

JOTTINGS.

See delinquent tax list in this issue.
M. D. Cavanaugh is in Kaslo, B. C.
The Augusta was to leave Portland yesterday.

Quite a number of Bay City people were in this place Monday.

Lumber is being hauled for the new creamery east of town.

As we go to press it is snowing in Glenora and Forest Grove.

Only 25 cents per year. OUR YOUTH, P. O. Box 2329, San Francisco, Cal.

Horse race at the Fair grounds next Saturday. Great excitement about it.

Call in and see the new car for the new creamery at Tuttle & Robeson's, opposite Larsen House.

A letter from Elmore, Sanborn & Co. reports progress on the work of remodeling the steamer Elmore.

On the first page we give some statistics and extracts from reports regarding Tillamook and Nehalem harbors.

Send 25 cents today for one year's subscription to OUR YOUTH. Address, Clemens Pub. Co., San Francisco.

If a man likes to be kicked, all he has to do is to get on the board of County Commissioners or the City Council.

Agents wanted in every school for OUR YOUTH, only 25 cents per year. Clemens Pub. Co., Box 2329, San Francisco, Cal.

Our advertising space is crowded yet this week, but we are now prepared to enlarge the paper next week if the rush continues.

The Truckee came in Tuesday with freight and the following passengers: Alie Colin, G. O. Nolan, Dave Hadley and E. M. Keys.

The largest and best juvenile journal is OUR YOUTH, only 25 cents per year. Clemens Pub. Co., Box 2329, San Francisco, Cal.

Boys can make money. OUR YOUTH only 25 cents a year. Agents wanted. Address, Clemens Pub. Co., Box 2329, San Francisco, Cal.

Walt Smith and son are gone to Portland and Clarice Reesher has returned from that place, so says a special dispatch from Glenora.

Ten per cent discount for spot cash for lumber at the Tillamook Lumbering Co's mill. After 30 days, interest will be charged on all overdue bills.

The charter committee held a meeting Monday night and made some changes in the bill introduced. A petition is also in circulation asking further changes.

It is said that parties on Wilson river are using dynamite to kill fish. They should remember that the state laws provide a heavy penalty for such work.

FOUND—A coat and vest on the road between Tillamook and Glenora. Owner can have same by calling on F. B. Herrington and proving property and paying for this notice.

Mr. A. O. Yates, in his letter in another column seems to think that the road supervisor's bills have already been cut down. That is a mistake, the only thing done so far being to scrutinize the bills more closely.

C. P. Darling of Oretown had some trouble with his wife. He was taken before Justice K. T. Weatherly at Woods and put under bonds to keep the peace. He is now in the county jail in default of bail.

Wm. Barker is building a new house in the east end. Mr. Barker has already built two good houses here, and if we had a few more such men the town would grow faster. Nothing risked, nothing made.

It has been suggested in Columia county that every road supervisor have published the number of days work he has done, and also the number of days work performed by each man who worked on the road.

The Big Nestucca Cheese Factory Association was incorporated by M. Poland, James Bixby, F. C. Poland and W. E. Catterlin, with a capital stock of \$1000; principal place of business, Beaver, Tillamook county.

Dr. T. H. Meserole, of this paper will start in a few days to Davenport, Wash., where he will visit a few weeks with his niece, Mrs. Theo. Kellogg. He expects the trip to benefit his health, which has not been good for some time.

The county court has been transacting some minor business while waiting for the tax roll to come in, but adjourned today, as a telegram from the secretary of state informs them that it is impossible to tell just when the state levy will be here.

A gentleman from Bay City writes that he does not receive his paper regular. We have tried to ascertain the reason, but cannot. The mailing department of this paper is looked after very carefully, and such mistakes cannot occur here very often.

The judge and county commissioners met on Wednesday, an adjourned term of court, to fix the tax levy, but the state roll had not been returned yet, so the county is put to the expense of an extra session of court on account of the carelessness of the state authorities.

The Tillamook Lumbering Co. is rushing things of late. They are turning out some very fine fir flooring and rustic. They make all kinds of mouldings and brackets, keeping a full line of mouldings on hand. Special discounts are made on boxing lumber, of which they have a large lot on the corner by the livery stable.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian Church will give a basket social at the Christian Church on Friday Jan. 27, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. The proceeds are to be used in purchasing a bell for the church.

There is nothing new of importance regarding the Olsen smuggling business excepting that Wm. Olsen has been indicted by the Federal Grand jury in San Francisco and his bail set at \$5000. It is the intention to secure the release of the steamer on bonds and send her on a sealing voyage. Johnny Gabrielson will sail on her as mate, according to the reports.

Such weather as we have had for the last month is unexcelled in any country for this season. There has been no rain, the weather has been almost like spring and the roads are in good shape for this time of the year. In the east they are having howling blizzards, and extremely low temperature. Even in the Willamette valley the winter has been quite severe on account of the unusual cold weather.

The Aality Porgun thinks Salem is on the coast or that the steamer Elmore runs overland, judging from the following which appeared in that sheet: "When the steamer Elmore was down at Salem before Christmas, Capt. Snow, of the Trask, gave Capt. Woods, of the Elmore, three pigs for a Christmas roast. He took them to Astoria, giving two of them away to his friends and started home with the other one."

I. T. Maulsby, J. P. was arrested last Saturday, on complaint of L. Crenshaw, charged with retaining money for fines paid to him, which should have been turned over to the county treasurer. The case was brought before Judge Holden, W. H. Cooper attorney for prosecution and T. B. Handley attorney for defendant. As the complaint or information was vague and indefinite the court dismissed the case. On Monday morning following, Justice Maulsby turned over to the county treasurer \$30.35 fine money.

It is reported that Cato Sullivan will start a Democratic paper in Bay City, using the Advocate (Watchtower) outfit. It is said that Mr. Sullivan has had a revelation and that he has or is about to renounce all allegiance to the Republican party and join the Democrats, though we are informed that the prominent Democrats of the county have declined to receive him or accept his services. Of course, a Democratic paper might stand some show of getting some land office publishing after the change of administration, and if a man thinks it a good plan to change his politics for revenue, it is of course a good plan to take time by forelock and have his politics changed a few months in advance of the new administration. We are sorry to lose Mr. Sullivan from the Republican party, and we congratulate the Democrats on their new acquisition, hoping they will receive him with open arms and keep him through all time.

The City Creamery.

The parties who were to build the creamery here will go ahead with the work. The Sunday Oregonian has the following regarding the matter:

"Among the most enterprising firms in city dealing in butter, eggs and dairy produce is that of Messrs. Ogden & Townsend, located at 51 Front street. This firm is now handling the product of more than a dozen of the largest creameries on the coast, so that great has been the demand for gilt-edge butter that they have found themselves unable to supply their trade.

The white clover mead of the Tillamook valley afford feeding ground for cattle that produce the richest milk and the best butter and cheese of any part of the coast. It will be gratifying news to the Portland people to be informed that Messrs. Ogden & Townsend have completed all arrangements for establishing a large creamery and cheese factory at Tillamook. Mr. Townsend, of the firm, will leave for Tillamook tomorrow morning to place the machinery in the factory, and, while there, he will complete all arrangements for putting the factory in working order at once. On the completion of the factory, they will be able to supply the Portland people with an abundance of the best butter and cheese ever sold in this market.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Week ending Jan. 25.

H. Baker to Wm. R. Fay, land in sec. 31, 3 n, 9 w.

State to T. M. Walker, s w 1/4 of s w 1/4 of sec. 16, 3 s, 9 w.

G. W. Blackwell to F. R. Beals, tract in Tillamook, \$500.

John Johnson to A. J. Shepard 11 acres in sec. 21, 1 n, 10 w, \$101.

J. N. & M. E. Smith to Sieller & Senn, lot 4, blk. 8, Garibaldi, \$250.

L. Parish to Fred Kable, w 1/2 of e 1/2 of s w 1/4 of sec. 33, 2 n, 10 w.

State to A. Wagenblast, n 1/2 of n w 1/4, s e 1/4 of n w 1/4 of sec. 36, 3 s, 7 w.

L. H. Brown to Curtis Crenshaw s e 1/4 of blk. 7, Thayer's add. to Tillamook, \$300.

A. L. Perry to Emily B. Stewart, lots 5 and 6, blk. 7, Stillwell's add. to Tillamook, \$150.

Homer Mason to Frank McCormack, lots 2, 3, 6, 7, blk. 8, A. A. Miller's add. to Tillamook, \$240.

J. H. Bridgeford to G. W. Kiger, lot 12, blk. 25, lots 7 and 8, blk. 73, Pacific add. to Bay City, \$100.

The New Charter.—Boiled Down.

Tillamook City is created a body corporate with power to sue and be sued, purchase and own property within or outside the city limits for public purposes, such as water works, hospitals, pest houses, etc., and has the power to sell such property.

The city officials will consist of: A mayor, five councilmen, recorder, marshal, treasurer, attorney, street commissioner and surveyor.

Term of office, one year; all to be elected by the people except attorney, street commissioner and surveyor who are to be appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council, to hold office during the pleasure of the council.

The election officers must be tax payers, and the mayor and the council must own and pay taxes on real estate within the city limits.

Voters must be tax payers and have a ninety day's residence in the city, besides the qualifications of a voter at state elections.

The city is divided into two wards, Stillwell avenue being the dividing line, and two councilmen are to be elected from each ward, also one at large.

The mayor is to send messages to the council, sign or veto bills in about the same manner as the president of the United States attends to such business. The council can pass a measure over his veto with a four-fifths vote.

The recorder is clerk of the council as usual, is clothed with the power of a justice of the peace, and as police magistrate. The mayor may hold court in his absence. No jury is allowed in trials for violation of city ordinances. The recorder is, also, assessor.

The city marshal's duties are the same as has been, being peace officer and tax collector.

The duties of the treasurer, street commissioner, attorney and surveyor are the same as is usual for such officers.

The council elects one of its members as chairman. A majority constitutes a quorum.

A five mill tax may be levied. No indebtedness exemption is allowed in assessments, except for debts inside of the city. The regulations for licensing saloons, peddlers, dogs, etc., is about the same as the old charter, except saloon license may be taken out for not less than six months and not more than one year.

Electric or other lights may be provided for the streets.

A \$3000 indebtedness limit is made.

Fire limits, fire wardens and fire companies may be established.

The council can fill vacancies in office, and may remove officials for cause.

The streets of the city are all placed under municipal control, except the bridge across Hoquartion by the mill is bridged across the county.

Some good and explicit provisions are made regarding assessments and modes of procedure for opening and improving streets and sidewalks.

The present city officers are to hold over under the new charter, and the present councilmen are empowered to appoint two more councilmen and a mayor as soon as the charter is approved by the governor.

No official can be interested in any city contract.

The fees and compensation of officers shall be fixed by the council. The councilmen and mayor shall serve without compensation.

The First day of December is set as regular election day.

The new charter is to go into effect as soon as approved by the governor.

A Kiek.

The economic principles of our present commissioners already begin to manifest themselves in the present division of the Road District in Little Nestucca precinct. By reducing the number to one it has an extension of 30 miles or more. The result is that the supervisor's expenses are about double the amount they are when it was in three districts, as a great deal of the supervisor's time in a small district is not charged up, as it only involves but a fraction of a day and is given gratis, whereas in the present large district it takes the supervisor all the time to ride about and warn men out and overscore the work and his broken time must be charged up because the days value is given in traveling so much. The district should be made to conform to the school district lines and the work could be superintended at less cost to the county and the result would be better roads, because the work would not be scattered so much. It is a positive fact that the so called county road running through the old district is barely more than a track wide and in places gets almost impassable in winter because the work cannot be done and labor is scarce. The only method of retrenchment our batch of commissioners have attempted, is the cutting down of supervisor's time, as a feat of gigantic financiering. Still this bill looms up in the reports. Fancy ordering the new road up Slab Creek to be viewed in the dead of winter with over a foot of snow in the mountains to travel for 11 1/2 miles over. It is a fact that can be verified to all of them being wonders in size to people who are accustomed to the tooth pick of Minnesota or Michigan. The largest specimen of timber in the eastern or central states, are more telegraph poles in comparison with the state of Oregon. In places were settlers have tried to clear out a garden spot on their homes, it is a common thing to see a large tree that has been felled, used for a fence on one side of a lot. Near this city, on the public road is a log serving as a fence in this way that is twelve feet high as it lies, being higher than the top

Yaquina Bay.

Major W. H. Huer, United States engineer, who was directed last summer to make a preliminary examination of Yaquina bay with a view to obtaining 25 feet of water on the bar at the entrance at low water, says the Oregonian, has submitted his report to the chief engineer. In regard to a statement forwarded by Mr. W. M. Hoag, for the Receiver of the Columbia in intrinsic importance, "Major Huer says:

"The country within 15 or 20 miles of Yaquina bay is neither very populous nor rich in agricultural products. During the past year the exports from Yaquina bay were only 20,063 tons, while the amount raised in five counties in Oregon available for export by seagoing vessels was 217,406 tons. There was no lack of water either on the bar or inside Yaquina bay to prevent 217,406 tons being carried out had it been available. Coast survey charts show that the total area of water within Yaquina bay having a depth of 18 feet or more at low water is only about 212 acres, or about a third of a square mile. Yaquina bay owes its importance partly to its geographical location and partly because there happens to be a small harbor there and a railroad terminus. Inside Yaquina bay are two very small towns, Newport, at the entrance and Yaquina, three miles farther up the bay. Practically all the commerce of Yaquina bay is due to and must be carried over this railroad, 11 miles in length.

"The work of improving the entrance to this bay thus far has cost about \$600,000 and has resulted in giving an increased depth of about four feet on the bar. If at the end of a year after the completion of the jetties the sand should be secured away from the rocky bed within them, then only could a proposition to extend the jetties further seaward be entertained. Before a 25-foot channel can be made, the rock within this channel must be removed and this cannot be done until the sand which covers it has been removed by scouring action or otherwise."

In conclusion Major Huer says: "While it may be practicable to obtain a depth of 25 feet of low water over the bar at the entrance of Yaquina bay, * * * the result is so doubtful and the expense attending the work is so great as to be incommensurate with the advantages to be derived, and for this reason I do not consider the harbor worthy of improvement to this extent, or even beyond the approved project."

[Tillamook, not yet possessing the advantage of a railroad and having only \$20,000 appropriated so far, exported 26,324 tons of freight, over 6000 tons more than Yaquina which has \$400,000 appropriations. Besides the little work on our harbor would increase our exports so much within a few years that it would take at least \$500,000 to express the number of tons. Hurray for Tillamook!]

TILLAMOOK'S RESOURCES.

A Description of the County—Its Many Advantages.

About fifty miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river is the entrance to Tillamook bay, and here is the center of a county rich in resources, and magnificent in its possibilities. Tillamook county extends for about ninety miles north and south along the coast, and inland to the Coast Range, an average distance of twenty miles.

The county has an area of 280 square miles, and is larger than some of the smallest states, and capable of supporting as great a population as some of them.

Tillamook is in about the same latitude as St. Paul, Minnesota, though the climate here is much warmer and more even. The Japan current warms the shores of this region in such a way that winter is hardly noticed here. There is little or no snow generally, and when it does fall it soon melts away. The principal feature of winter is the long continued rains, always warm, and this season of the year is remarkably healthful. The summers are unsurpassed. No finer climatic conditions exist than those of a Tillamook summer. This is the dry season, generally speaking, but there are refreshing showers occasionally, and the sea breeze tempered by the Japan current, is perfectly delightful. People camp out doors six to eight months in the year here with perfect comfort.

The immense forests of this county are its chief and greatest resource. It is impossible to convey an idea of the magnitude of this item by any description. It is necessary to travel through our dense forests in order to even comprehend the least idea of their extent and immensity. A great portion of the county is covered with a growth of trees, the like of which can not be seen in any other portion of the United States. There may be a few larger trees in the redwood forest of California, but the fir trees of this section will almost equal them in size and they are much more imposing in appearance. A man can not enter into the gloomy shades of our dense woods without feeling a sense of awe, if not reverence, towards the giant monsters of the forest. Trees ten and twelve feet in diameter are often found, and the average size of the fir perhaps six feet in diameter. And many trees are 25 and 30 feet in height. The trunks are very straight, and taper so slowly that it is hardly noticeable, and many of them have no vestige of a limb for the first hundred feet above the ground. Near Skookum lake, in this county, is a tree that is twenty-eight feet in diameter near the ground, thus almost equalling in size the famous "Big Tree of California."

Once see the big trees in Tillamook county and you will lose all desire to see the California monsters. Here, it is possible to travel for miles and miles through dense forests of big trees, any and all of them being wonders in size to people who are accustomed to the tooth pick timber of Minnesota or Michigan. The largest specimens of timber in the eastern or central states, are more telegraph poles in comparison with the state of Oregon. In places were settlers have tried to clear out a garden spot on their homes, it is a common thing to see a large tree that has been felled, used for a fence on one side of a lot. Near this city, on the public road is a log serving as a fence in this way that is twelve feet high as it lies, being higher than the top

buggies which pass by. In fact a man would have to be on top of a load of hay to look over into this particular field. These stories regarding the immense size of the timber here are hard for people to believe who have not seen it, and those who have read the fullest descriptions of them are surprised to find them so large.

There are several kinds of timber here. The fir is most abundant and is in the rough and mountainous regions. The idle land spruce is plentiful along the coast and on the rivers and the cedar spruce attains as large a size as the fir. Cedar is found in many localities also, and larch grows on the summit of the coast range. These are all valuable timbers. The fir (properly Douglas spruce) is a very durable and strong wood, and is manufactured into rough lumber for all purposes, and is made into flooring and rustic posts, and is used for ship masts. A great deal of fir is weather-boarded largely. Timbers, 120 feet long have been secured from it in many instances. Spruce is a softer wood, is white and is used mostly for finishing lumber and for boxes and barrels. Being odorless, it is good for packing butter and fruits. The largest area of spruce is in the Northwest is found in Tillamook county, and as it is growing scarce elsewhere, it will be of great value in a short time. Most of the lumber manufactured here now is made from spruce. The cedar takes an elegant finish, and is the very best material for doors, sash and shingles. It commands a high price at present.

Nearly all of the timber in this county is adjacent to streams that will float logs, and with the winter freshets will bring it to the bay. The expense of logging here will always be small. The county is a network of rivers that cheapen the cost of logging right at the start. Many of these rivers are good sized streams on their lower courses, but the Coast Range prevents their being very long, and dozens of creeks course down the innumerable canyons of the range, waiting to enter one large stream. No less than five rivers empty into Tillamook bay. The lower courses of these streams are affected by the tide and so far as the tide water extends inland, steamboat navigation is carried on. This makes the navigable extent of Tillamook bay and its arms very great, and the facilities for rafting logs are much better than in most countries. There is at Hobsonville, on Tillamook bay, a mill that cuts 40,000 feet of spruce lumber per day for the San Francisco market. Two vessels are employed in carrying the lumber there and it is all made into boxes, mostly for raisins and fruit. At Bay City is a small mill that cuts about 2,000 feet of lumber per day, the product of which is mostly consumed at home. The Cooperage works at Bay City are capable of working a great amount of spruce into barrel staves, and a large new mill is partially built. At Tillamook City there is a saw mill that runs steadily, cutting about 2,000 feet of lumber per day, mostly for local use. This mill has a planing attachment. At Woods, on the Nestucca river, in the south end of the county is a saw and planing mill that supplies the local demand and there is another local mill on the headwaters of the Big Nestucca. On Nehalem there is a mill that supplies the local demand, also a large mill and box factory, which is capable of working 40,000 feet of lumber per day into boxes.

Other large milling industries, some of them much larger than any mentioned, will be started soon. A logging railway has been surveyed into one of the finest bodies of timber in the county, eight of way secured and ample grounds for yards, piers and mill sites have been procured. It will not be long until active operations on a large scale will begin, and the improvement of the bay and bar of Tillamook and Nehalem, both of which are being provided for by the government, will give a great impetus to the lumbering business of this county. A low estimate puts the amount of lumber in our forests at 80,000,000 feet, and the work of cutting this into lumber, with all the preliminary work of logging, will give a large permanent employment for many years to come. A great deal of money will be distributed here, and the farming community can find a ready market for their produce right at home. Some good sized towns are sure to spring up on Tillamook bay and on Nehalem river as soon as the lumbering business gets well started.

The lumbering interests are by far the most important resource of the county, and this resource cannot possibly be exhausted within the next hundred years. The improvement of the bay and bar of the Necanicum canal will bring all the lumber produced on this coast within reach of the Atlantic coast market, and there will also at that time be a greater demand for lumber on this coast as a general degree of prosperity will begin on this coast as soon as there is a canal across the isthmus and the high trans-continental rates broken.

Next in importance to Tillamook's lumbering resources, are the dairy interests. Grass is good here the year 'round. Feed is plentiful and easily produced, the climate is so temperate that cattle thrive; and all the conditions here contribute towards making dairying successful. The grasses and natural feed of a kind that produces the best milk and butter. The climate is so even and cool, and the water so pure that the butter here possesses the finest flavor if any care is taken in making it. This business is found very profitable here and nearly a hundred tons of butter have been shipped from here during the past year. General stock raising goes on here generally, and is very profitable.

FARMING.

General farming pays well here, especially when done in connection with stock raising. Markets are getting better every year, and as soon as the wagon roads are put in better shape, which is being done rapidly, the farmer will not have any trouble in finding a good market for his produce all the year. Of course there is no railroad yet, but the freight by the steamers is low, besides there is a home market at present for a great deal of produce. Barley and oats grow here to perfection, making yields equal to the richest sections of California or Oregon. Hay of various kinds does as well here as in any part of the United States. Potatoes and garden vegetables of all kinds are at their best here, and the yield is simply enormous. Hops grow and mature well wherever tried. There is a large area of prairie and bottom land in this county, and it is capable of supplying a large population. The hill lands are good for fruit and for grazing, and there is plenty of this kind of land, with occasional patches of table land or bottom land, that can be obtained under the government land laws. Land much less productive than this in the eastern states is being farmed. In fact there is very little of this county that does not produce something of value. The tide lands here are exceedingly rich. The much more of it could easily be reclaimed from the tidal overflow and made to yield immense crops. A great deal of the tide land is covered with a thick growth of nutritive grasses, and it is a common thing to see a cow grazing on it. The hills are often allowed to roam in the other feed than the natural grasses, and come out in good condition in the spring. The hills that have been denuded of their timber by fire make good sheep ranges. Fruits of all kinds grow here, especially apples, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, etc. are produced. The woods are full of wild berries, there being almost a dozen distinct varieties of huckleberries, besides salmonberries, thimbleberries, and many other kinds, which go to show that this is a natural fruit country. Bee-keeping is carried on in some localities, and the honey pro-

duced here always commands the highest price being of exceptionally fine flavor. The honey can be made here on a very small farm, and the bees can be always do well here. They are the bees that is needed. Improved land here sell at from \$20 to \$40 per acre and unimproved land is worth from \$5 to \$10 per acre. A farm of 100 acres can be obtained from the government by residing on it five years, or by residing on it four years and paying the government \$1.25 per acre. There is yet much vacant timber land which can be had on the same terms as above, or may be bought outright from the government without residing thereon for \$2.50 per acre. This land is selling to timber speculators at prices varying from \$500 to \$1000 per quarter section of 160 acres and will soon be worth a great deal more.

ETC. ETC.

Salmon fishing is carried on during the fishing season on Tillamook bay, on Nehalem bay, and sometimes on Nestucca bay. The output of canned salmon amounts in value to \$250,000 to \$300,000 every year, and gives employment to a great many fishermen. There are canneries at each of the above named places, and the value of the canned salmon amounts each year to much more than the wheat of some of the grain producing countries.

Coal is found in abundance on the Nehalem and of good quality. These deposits will be worked soon. Coal is also found in other localities, and other minerals are known to exist in various parts of the county.

There is no better field for the sportsman than Tillamook. The hunter can find elk, deer, waterfowl, bear and cougars here; the fisherman can yank thousands of fine steel-trout from the mountain streams. Tossing for salmon in the bay is an exhilarating sport. The salmon is a gamey fish, and sometimes it takes half an hour to bring in one of these heavy fishes, and some of them weigh as much as fifty pounds. There is no finer fish than the Royal Chinook salmon. For those who like to tax the world easy there is a fine fish which can be caught more readily. We refer to the succulent clam, which grows in the sand bars and on the flats every where on the bay or beach. A common fishing utensil, a hoe or a shovel, is all that is needed, or you can dig them out with your hand. They are delicious in various ways, and there are several varieties of clams, oysters and mussels. Crabs are plentiful also. In the bay, flounders, sturgeon, porgy, and other fish are found. Deep sea fish are plentiful.

Nehalem, O. S. A. Nehalem beach and Nestucca beach are favorite resorts for campers, and they are frequented by wagon loads of campers every year who amuse themselves by digging clams, gathering shells and bathing. There will soon be better roads to these places, and they are sure to become popular resorts.

The same general description is practically good for every locality in the county, and as lack of space will not permit a special review of each valley or particular neighborhood, we mention a few of the special features only of each locality: Nehalem is particularly noted for its vast resources of timber and for its coal. There is, also, much fine bottom land on the Nehalem and at the mouth of the river will be an excellent harbor when the proposed government work is done. The Nehalem river is a very fine stream, and for scenic grandeur is not surpassed even by the majestic Columbia. The river is more than one hundred miles long and thousands of sections of magnificent timber are tributary to it and its branches. The greatest area of farming land is around Tillamook bay, and on the various streams tributary to Tillamook bay. These streams will be the means of bringing large bodies of timber to the saw mills on the bay. Nehalem is famous as a summer resort, and some fine bodies of spruce timber are adjacent. Nestucca is a farming and stock raising country, the timber having been burnt away years ago. The people in that section are prosperous. South of Nestucca is the Siletz Indian Reservation, covering one-third of the county, and containing much fine agricultural land. The Indians are disappearing fast, and the Indians having land allotted to them in several places, after which the reservation will be opened for settlement.

There are twenty post-offices in the county and several little villages besides Tillamook City, the county seat. On the Nehalem, Tohl's landing and Nehalem are striving for supremacy. There are good stores and hotels on both places, and a large saw mill at the first named place.

Garibaldi at the mouth of Tillamook bay is a picturesque little hamlet, has a store and hotel and a cannery, and is a favorite resort. Hobsonville has a hotel, the Truckee Mills, and a large general merchandise store, also a cannery.

At Bay City there are good hotels, mills, a cannery, several stores and various business enterprises. Bay City is the largest town in the county excepting Tillamook, and has a population of about 200. There is a store and hotel at Delph in the south part of the county, and at Woods near the mouth of the Nestucca is a thriving little town, with stores, hotels, saw mill and school. Tillamook city is the commercial center of the county, and is situated at the edge of a beautiful prairie on an arm of Tillamook bay at the head of a fine bay. It is the natural location for the business center, and is built on a natural townsite. The farming country is nearly all tributary to Tillamook and it is destined to become a large town in a short time. Tillamook city has now a population of about 800, has a good system of electric lights, telegraphic connection with Forest Grove on the Western Union lines and with Bay City, Hobsonville and Nehalem. This place has churches, excellent schools, lodges of the various secret orders, good hotels, all the ordinary lines of business and professions well represented, a bank, saw mill and a newspaper. The streets are gravelled in a substantial place, lighted by electricity and the area is miles of good side walks. This will make a beautiful place for homes, as well as becoming a prosperous commercial town. The place is incorporated and the people take an active interest in improving the appearance of the town.

HOW TO GET HERE.

The steamer Augusta runs from Portland to this place carrying freight and passengers about once in ten days, and often when the weather permits. The steamer Elmore runs here twice a week from Astoria, and the Columbia river steam boats from Portland connect with the Elmore in Astoria. The Elmore carries freight and passengers. The Truckee Co's steamers, the Homer and the Truckee, running from San Francisco to Portland every ten days, stop here on their return from Portland, and load with lumber at Hobsonville. They carry passengers. There is a stage line from North Yamhill, on the S. P. R. R. from Portland, on which daily stages, carrying mail and passengers, run to Tillamook. The road from Forest Grove to Tillamook is completed and a daily stage will be put on this route soon. There is a good wagon road from Nestucca, in the south end of the county to Sheridan. The place is incorporated and the routes of ingress will be opened up soon and the HEADLIGHT will keep its readers informed as to progress in railroads and other enterprises. Persons who reside at a distance and contemplate coming here, will do well to correspond with the editor of this paper who will give free information as to the best route to take, according to the time of the year, and will also give other information regarding the county in a fair and reliable manner. Write for printed descriptive matter.