

ELEPHANT GREAT IN CRIME.

The Animal's Intellectual Powers Are Most Apparent in His Schemes for Revenge.

Few more impressive confidences can be imparted than one in which a Hindoo describes how he knows his elephant intends to destroy him. It is all so seemingly trivial, and yet in reality of such deadly significance. His story is so full of details that prove the man's profound understanding of what he is talking about that one remains equally amazed at the brute's power to dissemble and its intended victim's insight into the would-be murderer's character. And yet, from the psychological standpoint, an elephant never gives any other such indication of mental power as is exhibited in its revenge. That patient, watchful, implacable hatred, often provoked simply because a man is in attendance upon another animal (for it is the rule with tuskers to detect their next neighbors), speaks more conclusively of a high intellectual guide than all other stories, true or false, that have been told of their ability. Such concentration and fixedness of purpose, such perfect and consistent pretense, and when the time comes, such desperate, unhesitating energy as homicidal animals exhibit, are impossible without a very considerable, although in this instance, very irregular, development, says Outing.

No one can deny that if this creature is great at all its greatness shows itself in its crimes. These have caused it to be worshiped in the east, where men venerate nothing but merciless, irresponsible force, and where an exhibition of those qualities and traits described fully account for the formula: "My lord, the elephant."

NOT A COWARD.

The Strange Effect of Nervous Strain on a Brave Little Soldier in Cuba.

Nervous excitement is responsible for much that might pass for cowardice. The author of "A Cuban Expedition" speaks of one dreadful day, when he and his comrades sat in a wet ditch and waited, concealed, while the Spaniards were so near that escape seemed almost impossible.

The discomfort of our predicament—up to the middle in mud and water, with the rain pouring down on us—was at the moment unfeeling, in our excitement and eagerness in watching the enemy. Little Joe Storey, who was next to me, was trembling all over. Suddenly he grasped my arm and whispered:

"Oh, what shall I do? I must scream or fire off my rifle! I can't help it!" I, too, felt that he would do either the one or the other, and I whispered back the first thing that occurred to me.

"Storey," I said, "if you make the least noise, I'll stab you to death!" Then I told him to keep his eyes closed, and try to think of something else, until he heard the first shot fired. After that he might shout as loudly as he liked. I put one arm about his neck and drew him close to me. There, trembling, he rested like a quiet child. Presently his excitement wore off, and he became used to the situation; then he was heartily ashamed of his breakdown.

But Storey was not a coward. He was a gallant little soul in action, and only his tortured nerves were responsible for this temporary revolt.

WIVES NEEDED.

Necessity Compels Relaxation of Misogynist Cecil Rhodes' Rule in South Africa.

British South Africa is sadly in need of wives, according to late accounts from that land of diamond mines and millionaires. The chartered company of which Cecil Rhodes is the head has for years frowned on the idea of marriage among its mounted police, civil servants and other employees. This objection has amounted to practical prohibition, and is well known to have been the result of Rhodes' misogynist views, he being a confirmed woman hater. In the past year or two a number of his best men have left the company's service rather than subscribe to Sir Cecil's peculiar notions to the extent of remaining single for life. The result has been that other leading members of the chartered company have taken the matter up. They pointed out that unless a reversal of policy were manifested things would soon assume a serious aspect, as important affairs would be left in the hands of the least reliable of the company's servants. Sir Cecil gave the matter due consideration, and, finding that the protest had most substantial grounds, has surrendered. Accordingly an edict has gone forth among the chartered company's officials promising that preference in promotion will be given to married men, and advising all those who can do so to enter forthwith into the bonds of matrimony.

The Sultan's Throne-room. The throne-room of the sultan, at Constantinople, is a gorgeous sight. The gilding is unexcelled by any other building in Europe, and from the ceiling hangs a superb Venetian chandelier, the 200 lights of which make a gleam like that of a veritable sun. At each of the four corners of the room tall candelabra in beacarr glass are placed, and the throne is a huge seat covered with red velvet, and having arms and back of pure gold.

Vines Are Long Lived. The vine attains a great age, continuing fruitful for at least 400 years. It is supposed to be equal to the oak as regards longevity.

Murdered Rulers of Russia. Of the 11 emperors and empresses of Russia between Peter I. and Alexander II. four have been assassinated.

POWER IN WATER.

How a Little Mountain Brook in New York State is Made to Give Up Light and Power.

The ease with which small streams of water can be turned to account for supplying electric light and power is well illustrated in an installation which has been completed at a sanitarium in the heart of the Sullivan county mountains, where a saving in fuel would naturally be of exceptional desirability. A brook which flows through the property is part of the headwaters of the Delaware river. It has a fall of 70 feet on the estate, but it is at best an exceedingly small stream. In order to get the water storage it was necessary to build a dam 250 feet across and 20 feet high. This made a basin of nearly a mile in area, and holds water enough to run the entire plant 52 days without rain. The dam was built entirely of stone masonry on the site. The sanitarium consists of six large frame buildings, built on various hills, and included in a radius of half a mile. Not only are all these buildings generously lighted within, but the grounds and walks are studded with 100-hour long-burning arcs, and the tourist coming suddenly on this distant mountain nook could imagine himself in a city suburb. The plant is running so successfully that it would seem worth the while of any large institution or other requiring light and power to investigate any water power no matter how unpretentious—in the vicinity. Such an installation as that mentioned should, with ordinary management, very quickly pay for itself in the saving of fuel and other advantages.

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES.

A Recent Visitor Says That an Irishman Occupies It, and Will Not Admit Visitors.

While waiting a few minutes for my train, regretting that I could not give a day to Salem, but must reserve it for a later pilgrimage, says a correspondent of the Chicago Post, I talked to a droll, pessimistic expressionist standing by the tunnel which pushes up from the center of the street. In this very shadow of venerable grayness he recommended the Marine museum as the feature of the place. He said Witch Hill was nothing but rocks and tenement houses.

Hawthorne's house is lived in by Pat Wight and is a shabby front, with little paint left upon it. The tenant will not let tourists in, declaring that he would be tormented to death if he did. He turned away 25 college people in a body. It must have done Pat's soul good to shut out so much learning. "The very last lot that he did let in," explained the expressionist, "told him he had no business to eat in the same room that Hawthorne ate in."

"Now, that settles it," said Pat. "Not another mother's son sets foot in my door to tell me where to eat." "Yes, sir," continued the expressionist, "you can see the house where the witches were tried, and you can see the house of the seven gables, but there's not much to it except the seven gables."

THE MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

He Discourses Somewhat Interestingly on the Children's Joy of Swinging on the Gate.

"On the occasion of a recent visit to a smaller city," said the middle-aged man, according to the New York Sun. "I was, as I watched a youngster swinging on a gate, almost startled by the reflection that in such cities as our own most children never know what it is to swing on a gate, for the simple reason that they have no gates here to swing on."

"But in smaller cities and towns every boy swings on the gate. I remember very well swinging on the gate when I was a boy. We used to open the gate as wide as it would go and stand as near as possible to the outer edge of it so as to get the longest possible swing, and then step up and let it go. The latch would snap over the holder on the gate post as we swung past, and then we'd swing back, and so on, back and forth, the number of times depending on the weight of the child. Not infrequently two children would swing on the same gate; a perilous and exciting experience for them, if they were little folks, and one that they enjoyed hugely." But while it was fun for the children it was bad for the gate. Only the most robust and well-constructed gate in the heaviest sort of fences could stand it, and even such gates finally came, with the rest, to sag. The sagging gate marked a house blessed with children.

Victoria's Pagoda. It is not generally known that at Osborne there is a garden cottage in the shape of a pagoda, where none may enter except her majesty. This cottage holds nothing but mementoes of the late prince consort and relics of the queen's youth, as well as the toys and games of all her children, many of which the prince consort made himself, for he was no mean carpenter. There are also here wonderful fishes caught by the duke of Coburg in Canadian seas, birds and tigers shot by the prince of Wales while in India, a mummy case brought from Egypt and other precious curiosities that are dearly prized by the queen, who visits this family museum every day while at Osborne and sits among the remains of her own and her children's youth.

Gladstone Wept. Mr. Gladstone during the delivery of one of his great orations concerning the Bulgarian atrocities was so carried away by his feelings that tears coursed down his cheeks, and the flow of his eloquence was arrested for a few minutes so that he might recover his composure.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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W. J. MAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

G. O. NOLAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Deputy District Attorney of Tillamook County, Office in Alderman Hotel Building, TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

T. H. GOYNE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office: Opposite Court House, TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

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

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DAVID WILEY, M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. All call promptly attended to. TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

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FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST OF PRICES: COMMON ROUGH LUMBER at \$8.00 per thousand feet. SHIPLAP at \$9.00 per thousand feet. SIZED LUMBER at 9.00 per thousand feet. FLOORING, No. 2, at \$12.00 per thousand feet. FLOORING, No. 1, at \$16.00 per thousand feet. RUSTIC, No. 2, at \$12.00 per thousand feet. RUSTIC, No. 1, at \$16.00 per thousand feet. No. 1, FINISH, at \$15.00 per thousand feet. MOULDINGS, 1/2c per foot, per inch in width. ALL 3IN. PLANKING at \$7 per 1000 feet.

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CONTEST NOTICE. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. United States Land Office. Oregon City, Oregon. October 14th, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by JOHN E. ERIKSSON, contestant, against homestead entry No. 9537, made September 25, 1891, for S 1/2 of NW 1/4 and N 1/2 of SW 1/4, section 27, Township 1 S., Range 1 W., by BENTON NEWTON, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Benton Newton has wholly abandoned his said entry for over three years prior to the date of said contest affidavit; that he has not resided on his said claim at any time during the past three years, nor any one acting for him; that during said time he has made no improvements of any kind whatever, nor has he in any way cultivated said claim, nor any one acting for him; that there is no house on the claim, nor any evidence of residence, cultivation or improvements having been made for six or seven years; that entryman's absence is not due to his employment in the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on December 14th, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Oregon City, Oregon. The said contest having, in a proper affidavit, filed October 22nd, 1898, set forth facts which show that due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office. Oregon City, Ore. October 11, 1898.

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," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, JAMES B. MELLOTT, of Dayton, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3053, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 2 S., Range No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, on Thursday, the 22nd day of December, 1898. He names as witnesses: Riley G. Smith, of Dayton, Oregon, Albert E. Cook, of McMinnville, Oregon, J. W. Fishburn, of Dayton, Oregon, James L. Fletcher, of McMinnville, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of December, 1898. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office. Oregon City, Oregon. October 11th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, JOHN W. FLETCHER, of Dayton, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3053, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of Section No. 24 in Township No. 2 S., Range No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, on Thursday, the 22nd day of December, 1898. He names as witnesses: Albert E. Cook, of McMinnville, Oregon, Riley G. Smith, of Dayton, Oregon, James B. Mellett, of Dayton, Oregon, Luther J. Fletcher, of Dayton, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of December, 1898. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, GEORGE H. BAXTER, of Dayton, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3055, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of Section No. 20 in Township No. 2 S., Range No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1899. He names as witnesses: Riley G. Smith, of Dayton, Yamhill county, Oregon, John Starr, of Dayton, Yamhill county, Oregon, William H. Fletcher, of McMinnville, Yamhill county, Oregon, Albert E. Cook, of McMinnville, Yamhill county, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of December, 1898. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Oregon City, Ore. October 21st, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on December 21st, 1898, viz: CYRUS SMITH: H. E. 9718, for the E 1/2 of Sec. 31 and E 1/2 of Sec. 1, of Sec. 29, T. 1 S., R. 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Ripley, of Polay, Oregon; W. G. Thayer, Portland; J. W. Maxwell, Tillamook, Oregon; George Coffman, of Portland, Oregon. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.