



How to Prevent Crust in a Teakettle. as soon as it is well covered with crust.

How to Be Healthy, Wealthy and Wise. Before the days of good lamps, illumi- mand for labor, and at high rates of nating gas and the electric light there was much truth in the old rhyme which enjoined man to be very economical of daylight, but nowadays one can be depression the statistics show that imhealthy, wealthy and wise without im- migration has fallen off largely. the habits of the barnyard itating fowl. Outdoor exercise taken in modera-tion, temperance in eating and drinking, and sleeping, for that matter, too, are great contributors to health. Wealth can only be attained by fixedness of purpose. Let a man decide that which he wishes to do and adhere to it, and if he be not a fool in his choice, he will be pretty sure to get wealth. Having the ability to get wealth in such a legitimate the aid of, the 15,000,000 of foreigners way he will need no rule for acquiring who have come to our shores in the last wisdom-wisdom will come of its own accord; and without health neither wis- and at a much greater rate per capita dom nor a fixed purpose will avail much, though any observer can mention nota-though any observer can mention notable exceptions to this rule. But we should all strive for the whole three, for of Castle Garden swing inward. They Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, do not swing outward to any American Lie in three words-health, peace and com-laborer seeking a better country than

How to Take Care of Goldfish.

said to be caused by one of three thingsbad water, handling the fish or starva-tion. The water should be kept as clear as crystal, a fresh supply being poured in each day after most of the other is the fish to clean the globe do not handle them, but use a net made of mosquito aetting. For food use anything they will eat and as much as they will con-sume, including worms, meat, fish spawn, flies and bits of bread. A little watching will enable one to know whether the to the extent of \$50,000,000. But not fish are in good condition or not.

How to Clean Matting.

salt water or sprinkle it with Indian ceased to be paupers and have now be meal, and then sweep thoroughly.

How to Make Paper Comforters. Fasten two layers of soft paper or newspaper between two sheets of cheap calico or cheesecloth. This will make a warm and very light coverlet for winter

How to Keep a Pipe Sweet.

A pipe should not be smoked too con-

INCREASED IMMIGRATION.

Vhy It Is and What It Means to This Country.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that our immigration was much larger last year than the preceding year, and bewails the fact as if our working men were being crowded out by the newcomers.

It is true that the immigration of the last fiscal year showed an increase of 104,277, and what greater argument Keep an oyster shell in it, changing it could be presented showing the value of our last tariff law? The workmen of other countries have been quick to see that there would be an increased defor country dwellers. wages. It is the same old story over 'The worst difficulty about rural life is again that we have witnessed for many not the distance that separates one habiyears. During every period of industrial tation from another; it is the fact that this distance to be traversed is a barrier

during certain seasons of the year, al-While on the other hand, during every most as impassable as a mountain range period of industrial activity and comor a swollen torrent. Farmers, as a mercial prosperity, we find the number rule, are well supplied with vehicles and of alien passengers arriving in the United horses. They are not wedded to a life States numbered 122,873; during 1873 the number had increased to 473,141 even better than other folks. They find Again in 1878, a period of industrial dethese denied to them by the condition of pression, immigration had decreased to the country roads during a large portion 157,776; while in 1882 it had gone up to the east and south, where the soil changes, under the influence of rainfall, century, our wealth goes on increasing, to a tenacious mud that practically negatives all locomotion. But even here there is a considerable portion of the "One fact is enough for me. The gates miles is anything but a pleasant underated communities there are fully six laborer seeking a better country than months when neighborhood intercourse his. These men who have toiled at wages in other lands that barely sus-Poor results in the care of goldfish are tained life and opened no avenue of who decides to try country life in the promise to them or their children, know United States.

good land of hope as well as the swallow knows the land of summer." Statistics show that the foreigner consumes but \$4.42 worth of our agricultural share of his fondness for long walks and poured out. When necessary to remove produce, while every workman in this country consumes over \$90 worth. If, therefore, the 555,456 immigrants of last year had remained at home they would have consumed only about \$2,455,116 worth of American produce, while as it is now our farmers' market is increased eler finds everywhere the same beautialone will they benefit the farmer; the ful, even surface for driving, equal in for about four weeks all the county roads tailor, the shoemaker, the hatter and many others all receive their share of superior macadam. Over this the heavy Wash it with a cloth wrung out of their now ample wages. They have English carriages, which a horse could hardly move in this country, bowl mercome American freemen. Many will soon own their own houses, which will be comfortably and nicely furnished: their children will be well clothed and well educated; their wives will no longer the ideal highway stretches its glistening drag the plow and work in the mine, and length, free from mud or stones or dust the little savings bank around the corner will show at the end of each year an in- at all seasons of the year. It is small creased amount laid aside for a rainy day. wonder that people love the country, standing practically idle. A bad road,

and that short distances do not deter As Colonel Ingersoll has so happily put it: "We have taken the failures of other them or compel them to live secluded tinuously. When a bowlful of tobacco countries; we have taken the men who where the facilities for travel are such ers of your county, but to the farmers of has been burned up the pipe should be could not succeed in England; we have as these. taken apart, the bowl cleaned, the stem taken the men who have been robbed and swabbod ont with a straw or wire and tramped upon-we have taken them into try roads of Great Britain and those of over forty inches per year. The dirt road the joints wiped free of nicotine. If this country, and the second generation the United States is rather one of intelli- absorbs these forty old inches of water. hovels and hats into palaces; out of their on, he sees to it that it has constant atpaupers we have made patriotic, splen-

THE GOSPEL OF GOOD ROADS.

They Isolate the Farmer and ire an A Book by Isaac B. Potter Which Is Full of Important Things.

A pamphlet has recently been issued The St. Paul Pioneer Press, in reviewing an article in The Forum by John from New York which in its sixty-four Wesley Bookwalter, says: "While Mr. pages gives the farmers of the United Bookwalter is right in ascribing much of States more good advice than they ever the tendency of population to move from received through so small a medium bethe country to the city to the isolation of fore. It is titled "The Gospel of Good farm life, and while his plan of having Roads," and Isaac B. Potter is the author form lands so surveyed that there would be a village in the center of each section of it. In it Mr. Potter shows in a clear where all the families might live has ex- and conclusive way, with the use of very cellent features, we think that he has few statistics and without once becomscarcely given due weight to the evil ing prosy or uninteresting, that in the effects of our country roads in creating improvement of country roads lies the and enforcing almost absolute seclusion

OUR COUNTRY ROADS.

Enormous Waste of Money.

key to the "agricultural problem"-the key that will open the vault in which is hid prosperity for the farmer. One plan which Mr. Potter has used to Punch. make his arguments convincing is very effective. It consists of a series of engravings reproduced directly from photographs and showing the vast contrast between our American roads with their mudholes and ruts and the smooth, of solitude, but love cheer and sociability hard, broken stone highways of European countries. He has had the camera snapped on American farmers at times when their teams have been stuck in the of the year. This is less marked in our mud with but small loads, and has then, prairie country than it is in sections at by way of an offset, procured pictures of European farmers hauling enormous cargoes over their good roads while their horses are apparently putting forth scarcely any effort.

Perhaps the best way to show what year when a drive of from three to ten Mr. Potter's arguments are is to quote from them. In one place he talks to the taking. In the most unfavorably situ- farmers like this:

"You will agree with me that your roads are bad. You may not know that is denied to all but pedestrians. This is they are the very worst in the world. the great sacrifice which he must make but you have never seen or heard of worse ones; nor, alas, perhaps of better. You live on the main road in an impor-"It is hardly doubtful that a large share tant county. I saw you one day last of the average Englishman's passion for spring trying to drive your best horse residing in the country, and a still larger through the pasty depths of that mysterious streak of public territory, and rides, is due to the fact that he does not while the patient beast was pulling the know what a poor road is. Such a high- harness in two in his efforts to lift you way anywhere in Great Britain as the and your scant load onto the little best of our country roads would provoke bridge near the mill, your photograph the natives to an insurrection. From one was taken. • • • There were 10,000 end of the island to the other the trav- farm horses in your county on the day when this photograph was taken, and comfort and very like in appearance to had been in just this condition. Teamour asphalt streets, though it is only a ing was out of the question. to haul a load to town was impossible and the 10,000 farm horses stood in their stalls 'eating their heads off.' At what cost to rily up hill and down dale. On one side the farmers? Assume that the cost of is the graveled footpath for walking peo- keeping each horse is twenty-five cents ple, on the other the dirt bridlepath for per day, including labor, food and all other items, and in half a minute we those on horseback. And between them compute that it costs \$2,500 a day. \$17. 500 per week and exactly \$70,000 for the four weeks that these horses have been you see, is an expensive thing.

"It is expensive not alone to the farmthe entire country. The average rain-"Yet the difference between the coun- fall in the United States is something



"Just look, Laura! what a lovely little dog that old gentleman's got! How I wish he was mine!"

"Shall Oi git 'im for yer, lydy?"



Tourist-But I-I-have already prepaid you the twenty marks as we-a-a

strike for higher rates now, and if you at don't accede to my demands I'll unbuckle the straps.-Life.

Quick to Respond.



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, 1876, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," 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 M and s ½ of s e ½ 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 hts claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of Dec., 1991. He names as witnesses.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

APPOINTMENTS TILLAMOOK, CIRCUIT M. E

APPOINTMENTS THLANGOUTH. CHURCH SOUTH. First Sunday in the month, Tillamook 11. A. M. 7-30 P. M

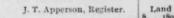
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

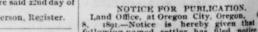
Preaching by the Pastor at 7:30 P. M., the and,

ud Sunday, Wallace school house,

Third Sunday, Wainere school house, 2. Third Sunday, South Prairie, 11. "Pleasant Valley 3. "Pleasant Valley 7. Fourth Sundy Hoquarton school house 11. "Long Prairie 2.3

Dec., 1991. He names as witnesses. C C Babbidge, H J Hewett, A Fischer and Heary 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 22nd day of





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. D. A. FINDLEY, Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M G. W. RICHARDSON, Pastor. Staple and Fancy Groceries, CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dry Goods, Elder II 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. Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes. Drugs and Medicines. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Woods, - - - - Oregon, BAY CITY. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m unday School at 10 a. m. A cordial invitation extended to all. CHAS. CHATTERTON. REV. J. A. HANNA, Pastor. LOCATOR Parties located on Homesteads or CLUBBING LIST. Timber claims. HEADLIGHT and Toledo Blade 1 year \$2.15 Weekly Call (S. F.) \$1.85 Trask River, Near Tillamook, Weekly Examiner " \$2.50 Century Magazine .\$5.00 ** Detroit Free Press \$2.00 TILLAMOOK LAUNDRY ...\$2.00

2.30 A. M

REV. C. W. Choss, Pastor.

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R. R. HAYS, Local Agent,

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OREGON.



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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, 1591.—Notice is hereby given that the R named settler has field notice of his H to make final proof in support of his clu-that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Tillamook County at Tillamo or no Now 20 for viz:

viz Albert S. Tilden

Homestead Entry No. 8966, for the lots 3, and 6 of sec. 2, tp. 3, 8, 7 10 W. He names the following witnesses to pr his continuous residence upon and cultivation George Means, George Reitenberg, Sumgarner and J N Lesley all of Nest

Rumgarner and J. Oregon. Tillamook county, Oregon. 20-25 J. T. Apperson, Register

for Tuesdays and so on. In this way each pipe has a week's rest, and if each one is cleaned before its vacation the pipe did men." smoker will get delight from his pipes which he never realized before.

How to Keep the Finger Nalls in Order.

finger nails either on the out or inside we cannot care for all who come and that with the blade of a knife. When there they in turn will make good American is dirt under the nails it should be removed with the nails of the other hand, with an ivory nail cleaner or even an ordinary wooden toothpick. But never use a steel knife blade. It breaks the skin of the nail, and then dirt catches and adheres despite every effort. If the nails the imports of dutiable merchandise durbe left hard and the skin undisturbed an ordinary washing of the hands will clean them thoroughly. Don't bother with manicures. They do more harm than as a great calamity. Well, so do all Freegood, for they destroy the enamel of the nails. In trimming the nails, whether with knife or scissors, be sure that the the money at home and given it to the instrument is sharp, so that it will make a elcan cut. Do not trim down into the quick, and never under any circumstance bite the nails. Children contracting this habit should be broken of it. even though frequent applications of the rod be necessary. If you get in the habit of staining your nails with ink, get a shallow inkstand or see that the one in

restricted immigration. Let our laws be are ready prepared everywhere, and the such that we cannot be imposed upon by the paupers and convicts of other It is a very bad habit to scrape the worlds, and we need have no fear that of the older communities of this country

citizens, each adding to the wealth of our grand country.

Decrease in Imports of Merchandise.

It is shown by the official figures of the treasury department that a decrease in ing the nine months ending June 30, 1891, amounted to \$55,543,692, and a Free-trade correspondent bewails the fact 'road mending.' traders. We have deprived the foreign workingman of this amount and kept the American laborer. For no one denies that over nine-tenths of this amount was given solely to labor. We admit the charge and only wish that the next nine months may double this amount, and that it will go on increasing year after year until we send no money out of the country for anything that American workmen can manufacture or the Amernee has only a small quantity of ink in it. ican farmer can produce.

How to Have in Every Room a Place for Seraps.

A scrapbasket is not needed in each room, but some place where tiny order destroyers, such as bits of lint, ravelings, lime or paper can be dropped out of sight, is worth having. Those in the chambers can also be used for hair combings. Take small boxes of any shape, say stocking or soap boxes, remove the edge that goes around the lid, and cover all the rest of the box and lid with colored muslin, over which dotted swiss is to be placed. Frills of narrow lace are put around the bottom and the hd, the latter being sewed on at one side and furnished with a loop to lift it by. These dainty scrapholders can find places on bureaus or tables.

How to Deal with a Case of Poisoning. Salt and mustard are the great reliance for many reasons. They are found in every house; they can be given instantly; they produce vomiting quicker than other substances in common use, and the danger of overdosing is practically nothing. Another reason is that they are almost equally good whether the the Mills bill was under discussion: poisou be a narcotic (opium, laudanum, etc.) or like arsenic or strychnine. The

Why I Am a Protectionist.

I believe in the inherent right of self preservation, both for man and government. My observation and experience, both in this and foreign countries, assures me that a "Free-trade" policy for America inures only to the benefit of those abroad. All foreign nations know this and hence urge us to adopt it. Our loss would be their gain. Only by Protection are we enabled to pay the highest for labor and sell the lowest to the work-

This condition makes the United States conspicuously prosperous.

Our government should be as exacting from foreigners as from Americans. Make them pay duty, while we pay taxes. -Hon. P. C. Cheney, ex-Governor of New Hampshire.

What Fear of Free Wool Did.

A wool grower writes to The American Sheep Breeder of Aug. 15 about the dire effects upon the industry in which he is engaged of even a menace of free wool legislation. He says of the time when Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

"It was hard work to get \$7.50 for a A road improvement organization fifteen dollar sheep during the time, and should be formed in every county. Asmain object in either case is to get as wool in proportion, and when the senate semblymen and senators should be supmuch of it as possible out of the stomach made it known to the country that they plied with information as to the condiwould not pass it, by November and De tion of the roads in their counties and

pains. A good plan for an inveterate we have taken the foreigners from the prepares the surface with almost or quite weeks at a time is practically impasspipe smoker is to have a pipe for each almshonse and have turned their rags as much care as we do for laying a pave-day in the week. One for Mondays, one into robes: we have transforred their to grind, timber to haul, bills to collect tention. A little break, a slowly form- and obligations to meet, but all these ing depression is not allowed to ruin the must wait because your only avenue of

We do not advocate unlimited and un- roadway. Stocks of finely broken stone travel is taking its annual soak. Mr. Potter writes: "I do not intend to slightest defect is repaired immediately. overdraw the picture, and so I have We think it can be proved that in many traveled many miles and gone to much trouble in order that my letter to you the people have actually paid out more [the farmers] might contain only the money for highway construction and retruth, and I find the country roads to be pair per mile than it has cost the Eng-lish to create and maintain their almost be; worse than 1 had supposed them to be perfect system of roads. A good deal of They are disgracefully bad almost with-

the money has been wasted by political out exception." spoilsmen. Most of the remainder has The deductions which Mr. Potter been applied unintelligently, a lot of mea draws are sound and of paramount imdigging deep ditches on either side of the portance. He shows that bad roads in the highway, throwing the earth from America destroy the American farmer's these into the center and thinking that horses, his wagons, his harnesses and his this convex surface of newly dug mobil temper, and increase by an appreciable could be called a road and this process length the distance between him and his market.

"There are signs of an awakening of in-He also shows that good roads would telligent interest in the subject in some not only save him from too rapid conquarters. Professorships have even been sumption of horseflesh, rolling stock stablished in some of the colleges to harness, leather and temper, and put him teach the art of roadmaking, an l people much nearer to his market or railroad are beginning to understand the frightstation, but by making easier the work ful economic loss of putting an embargo each horse is required to do, they would on travel during a good portion of the increase that horse's capacity for usefulness and thus make it possible for year, or else compelling all beasts of burden to consume vital force and exthe farmer to get along with fewer horses and save the expense of buying, caring haust themselves unnecessarily. It will be a saving to be counted by millious of for and feeding the extra animals. Good dollars annually, and it will be a marvelroads, too, would bring about a change ons gain socially and morally as well as in the social life of country people. Famiindustrially, when we shall have such lies now cut off from neighbors and the scientific roadmaking in the United nearest village by miles of impassable mire would, if that mire were changed States that the rural dweller will possess, so far as private conveyance is coninto a hard, smooth road, be able to visit the same advantages that are enjoyed by and exchange ideas and courtesies with the residents of cities." their neighbors and reap whatever benefit might he found in taking part in the

Canadian Roadmaking.

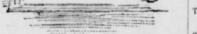
social life of the nearest village. More-In many parts of Canada they have as over, Mr. Potter shows that wherever good roads as Europe. For years they roads have been improved land values have been macadamizing as much road have increased in an astonishing ratio. as their means would allow. Every seaand that is certainly a result worth bring son great piles of stone are broken and ing about in this country of mortgaged heaped up along the roadside. When a farms.

hole develops itself, enough of these broken stones are taken from the nearest Potter writes: "I think you will agree Tile to mend the defect while it is slight. When the roadmaking season comes on. what is left of the broken stone is used to extend the macadam. If a similar plan should be adopted this year in Connecticut another half century would see the same result, without any appreciable yearly increase in the cost of roadmaking and with a constantly decreasing expenditure for horse flesh and wagons .-

with me that your wagon roads should be much better than they are, and the main difficulty that troubles you I believe I can understand. You are wondering how you are to get the better roads which will give you the same advantages that are given to the farmers of England, France, Italy and other European coun-

Near the conclusion of his book, Mr.

tries "The answer is not difficult. You are simply to insist that the main roads in your country shall be reconstructed and kept in repair at the expense of the state at large instead of by a tax directed against the farmers alone, and then you are to send a man to the legislature who believes in the same doctrine and will



United EAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1578.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION United States Land Office. Oregon City, Ore-gon, 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 sile of timber lands in the States of Califor-nia, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Ter-ritory." Mrs. Bingo-You know we ladies are anxious to do all we can toward building the new church, so each one of ns has agreed to deny ourselves the privilege of a new gown.

Mrs. Kingley-How self sacrificing! Have you subscribed?

Mrs. Bingo-Oh, yes; I got the money from my husband the first day.-Clothier and Furnisher.

Not to Blame.

"But, waiter, this omelette

fare lying there."-Fliegende Blatter.

She Spake Without Thinking.

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they a 1

fresh.

 ania, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory." John Glebisch.
of Bay City, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has thisday filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2420, for the purchase of the s e¹/₃, 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 tor 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 2:1d day of Dec., 1891.
He names as witnesses:
C C Babbidge, A Glebisch, 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 28rd day of Dec., 1892.
19-25 J. T. Apperson, Register. TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878 .- NOTICE FOR

 TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Thited States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore-from, 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."
Charemont C. Babbidge.
of Bay City, County of Tallamook. State, of oregon has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2469, for the purchase of the n e ½ of sec 5, tp. 28, r.8 w, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stome than for agricultural pur-poses, and to establish his claim to said hand before the Register and Receiver of this office at oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 28rd and Henry Hayes, all of Bay City, Oregon.
And all persons claiming adverses the baye-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said and before these. f December 1891. 19-28

J. T. Apperson, Register.

"That's not my fault, sir. You gave your order from that last week's bill of

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PURLICATION.
Thited States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore-fon, Aug. 27, 1841.—Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 2, 1878, entitled "An act for the sole of timber lands in the States of California, oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory."
Henry Hayes,
of Bay City, County of Tillamook. State of foregons, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 2467, for the purchase of the sel of swi4, and s w 14 s e 4, sec. 6; nel of the sel of swi4, and s w 14 s e 4, sec. 6; nel of the sel of swide of the sel of sec. 7, tp. 2s. r 8w, and will offer provide show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricul-tural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the zmd day of December, 1891.
He new sas witnesses:
C C Babbidge, H J Hewett, Robert Ford and Cobiesch, all of Bay City, Oregon, or up and all persons claiming adversely the hove-described lands are requested to file the claims in this office on or before said 32md da, or December, 1891.
J. T. Apperson. Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878 .- NOTICI

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878. -NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore-to, Aug. 27, 1831.-Notice is hereby given that u counciliance with the provisions of the act Theodore Kingsley, Theodore Kingaley, Pre-emption D. S. No. 6222, for the n % of a vi se ½ of n w % of see 20, and s w % of sw% i see. 17. tp. 2, s. r 9 w. He names the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon and cultivation i said land, viz: Myron Perkins, Frank Ely, O B Lawren and Amos Bevins, all of Tillamook, Tillamo

21-25 Oregon. J. T. Apperson, Regist

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prepared to make complete abstract TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878 .- NOTICE FOR all lands or town lots in Tille

of abstract books in the county, and the books are corrected to date, cos

December, 1891. 19-28 J. T.Apperson, Register.



AVE THE TIME