

The Nestucca Valley and Vicinity.

[The following is clipped from the Ocean Wave, and gives a good idea of the Nestucca country.]

The Big Nestucca valley is a beautiful strip of land which extends from north west to south east, and varies from one to three miles in width, and is over twenty miles in length, it has a large river running through it which furnishes a mode of travel for about ten miles and also carries an abundance of sediment which accounts for the richness of the soil. The Nestucca river has several tributaries, namely, the Three Rivers, Beaver Creek and the Little Nestucca. In the streams abound an abundance of trout, and on the sloping hill sides can be found the deer, bear and elk.

The principal occupations are dairying, stock raising and salmon fishing, and last but not least is the apirary, of which you know the Nestucca honey captures the highest prices.

There are yet thousands of acres of good cattle and sheep lands which are not homesteaded. There are also thousands of acres of good farming lands which are yet unimproved that may be purchased at reasonable prices. The dairy is an important industry with most of the people, the white clover and other grasses which grow on the bottom land produces an abundance of food for stock. The average amount of butter from one cow during the summer and fall is about one pound per day.

Stock raising is also carried on quite extensively, and our beef cattle are always preferred to the valley cattle.

Our fishing industry is an important one, which leaves thousands of dollars here during the fall. The fish are generally hauled to the valley.

While descending the valley we behold the little busy bee working upon the flowers and flying back and forth loading and unloading its precious burden. We hear the low of the cow and see the pretty milk maid with the pail upon her arm. We also see the water wheel which propels the churn.

While moving slowly along we suddenly upon the thriving little town of Woods, which is situated on the bank of the Big Nestucca river about one half mile from the Pacific Ocean. Woods is the distributing point of the southern part of Tillamook county. It has several fine business houses and residences, we have all branches of trade, two general merchandise stores, two grocery stores, one drug store, post office, boat house and a large ferry boat, saw mill, cooper shop, meat market, barber shop, photograph gallery, hotel and livery stable.

CITY ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE NO. 55.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION ONE OF ORDINANCE NO. 6, AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE RUNNING AT LARGE OF STOCK, APPROVED APRIL 20, 1891.

The people of Tillamook City do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That section 1 of ordinance No. 6, shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any horses, mules, swine, or cattle of any kind, other than milk cows kept for milk to run at large within the corporate limits of the City of Tillamook; provided that it shall be unlawful for any person to let run at large at the same time, more than one milk cow, within the said corporate limits, and it being understood that person under this section shall mean the head of a family.

C. N. Drew, Approved E. E. Selph, Recorder Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 56.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE. The people of Tillamook city do ordain as follows:

That section 9 of ordinance No. 20, shall be amended to read as follows: Peddlers shall be classified and rated as follows: When traveling with two animals of the first class, with one animal second class; when travelling on foot third class; Peddlers of the first class shall pay a license of \$3.00 per day, of the second class \$2.00 per day, and of the third class \$1.00 per day.

Amendment: Provided that no license shall be exacted of citizens of Tillamook county peddling their own products.

C. N. Drew, Approved E. E. Selph, Recorder Mayor.

Hatchet Chips.

T. C. McNamer is having lumber hauled to the half way camp to build a house there in the spring.

There was a preacher in town Sunday from Hillsboro. He said he couldn't make a living at preaching so he was on his way to the hop fields to pick hops.

Miss Lucy Shattuck, daughter of Judge Shattuck of Portland, visited Mrs. E. H. Marsh over Sunday. Miss Ely accompanied her from Portland and leaves today for Tillamook.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and Mr. F. G. Martin of Tillamook, who came here Thursday returned home Tuesday, having been in attendance at the annual convention of the State Secular Union at Portland.

To Exchange:—A beautiful 47-acre fruit and alfalfa farm in San Pasqual Valley, California, for a stock farm in Oregon. Address, A. MARCHUS, San Pasqual, California.

PERSONAL.

F. N. Elliot and wife and Sumner Haukhurst, went to Portland last week. They are important witnesses in a suit regarding the Halliday estate.

J. H. High has gone to Denver, where he will work in a meat market. He learned the art of meat cutting in a Denver shop.

W. H. H. Cary has gone to Prineville, where he will visit with E. R. Cary for a few months.

T. H. Gayne and Rev. McLachlan went to M. E. conference last week. Rev. McLachlan will be assigned to another circuit the coming year.

J. D. Edwards and family have moved to Sand Cape beach. Mr. Edwards will thoroughly test the beach sands while he resides there.

G. W. Pettit is working on his ranch in Douglas county. He will probably remain there until spring.

Miss Lydia Eynon has just returned from an extended visit in California.

Miss Mann, who is teaching school in Glenora was in town last Saturday.

Wayne Carlin, the McMinnville cigar maker, was in the city last week taking orders for his cigars.

J. J. Eye and son returned Saturday from the hop fields, and Mr. Eye says hop picking is done for this year. He says that the hop pickers made but little and barely expenses in most cases.

Bob Hansen, deputy sheriff, from Nehalem, was in town last week.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Albert H. Malaney to A. Margerell, lot 1, blk 6, Malaney ad., Ocean Park, \$100.

Same to Robert Margerell, lots in Ocean Park, \$1000.

Ann Malaney to A. H. Malaney, tract in Woods, \$900.

A. H. Malaney to B. Brier, lots in Ocean Park, \$400.

Same to A. C. Southmayd, lots in Ocean Park, \$20.

E. Goodspeed to Gust Nelson, 1 acre tract, \$100.

Eli Goodspeed, et al, to G. B. and Lyman Lamb, lots in Park ad. to city \$100.

F. M. Lamb to Lyman J. Lamb, lots in Miller ad., \$1.

U. S. Patent to H. J. Hull.

What Luck?

The HEADLIGHT man interviewed A. J. Stillwell, one of the prominent fishermen, yesterday and in answer to a question as to what luck the fishermen are having, Mr. Stillwell said:

"The fish are not biting good now, on account of moonlight nights. I think there are a few more fish than usual. The Chinooks are done, and I am going to stretch my silverside net. The highest catch for one night was 172, by Dan Pike, but Dan happened to have good luck. The average is not over 20 fish to the boat. The "high boat" for the season so far is about 400. I think we'll have better luck soon."

Jake Graham remarked "that fish were running considerably better than last year."

Many Postal Marks.

A letter received from I. C. Comer and J. J. McCoy, who are at Todos Santos, Baja California, Mexico, has the following post marks on the envelope: Todos Santos, Baja Cal., Guymas, Son., Nogales, Son. North Yamhill, Ore., and Tillamook, Ore., besides there was a Mexican post mark which was too indistinct to be read. The letter was mailed September 7, and arrived here September 24th.

Tillamook's Census.

The assessor has completed the census of this county and finds 3804 inhabitants a gain of 32 per cent over the census of 1890. There are 2132 males and 1672 females in the county, and there are 1118 legal voters. There is only one colored person.

Over 150 tons of cheese and butter were manufactured during the last year, and over 14,300,000 feet of lumber was sawed during the same period.

Fined For Swearing.

D. Callahan was fined \$5 last week for using Scabaldi language to Mrs. Gravel of that place. Callahan didn't care to pay the fine, so he boarded two days in one of the little substantial rooms adjacent to the sheriff's office. He kept on swearing, however, until he got out, regardless of the fact that Mrs. Griffith occupied the adjoining cell.

PORTLAND MARKET.

(Wholesale Quotations.)	
OATS—Gray	\$ 21 68
POTATOES #100 lbs	40 50
ONIONS	30 50
WHEAT—Willamette	77 50
Walls Walls	73 50
DUCKS #1 doz	2 50
GEENSE	3 50
CHICKENS—Old #1 doz	3 50
Spring	3 50
BUTTER—Brine	30 30
Store in Rolls	30 30
Choice Dairy	30 30
HOGS—Oregon	85 85
LARD, Oregon	85 85
Eastern	85 85
BACON—Clear Sides	12 12
Hams	6 6
Shoulders	6 6
FLOUR—Willamette	2 50
Country Brands	2 50

OUTLINES HIS VIEWS.

THE FINANCIAL FAITH OF A PROMINENT PROHIBITIONIST.

Why He Opposes Free Silver—Charge That the Law of 1873 Was a Crime Has Never Been Proved—Past Experience With Debased Currency.

In a letter published in The New Era, Chairman Samuel Dickie of the Prohibition national committee outlines his views on the currency question as follows:

Without undertaking an argument in behalf of any proposition herein, I submit the following as in part a declaration of my financial faith:

First.—Upon any satisfactory plan for equalizing the intrinsic and nominal value of our coins I am a bimetalist. An international agreement or an increased ratio might sufficiently approximate the desired result. To decrease the amount of gold in our gold coins might accomplish the same end, but would be a palpable fraud.

Second.—As between gold monometallism and silver monometallism I unhesitatingly declare for the former.

As to free coinage—several years ago when this question began to attract public attention I found myself inclined to sympathize with the advocates of free coinage. Before committing myself either way I sought to make a careful examination of the question, and believe that I was able to study the problem as a student and not as an advocate. I began my examination of the issue, however, with the belief that a studios investigation would only tend to confirm and strengthen impressions and prejudices which, at the time, I knew rested on no well established foundation.

An examination of the issue in all its bearings has led me, almost against my will, to the conclusion that at the ratio proposed, and without international agreement, the free coinage of silver by the United States would be a calamity of no mean magnitude. In this position I find myself in harmony with the best thought of the Prohibition party, as witness the rejection of a free coinage plank at Cincinnati by the decisive vote of 235 for to 596 against. The following are among the conclusions which have forced themselves upon me:

First.—The charge that the law of 1873 was a "crime" and the outcome of a "conspiracy" has never been proved. There is no direct testimony, the circumstantial evidence is utterly inadequate, and the absence of motive is important.

Second.—The effort on the part of the silver men to pose as the especial friends of the workingmen and to hold up their opponents in the guise of "aristocrats," "bondholders," "robbers," "gold barons," "Sillocks," etc., is a most disgusting exhibition of the demagogue's art.

Third.—Equally insincere and absurd is the attempt to arouse prejudice against an inert substance by the violent declamation that "gold is a traitor," "gold deserted the country when Sumter was fired upon," "gold never fought a battle for us," "gold fled in the time of danger," "nobody saw any gold during the war." Substitute "silver" for "gold" in the preceding quotations, and they are equally true.

Fourth.—Gold, measured by human toil, which is the only true standard, has steadily depreciated in purchasing power for many years.

Fifth.—Commodities, produced by improved methods of production, ought to depreciate in value, and such depreciation is no evidence of an appreciation in the currency of the country.

Sixth.—Debtors contracting debts during or soon after the war and paying "dollar for dollar" in the late seventies or since certainly suffered serious hardship. This hardship was incident to our recovery from an era of depreciated money and was not caused by the "crime" of 1873.

Seventh.—Free coinage, as proposed, would mean silver monometallism, depreciated currency and the prompt disappearance of gold.

Eighth.—To defend the debasement of our currency on the ground that cheap money will benefit the debtor class, enabling them to discharge their obligations more easily, is to advocate rank dishonesty.

Ninth.—A reasonable prospect of the enactment of such legislation as is advocated by the silver men would precipitate an era of forced liquidation certain to yield calamitous results.

Tenth.—All experience with a debased currency abundantly proves that under such a regime commodities promptly advance in price, while the advance in wages is always less prompt and in the degree of advance less perfectly compensates for the decreased purchasing power of the circulating medium. To add 50 per cent to the workman's wages and 100 per cent to his expenses will be a sorry measure of relief.

SAMUEL DICKIE.
Albion, Mich., July 27.

The Silver Case Stated.

The winkledad whortled its way through the dark. As the spudgerwick snooted a scent from afar: The snickerloot shocked on the snoot of a shark. And the inklebot kinked the glase of a gar.

The snokerjab scuttled through thick and thin. In quest of the scuttlejak, rattling beyond; The currywug whistled the flange of its fin. And slipped a spike at the scortle, boll bent.

The sniblowot wickered a whin at the moon. As the jinglebax joined in the chorus of wraith. While whangpoodles lifted the lay of the loon. And the jumblewacks gobblied the dank aftermath.

But in spite of this argument, strong as it is. And in spite of the boomlet late brought about. The symptoms all point to an argentic fix. It appears that free silver's about patered out.

—New York Sun.

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