

OUR GRAND FEBRUARY INVENTORY SALE!

In Order to REDUCE our STOCK before taking Inventory we will give our Patrons a few of the GREATEST BARGAINS ever given in Tillamook City.

For 30 days we will give a 20 per cent discount on all Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing and Dress Goods. All Calicos in our store reduced 5 cents a yard. Our large line of All Wool Shirts reduced to 50c. a piece—some of these sold from \$1 to \$2 a piece.

We will make a general reduction on all these goods, and people who wish to save money will find this a rare opportunity.

A First Class Grade of Tea, in One Pound Packages, reduced to 25c. a pound. Star Tobacco, 45c. a pound. Battle Ax Tobacco, 35c. a pound. Nails, 3c. a pound—special prices in keg lots. Nine bars (C) Soap for 25c. High Grade Corn and Tomatoes, three cans for 25c. Fancy New Stock Rice, 16lbs. for \$1. THIS SALE ENDS MARCH 1ST.

COHN & CO., The Leading Merchants.

ELECT ROAD SUPERVISORS.

Measure Passed Legislature Which is Apparently Good.

That sections 4081 and 4082 of Hill's Annotated Laws of Oregon be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4081. The several county courts shall, as often as they deem necessary, but not oftener than once in two years, divide their respective counties, or any part thereof, into suitable or convenient road districts, each of which shall be numbered, and cause a brief description of the same to be entered on the county records. No road district shall be so made that it shall be partly in one election precinct and partly in another, but each road district shall be formed as to lie wholly within one election precinct. Provided, that all territory within any incorporated town or city may be one road district. Each county court, at the January term, 1900, thereof shall so arrange the road districts in its county so as to conform to the provisions of this section, and in the January term of said court every two years thereafter, and at no other time, make such change in road districts as may be deemed necessary, but no changes, either in road districts or election precincts, shall be made which shall interfere with the relative arrangement thereof as provided in this section.

Sec. 4092. At the general election in 1900 and every two years thereafter shall be elected in each election precinct in this state in which there is one or more road districts, as provided in section 4081, a road supervisor for each road district in such election precinct, who shall be a resident of the road district for which he is elected and shall hold his office for two years, or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. At such election every person entitled to vote for precinct officers in a given precinct shall be entitled to vote for one road supervisor for each road district in such precinct. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, each road supervisor shall take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of his office, and when any person shall fail or refuse to accept the office of the road supervisor to which he shall have been elected, he shall be fined in the sum of twenty-five dollars, which fine shall be appropriated to road purposes in the road district in which such person shall have been elected. Such fine shall be imposed and collected by any justice of the peace in the county in which such road district shall be located or by the county court of such county, and the amount of said fine shall be turned over to the road supervisor of the precinct in which it is to be used. All vacancies in the office of road supervisor shall be filled by the county court at the next term thereof, after such vacancy shall have occurred.

Ignorant of the Torrens System.

It was surprising to note how little knowledge the members of the house had on the Torrens system of land title registration when Kelly's bill providing for the adoption of this system came up for consideration. But led the debate in favor of the bill, although he himself had but a meager knowledge of its provisions or effect. Stewart also spoke briefly in favor of the measure, and expressed the opinion that the system would prove satisfactory if adopted.

Whalley expressed his doubts as to whether the bill was well enough understood at this time to warrant the house in passing it, nevertheless stating that the Torrens system was a good one, and had proved satisfactory wherever tried. McCulloch opposed the bill upon the ground of expense and the opening it left for fraud in the provision for acquiring title by publication. He also believed the indemnity feature was inadequate as the indemnity fund, provided for the protection of minors and other mentally disabled, would doubtless too often be exhausted. He urged that the bill be given mature consideration two years longer and then, if deemed expedient, pass it.

Flagg objected to the emergency clause, claiming that this feature would practically result in the confiscation of a large amount of property.

Stump offered an amendment making the adoption of the system optional with the county judges, but as Moody held

that such an amendment would nullify the act it was withdrawn.

Freeland objected to the measure upon the ground of expense, having heard that the system was copyrighted, and its adoption meant the payment of heavy royalty.

Stillman asked two pertinent questions, to which he could get no satisfactory reply—what effect the Torrens system would have upon the present records of title, and in a conflict of legal and equitable titles which party would have the right to place the registration of the land under the Torrens system. In short, it was the dense ignorance of the provisions of the Torrens system and its merits that resulted in its defeat. The bill received only 15 votes.

The Last Nickel-in-the-Slot.

ONE of the surprises of the session was the passage of Froebstel's bill to abolish nickel-in-the-slot machine. When the bill was referred to the committee on printing some time ago, it was generally believed that this would be the end of it. This suspicion was strengthened when Curtis, chairman of the committee on printing, was reported to have gone to Portland without a report having been received from the committee, and when Lewis' turn on roll-call to call up a bill came, he called up Froebstel's bill, and, much to the surprise of the house, the bill was in evidence. It was intimated that this was not the original bill, but, as it had the proper senate indorsements it was voted on and passed. Young opposed the passage of the bill, while Stillman advocated it. Stillman then demanded a call of the house, and would not give in till most of the absentees were rounded up. The roll-call resulted in 47 ayes and only nine noes, four members being absent. The passage of the bill by so large a vote was received with a demonstration of approval.

School Book Trust Lost its Grip.

THE state legislature redeemed itself in one respect. It downed the American Book Trust by passing the Daly text book bill. There is little question that the greatest battle of the session has been between the friends of the Daly text-book bill and the American Book Company, and the dramatic scenes enacted in the house last week as the struggle was drawing to a close were not entirely unexpected. It has been a struggle between principle and the best interests of the public schools on the one hand, and a book trust that has been charged, either rightfully or wrongfully, with levying tribute upon the schools on the other. This tribute, according to the allegations of those who have been in the thickest of the fight in opposition to the continuance of the book trust influence, has been predicated both upon the excessive prices charged for the school books and the poor quality of books themselves. Now that the back of this so-called hydra-headed octopus has been broken, a more successful future for the educational work of the state is predicted. The American Book Company, against which so much has been said, is still in the ring, but only in competition with other publishing houses. It is now a free-for-all fight for preference and the books that may in future be adopted will have to win on their merits.

There is no denying the fact that the American Book Company has done its utmost to defeat the Daly bill, and this fact perhaps, coupled with its cheap and useless lobby, has operated in the success of the bill. The paid agents of the book company have had little influence on the members of the house and the bill might perhaps have been much more easily defeated had they kept out of the fight. As one member remarked Thursday, "Such a lobby of itself is sufficient to defeat any bill."

Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This witnesseth, that I, Martin Hill, of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, do this day grant unto my son, Harry F. Hill, of Tillamook county, his time with full liberty to dispose of or see fit, in any manner he may choose or see fit, and no one need hesitate to deal with him in such property through fear that I will object to whatever he may do, or interfere in any manner whatever. MARTIN HILL. Beaver Creek, Clackamas co., Or., Nov. 14th, 1898.

FOR OREGON RIVERS.

Senate Committee Reports Favorably on the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The river and harbor bill to-day reported from the senate committee contains several items which were put in through the efforts of Senator McBride. Among the important changes are:

Coos bay, Oregon, cash appropriation inserted \$100,000
Columbia river, Oregon, Three-Mile rapids and boat railway 50,000
Cascades, new item 100,000
Below Tongue point, new item 71,000
Lower Willamette river, increase to 150,000
Lewis river, Washington, new 60,000

The items below \$50,000 are as follows:

Tillamook harbor (increased \$8000) \$25,000
Siuslaw river 30,000
Improving Clatskanie river 13,000
Long Tom river, transferred from Willamette river fund 3,000
Coos river, added to house provision, which completes the work 3,000
Mouth of Coquille river (increased from \$15,000) 40,000
Upper Coquille (increased \$3000) 9,000

The clause of the bill repealing the Yaquina bay project and the boat railway were stricken out of the bill. McBride made an unavailing effort to secure an appropriation of \$250,000 for the boat railway.

Representative Tongue is working among the members of the river and harbor committee of the house, and especially with Chairman Burton, trying to induce them to withdraw their strenuous objection to the appropriations. While a few members of the committee have declared that they will withdraw their objection if the chairman takes that course, there are yet other members to be convinced of the right and justice of the claims made for Oregon. At present the chairman has not given way materially, but Mr. Tongue hopes to make an impression on him in time to save Oregon's appropriations. To aid him in his efforts Mr. Tongue has prepared a table showing the total amounts the first congressional district of Oregon has received for river and harbor improvements since the state was admitted to the Union. The table is as follows:

Mouth of the Coquille river	\$168,419 86
Upper Coquille	21,839 55
Coos bay	514,007 86
Coos harbor and river	4,375 82
Umpqua river	39,219 89
Siuslaw river	119,904 30
Alsen river	1,949 38
Yaquina bay	687,379 28
Nestucca river	5,385 12
Tillamook bay	52,769 92
Yamhill river	69,000 00
Upper Willamette river	302,057 40

Total.....\$1,986,308 41

The above sums are all that have ever been expended for rivers and harbors on the western coast of Oregon within the first congressional district, a district which casts about 50,000 votes, which has about 300 miles of sea coast, 10 harbors, exceeds in area the state of New York, and is capable of turning out as much farm produce, fruit, hops, livestock and dairy products as either New York or Pennsylvania. There is not within this district, according to Mr. Tongue's statement, outside of the Indian department, a single federal building. The total salaries paid to all United States officers outside of the land offices and Indian department, will not exceed \$500 annually. Practically all of the appropriations that go to this district from the federal government are those given for river and harbor improvements. During the late war there was probably not \$1000 expended in Oregon, out of the war tax, in the purchase of army supplies or in any other way connected with the war. The government has probably received more than \$3,000,000 from the first district from the sale of public lands. Out of nearly \$150,000,000 paid for pensions each year by the government, there is paid into this district not more than \$350,000, while there are paid to the state of Ohio over \$16,000,000.

Premium on County Warrants.

The Tillamook Lumber Company will pay 2 per cent for county warrants to be taken out in trade with lumber.

TOO MUCH.

Again the puerile plea is made that the Paris treaty is opposed only "because it has taken too much from the vanquished."

It is true. The treaty takes— Too much leprosy, small-pox and fever. Too much barbarism and savagery. Too much necessity of conquest.

Too much expense—\$20,000,000 down and \$200,000,000 a year perpetually. Too much complication in Asiatic wars. Too much trouble: we have enough at home.

When a man beats off a footpad and takes away his club, isn't he justified in feeling that he has "taken too much" if he catches the small-pox in the encounter?—World.

FUTURE WHEAT SUPPLY.

A short time ago Sir William Crookes, president of the British Association for the advancement of Science, expressed the opinion in an address to the association that within a generation the world's production of wheat will not equal the demand—an opinion which attracted a great deal of attention and provoked much unfavorable criticism. In reference to this country it is said: "Practically there remains no uncultivated prairie land in the United States suitable for wheat growing. The virgin land has been rapidly absorbed, until at present there is no land left for wheat without reducing the area for maize, hay and other necessary crops. It is almost certain that within a generation the ever-increasing population of the United States will consume all the wheat grown within its borders and will be driven to import, and, like ourselves, will scramble for a lion's share of the wheat crop of the world."

The question of the future supply of wheat is of universal interest and it receives most instructive consideration from Mr. John Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, in the February number of the North American Review. Mr. Hyde points out the conditions in the United States a generation ago as to population and wheat production, showing that the growth of the latter has been relatively much greater than the increase of population, but he observes that we are liable to be led seriously astray if we assume for the thirty-three years to come an increase of wheat production proportionate to that of the thirty-three years last past. He thinks the population of the United States in 1931, exclusive of colonial possessions or dependencies, will be at least 130,000,000 and the agricultural requirements of this population will include a wheat crop of 700,000,000 bushels, without a bushel for export; an oat crop of 1,250,000,000 bushels; a corn crop of 3,450,000,000 bushels and a hay crop of 100,000,000 tons, all for domestic consumption, with cotton and wool, fruit and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, meats and innumerable minor commodities in corresponding proportions. These are certainly formidable figures and Mr. Hyde says the area necessary to the production of the three principal cereals alone will be over 15 per cent greater than the enormous total acreage devoted in 1898 to grain, cotton and hay, while the mere addition of the last two mentioned products and of the minor cereals will call for an acreage exceeding the total area of improved land in farms at the present time.

Mr. Hyde says it is too well established a fact to be the subject of controversy that for general agricultural purposes the public domain is practically exhausted and that consequently there can be no further considerable addition to the farm area of this country. It can be somewhat increased by the reclamation of desert lands, but such addition will be very small, if not absolutely insignificant. There is, however, a vast body of improved land already in farms, amounting at the last census to 265,600,000 acres, which will be made to contribute to the agricultural production of the future. On the whole the figures presented by the statistician of the Agricultural department support the contention of Sir William Crookes that within a generation the wheat supply of the world, including the United States, will fall so far short of the demand as to constitute general scarcity.

ORDINANCE NO. 112.

An Ordinance to Provide for the Construction of a side-walk on the West Side of First Avenue East.

The people of Tillamook city do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That a sidewalk shall be built on and along the west side of First Avenue East as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of block No. 9 in the town of Lincoln, now Tillamook city, and running thence south along the east side of said block 9 and along the east side of blocks numbered one and two in McDermott's addition to the town of Lincoln, now Tillamook city, to the point where the west line of First Avenue East intersects the south line of Fourth street.

SEC. 2. That all of such sidewalk as is described in Sec. 1 of this ordinance shall be built and constructed as follows: Such sidewalk shall be eight feet wide and constructed with four longitudinal sills, or stringers, two inches by six inches, or three inches by four inches and well braced or firmly set upon sound and substantial underpinning when necessary to raise it up to the established grade, and such sidewalk shall be covered with one and one-half inch by eight-inch plank laid crosswise and firmly nailed with 20d nails, and all street crossings connecting such sidewalk, or parts thereof, shall be constructed with three-inch by twelve-inch planks, and all such plank shall be laid upon cross-sills four inches by six inches, and such cross-sills shall be placed cross-wise and four feet apart, and beveled on each end four inches to the foot and all well and firmly nailed with 40d nails and such crosswalks shall be five feet wide on top.

SEC. 3. That the owners of all lots abutting upon the line of the sidewalk required by this ordinance be and they are hereby allowed a period of thirty days in which to construct the same, and if said owners of lots, or any of them, shall fail to construct said sidewalk within said period, the common council of Tillamook city will proceed to construct the same and assess upon the lot or lots of such persons so failing, the cost of constructing such sidewalk.

Passed Common Council, February 20th, nine o'clock p.m., 1899.

W. H. COOPER, Recorder.
Approved, February 21, 1899.
B. L. EDDY, Mayor.

Blasts From Ram's Horn.

Nights of sorrow bring out stars of promise.

God's telephone needs no central to make connections.

They who only live for others are alive to themselves.

Nicodemus warns us against trying to sit on two stools.

The height of knowledge is to know what you do not know.

Atheistic arguments are but the whistling of cowards in the dark.

The coward measures difficulties with a telescope; the brave man writes his feet. Don't be overanxious to give some one "a piece of your mind," the loss may be too keenly felt.

When you find a man chuckling because a neighbor has been caught in evil, watch him, and you'll catch him, next.

It isn't the amount but the quality of talk that tells. She who spoke to Barlaam wasn't given to talking much, but when she spoke, it was to the point.

Whys.

Why should well water ever be unhealthy?

Why isn't a quack physician a skin doctor?

Why doesn't a tall man live longer than a short one?

Why isn't the combination of whisky and water a mixed evil?

Why does old age tear down the circus bills stuck up by youth?

Why does a prohibitionist kick when he finds water in the milk?

Why doesn't the man who is hunting trouble shoot folly as it flies?

Why is silence golden when silver will shut a man's mouth just as effectively?

Why isn't the patient in danger as long as the doctor continues to visit him?

Why does the average man prefer to win a dollar on a horse race to earning five by honest labor?

ORDINANCE NO. 111.

An Ordinance to Provide for the Construction of Sidewalks on the South Side of Second Street.

The people of Tillamook City do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That a sidewalk shall be built on and along the south side of second street as follows: Beginning at the point where the south line of second street intersects the West line of Stillwell Avenue, and running thence East on and along the north line of blocks one and four in McDermott's addition to Tillamook city and on and along the North side of blocks four and three of Claude Thayer's addition to the town of Lincoln, now Tillamook City, to the point where the South line of Second street intersects the East line of Fourth Avenue East.

SEC. 2. That all of that part of said sidewalk fronting and abutting blocks one and four of McDermott's addition to Tillamook City, and block four of Claude Thayer's addition to the town of Lincoln, now Tillamook City, be built and constructed as follows:

Such sidewalk shall be eight feet wide and constructed with four longitudinal sills, or stringers, two inches by six inches, or three inches by four inches and well braced or firmly set upon sound and substantial underpinning when necessary to raise it up to established grade, and such sidewalks shall be covered with one and one-half inch by eight-inch plank laid crosswise and firmly nailed with 20d nails, and all crosswalks connecting said sidewalks and crossing Stillwell's Avenue, First Avenue East and Second Avenue East shall be constructed with three-inch by twelve-inch planks, and all such plank shall be laid upon cross-sills four inches by six inches, and such cross-sills shall be placed crosswise and four feet apart, and beveled on each end four inches to the foot and all well and firmly nailed with 40d nails and such crosswalks shall be five feet wide on top.

SEC. 3. That all of said sidewalk fronting and abutting block three of Claude Thayer's addition to the town of Lincoln, now Tillamook City, shall be built of the same material and according to the same specifications as the last mentioned sidewalk, except that it shall be five feet four inches on top and supported by three longitudinal sills instead of four.

SEC. 4. That all the cross-walks connecting said sidewalks and crossing Third Avenue East and Fourth Avenue East shall be built of the same kind of material and according to the same specifications as the aforementioned crosswalks, except that they shall be four feet wide on top.

SEC. 5. That the owners of all lots abutting upon the line of the sidewalks required by this ordinance be and they are hereby allowed a period of thirty days in which to construct the same, and if said owners of lots, or any of them, shall fail to construct said sidewalk within said period, the common council of Tillamook City will proceed to construct the same and assess upon the lot or lots of such persons so failing, the cost of constructing said sidewalks.

Passed Common Council, February 20th at 8:45 p.m., 1899.

W. H. COOPER, Recorder.
Approved, February 21, 1899.
B. L. EDDY, Mayor.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the annual meeting of the stockholders of the TILLAMOOK DAIRY ASSOCIATION will be held at the Court House, in the city of Tillamook, Tillamook co., Oregon, on the 27th day of February, 1899, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing three directors, one treasurer and the transaction of such other business as may come before them. Dated Feb. 14th, 1899.

S. SEVERANCE, Secretary.

Notice to Taxpayers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the taxes on the tax rolls for the year 1896 and 1897 are now delinquent and that unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st day of March next, I shall be obliged to levy upon the property of said delinquents.

H. H. ALDERMAN, Sheriff.