



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**T. H. MESEROLE, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office next door to Johnson's drug store.  
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

**W. J. MAY, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**H. PETRE, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Will do an office practice at Dr. Johnson's drug store and attend all calls in this city.  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**I. T. MAULSBY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Notary Public and Real Estate Conveyancer.  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**CLAUDE THAYER,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**A. W. SEVERANCE,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**VAN BUREN BROMLEY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON  
Res. and P. O. BAY CITY.

**MISCELLANEOUS,**

**C. & E. THAYER,**  
BANKERS.  
General Banking and Exchange business. Interest paid on time deposits.  
Exchange on England, Belgium, Germany, Sweden and all foreign countries.  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**I. F. LARSON**  
BLACKSMITH.  
Wagon making, and all kinds of Wood-work and General Blacksmithing done. Mill Machinery Repaired.  
Wagons Made to Order.  
Horse-shoeing a Specialty.  
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

**CENTRAL MARKET.**  
L. H. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.  
The best Beef, Veal, Pork and Mutton always on hand. Eggs, Butter, Vegetables and Chickens bought and sold.  
Satisfaction guaranteed to every one.  
Shop opposite the Grand Central.  
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

**TILLAMOOK LIVERY STABLE**  
JONES BROS. PROPRIETORS.  
First-class single and double turn-outs kept on hand. Boarding and transient stock cared for.  
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

**ACRE TRACTS**  
TOWN LOTS.  
For sale at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. Location best in the city of Tillamook.  
CAPT Wm. D. STILLWELL,  
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

**CHAS. PETERSON.**  
BARBER SHOP.  
First Class in Every Particular.  
Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing.  
BATH ROOMS IN CONNECTION.  
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.  
IN REYNOLDS' FURNITURE STORE.  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**TRUCKEE LUMBER CO.**  
(OF SAN FRANCISCO.)  
Dealers in  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**  
They keep on hand at their store in Hobsonville the largest stock of goods in this county consisting of  
**Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Notions. Groceries, Crockery, and Queens-ware. Doors, Windows Lime, Hair, and Cement. Hardware and Nails.**  
Special attention given to filling orders for goods in jobbing lots. Agents for the fast sailing

**STEAMER TRUCKEE**  
Tillamook, San Francisco, Portland and way ports. Makes regular trips every two weeks, weather permitting.  
The fast sailing steamer Truckee has been specially fitted up for carrying passengers. The rates are:  
Cabin Passage ..... \$15.00  
Steerage (one way)..... \$9.00  
Freight, General Merchandise, Portland or San Francisco, Five Dollars per ton.  
J. E. SIBLEY, MANAGER,  
HOBSONVILLE, ORE.

**FEARNSIDE'S**  
Is the place to find Bargains in  
**DRY GOODS,**

The Largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the City.  
Hats & Caps. Gents Furnishing Goods.  
**AGENCY FOR BRADLEY & METCALF CO. CELEBRATED BOOTS & SHOES ESTABLISHED 1843**  
Complete line of Ladies Dress Goods.  
Can fit you in Clothing and foot wear.  
MARKLEY, HAYS & ROCHE, Proprietors.  
M. D. ROCHE, Manager.  
FREE 'BUS TO TRAINS AND Steamers. Centrally Located. Newly Furnished.

**HOLTON HOUSE,**  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
COR. 4TH & ALDER STS.  
Strictly First Class, European Plan.  
S. P. West Side R. R. Waiting Room and Ticket office.

**A. L. ALDERMAN, Proprietor.**  
**LARGEST HOUSE. Good Accomodations.**  
**Occidental Hotel.**  
The present proprietor has just assumed management of this hotel, and respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the public. SAMPLE ROOMS.  
CENTRALLY LOCATED. CONVENIENT TO BOAT LANDING.  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**ALLEN HOUSE,**  
J. P. ALLEN, Proprietor.  
We have taken full charge of the Grand Central Hotel and have refitted and refurnished it in excellent shape, just as good as new. We shall be pleased to have all our old patrons and friends to make us a call. Every effort will be made to make the surroundings pleasant and comfortable for guests.  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**A. G. REYNOLDS,**  
Photographer.  
PORTRAITS IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES  
Instantaneous process for ladies which insures success every time.  
ENLARGING A SPECIALTY.  
Views of the most important places of interest in the county.  
STUDIO: COR. 1ST ST. AND 3RD AVE. E., OVER HEADLIGHT OFFICE

**IN THE SENATE.**  
REPEAL OF THE PURCHASING CLAUSE UNDER DISCUSSION.

Vance of North Carolina raises his vote against it.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The house bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act got fairly under way today in the senate. It was taken up early in the morning hours, in order to give an opportunity to Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, to make a speech against it. Mr. Vance began his speech with the statement that the great law of supply and demand operated in regard to money just as it did to everything else. When it was scarce, the prices of all products were low. The repeal of the law without any substitute meant the end of silver money for this generation, unless a revolution of the people should restore it as it did after the fraudulent demonetization of 1873. Let no man doubt that this movement for the repeal of the Sherman act was the result of a conspiracy among the money-holders of the world. Our own secretary of the treasury had said so. It had been repeatedly announced in the British house of commons, and nowhere denied, that the intention of this combination was to increase the value of gold in the hands of those who held it and increase the value of all securities by making them payable in gold. The method of the attack was by the creation of a panic. Mr. Vance criticized the action of the secretary of the treasury in redeeming the notes issued in payment for bullion in gold, and said that any intelligent man would construe that law to mean that discretion was to be used in favor of paper when the condition of the treasury required it. The discussion of this question Mr. Vance said, was narrowed by the fact that all parties profess bimetallism and have declared for the use of both gold and silver in their platforms.

**Bank of England's High Rate.**  
The action of the Bank of England in raising the rate of discount to 5 per cent. is commended generally as necessary in view of the probability that most of the further demands of the United States for gold will be made upon England. Nevertheless, it is remarked that only three times in the last twenty-five years has the rate been so high in August—once in 1870, in anticipation of the France-Prussian war; again in 1878, when the Glasgow Bank collapsed, and last in 1890, after the failure of the Baring's.

The disturbed state of the financial atmosphere continues practically unchanged. Forty lacs of India Council drafts were again offered on Wednesday. Only 3 1/2 lacs were applied for and there were no sales. All others were lower than 14 1/2 pence. During the last eight weeks the India Council has offered 330 lacs of Council drafts, and has sold but twelve. In the face of the Council's accruing sterling obligation, the inability to sell bills compels the question whether a gold loan or an issue of Treasury bills may not become necessary. The Statist and other financial authorities urge that the Council's true policy is to sell at the market price, the objections to the loan being numerous and valid. The silver market has been active. India bought freely for the bazaars, and China was hardly less active as a purchaser, chiefly for forward delivery.

**The Rush for the Strip.**  
CALDWELL, KAN., Sept. 4.—This place is beginning to experience the rush of people bent upon securing claims in the Cherokee Strip when that country is opened to settlement on September 15. The objective point of most settlers heretofore has been Arkansas City, but so many have gathered along the Cherokee Strip line in that vicinity that it is doubtful if all will be successful in securing claims. As a result, hundreds of people are now coming here by the Rock Island Railway from both east and west. This place is nearer the line than Arkansas City. The hotels are filling and many camps have been pitched in the public squares and in vacant lots. The prairie wagons, with their loads of children, are beginning to arrive from the West. They mostly go direct to the line, where the wagon tops are converted into tents.

**Passed the House of Commons.**  
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Gladstone's long home-rule fight in the commons is ended. The bill passed at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, 291 to 267. It was hurried to the house of lords, which gave the first reading and adjourned. There was unusual animation along the route from Gladstone's residence to the commons yesterday afternoon. The streets were crowded with people who wished to catch a glimpse of the great champion

of home rule, and, though there was no organized demonstration, he was cheered all along the route. He was accompanied by his wife and was evidently much pleased with the heartiness of the greeting he received from the populace, bowing constantly to the crowds. The premier was loudly cheered by his followers as he walked to his seat. The galleries also gave him a warm greeting. Justin McCarthy opened the debate. Chamberlain followed. He said the bill struck a deadly blow at the honor and interests of the country, but he could not avoid being filled with admiration at the courage, resolution, resources and eloquence of the prime minister. When Balfour rose to speak the house was filled to overflowing. He said the government's insane action had done more than 100 Tory governments could do to demonstrate the necessity for the house of lords as a bulwark of the greatness and interest of the empire. John Morley, chief secretary of Ireland, spoke bitterly of the tactics of the opposition. He said there was a great party in Great Britain determined that Ireland should no longer be the cockpit of England's factions. After many other speeches, division was had upon Courtney's amendment to reject the bill and it was defeated. The bill was then put on the third reading and passed.

**The Hooroar.**  
Excitement reigns in Freeport, L. I. For weeks the newsdealers have been selling the New York Hooroar, a satire on metropolitan journalism. Rev. Charles Edwards, pastor of the Baptist Church, has just avowed the authorship. He has resigned his charge by request of the deacons of his church.

The story is an interesting one. The New York Hooroar finds that the circulation of his paper is dwindling. Only a big "scoop" can save it from bankruptcy. The managing editor accordingly sends a reporter to the internal regions to interview Satan. Concerning reports, the author says:  
"It is a well known fact that not even knives, pistols, bloodhounds, bulldogs, tigers, fire, brimstone or devils will deter a New York reporter from getting news."  
The reporter lands in the dominions of Beelzebub by means of guile. There he met a parson and a deacon. The pyrometer showed 1,400 degrees of heat and the parson cursed it. The roof cracked, and the reporter, the parson and the deacon climbed up a pillar and crawled through the orifice to liberty just as the bottom fell out of pandemonium. The worldly result of the newspaper man's adventures in Hades was an increase of half a million in the Hooroar's daily circulation. The book is selling like "hot cakes" in Freeport.

**None of them had Homes.**  
A well-known broker was saying last night that a few days ago he had been engaged in his office (that's what he said) until far into the morning. "I boarded a car," he said, "at Madison street. At Congress street a crowd of people got on and filled the car. As we proceeded several other passengers entered and had to stand, among them an old Irishman."  
"As street after street was passed and not a single seat was vacated a comical look of weariness stole over his face, until at last, just as we passed Twenty-second street, he could stand it no longer and looking slowly around the car, he said: 'For the love of heaven, is there none of youse have homes.'"  
—Chicago Post.

**Scarcity of Coal in England.**  
The collier's strike is the cause of the coal carrying railways losing thousands of pounds in freight every week. But this loss is as nothing compared with the cost and difficulty of procuring fuel with which to operate the lines. The Great Eastern Railway's works in Stratford, Middlesex, which employ 4000 men have been forced to run on short time. The company has fitted several furnaces for the consumption of liquid fuel and has contrived apparatus for a similar innovation on the locomotives, but the success of the experiment is still in doubt.

**Farmers Banking in Their Orchards.**  
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 4.—John Fisher a farmer near Fowler drew \$300 out of bank, placed it in an old rubber boot and buried it under a wagon bed. A thief stole the money. After the news of the theft became bruited about, every farmer for miles about grabbed a spade and went to the orchard to examine his bank account.

**M. Pavie, French Minister to Siam,** whose name has recently been so prominent in the press dispatches, has had considerable experience in Asia, though he has only held his present position since the beginning of last year.

**SCRAPS.**  
OF INFORMATION PUT INTO CONDENSED FORM.

Many interesting items told in a few Words.  
John Stuart Blackie, poet and philosopher, has just celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birthday.  
Dr. Daniel G. Brinton of Philadelphia is supposed to know more about the language of the Indians than any other man in America.

Philadelphia has furnished three "Fathers of the House"—William D. Kelley, Samuel J. Randall and Charles O'Neill—in succession.  
Bishop Turner, president of the African Episcopal Missionary Society, at the Congress on Africa in Chicago the other day, asserted that Adam and Eve were negroes.  
Francis Allen, the architect of the great Coliseum, put up in Poston at the time of the Peace Jubilee in 1869, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday recently in that city.

James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador to France, has gone with his family to Etretat, on the English Channel. He will remain there until September, and perhaps longer.

Henry Labouchere, discussing the recently published statement that Miss Praddon had realized \$500,000 from her novels—a statement which was disputed by most of the London writers—declares that in his opinion she has received a much larger sum, and adds that the continuous sale of her novels is unprecedented in the records of British publishers.

Withdrawals of money from Europe for America, and the general scramble for gold now going on, are driving the Bank of England's discount rate up. It is now 5 per cent, and the bank will not hesitate to put it higher if it thinks there is necessity for it. All customers can have gold when they want it, and the bank does not resort to payments in silver, as does the Bank of France, to check the outflow. It is now becoming England's turn to feel the tightness of money in combination with a very languid condition of trade.

Fifty Japanese have been returned to the Sound as ineligible to land in this country owing to being under contract to work. Their fate is well deserved and they are no doubt pensive about the operation of law which would admit them if they had no work but banishes them when they have. As they had all a little money, they may return, but their room is better than their company. Not one of the fifty could speak English. It is a pity that those who engage such men cannot be got at. It is they who tempt such laborers to come here.

Canada has nearly everything her own way with England in all internal affairs, but it is expecting too much to insist upon handling her cattle alive at British ports for grazing and fattening when there is likelihood of disease being propagated. An extra price is obtained for stock which may be kept a few weeks after debarkation. In Scotland the cattle are in demand by graziers, who are grumbling at exclusion. Perhaps there is no more real reason to keep Canadian cattle out than shipments from the United States. At present the rule is to slaughter all the ports.

A discovery of coalbeds of considerable value has been made in the departments of Cauca and Bolivar, United States of Colombia, and has been reported on by Mr. Caracristi, civil engineer. The field extends over an area of 10,000 square miles and the seams vary from three to twenty feet thick, and are therefore all workable. The quality of coal represented includes cannel, anthracite and bituminous. Mining is probably a much easier task than any species of surface labor in a climate so torrid, and provided workers can be procured there is an opening here for capital. A supply of fuel for vessels in this region is of the greatest consequence and must increase in importance.

The transcontinental lines must be a little put out by the decision of the Canadian Pacific, which has declined to go to Chicago on the 25th inst., there to discuss a restoration of rates to the figure they occupied during the commencement of the year. This conference has been originated by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and it may not have much success if the Canadian Company prefers to paddle its own canoe. Railway companies which profess to be competitive but which come to working agreements that deprive the public of any elasticity from rivalry might almost as well be amalgamated. It is against public policy to make too much harmony among railroads, for then the public is fleeced.