local Agent, TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

WOULD RATHER BE WITHOUT BREAD.

BISHOP'S RESIDENCE, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7, 1889.

The Rev. J. Kosshiel of above place writes: I have suffered a great deal, and whenever I feel now a nervous attack coming, I take a dose of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and feel relieved. I think a great deal of it, and would rather be without bread than without the Tonic.

TONAWANDA, ERIE CO., N. Y., Feb. 1890.

My daughter had fits from fright since 17 years, sometimes 3 to 4 attacks within 24 hours without any warning; during these spells her hands would be cramped toward the inside of her hands, her mouth be drawn sideways, her neck would swell up, and her face assumed a bluish color; this would last from 10 to 15 minutes; after that she slept, was drowsy for about 2 hours. We tried many remedies without any improvement, but 6 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured her at last. We therefore recommend this remedy to all sufferers. JOHN EDER.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle, 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail, Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

D. A. FINDLEY,

—DEALER IN—

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

Woods, - - - - - Oregon.

CHAS. CHATTERTON.

LOCATOR.

Parties located on Homesteads or Timber claims.

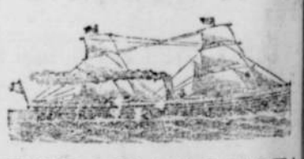
Trask River, Near Tillamook

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.



THE STR. AUGUSTA

Will make regular trips, the weather permitting, from

TILLAMOOK TO ASTORIA AND PORTLAND

For Freight rates or Passage, apply to

P. SCHRADER, Master.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that J. S. Elliott Executor of the last will and Testament of E. F. Coleman Deceased, filed his final account with the Estate of said deceased in the County Court of the state of Oregon for the county of Tillamook and that Tuesday the 3rd day of November 1891, at 10 oclock A. M. at the court house in said county has been fixed by said court as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof.

September 28th 1891

I. T. Maulsby, Atty for Estate | J. S. Elliott, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of E. F. Coleman, Deceased

19-2

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Oct. 1, 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 Clerk of Tillamook County at Tillamook, Oregon, on Nov. 20 1891, viz:

Albert S. Tilden,

Homestead Entry No. 8966, for the lots 3, 4, and 6 of sec. 7, tp. 3 s, r 10 w.

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

George Means, George Reitenberg, John Bungarner and J N Lesley all of Nestorca Tillamook county, Oregon.

20-25 J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, Oct. 8, 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 Nov. 28, 1891, viz:

Theodore Kingsley.

Pre-emption D. S. No. 6222, for the n ½ of s w ¼ s e ¼ of n w ¼ of sec 20, and s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 17, tp. 2, s