

**W. W. THAYER IS DEAD.**

**Ex-Governor Passes Away At His Woodstock Home.**

William Wallace Thayer, formerly governor and chief justice of Oregon, died at his home southeast of Portland, on the Woodstock and Waverly railway, Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, after an illness which began Friday in the courthouse, the cause of his death being cerebral congestion. In the enjoyment of his usual health, Mr. Thayer went to the courthouse Friday morning, where he remained engaged in the transaction of legal business until late in the afternoon, when he was attacked with a chill. He decided that he would go home, hoping by taking a rest to wear the attack off. Friday night he rested very little, and complained to his wife of severe pains at the base of his brain, which continued through the night till morning. Toward noon Saturday, not feeling any improvement, Dr. C. H. Raffety was summoned, and, on the arrival of the physician, he found Mr. Thayer's pulse 105. Despite every effort, it could not be reduced. Early Saturday evening he fell into a comatose condition, and so continued till death came. He passed away peacefully, and apparently without pain. His only son, Claude Thayer, of Tillamook, arrived Thursday evening and was present at the death of his father.

Ex-Governor Thayer was 72 years old, but was still a prominent practicing attorney, and in the full possession of his mental vigor and clearness. Since he first came to Oregon in 1862, he had been prominent as an attorney, as governor and judge of the supreme court of this state. He was born at Dima, Livingston county, N. Y., July 15, 1827. His father was a man of influence in Western New York, and his two sons, Andrew J. and William Wallace Thayer, the deceased, inherited his sterling qualities of mind and heart. Andrew J. Thayer, who afterward became supreme judge of Oregon, early commenced the study of his profession of the law, and it was his example which stimulated the younger brother, William, to adopt the same profession. Andrew J. Thayer came to Oregon at an early day. He died in 1873.

William Wallace Thayer began his education in the common schools of Western New York, which extended to a knowledge of spelling and the "rule of three." He early evinced an appetite for books, and what he read he digested and assimilated into his mental constitution. His orderly mind classified everything that he read, retaining the kernel and rejecting the husks without effort. At Rochester, N. Y., he was privileged to attend law lectures and was admitted to the bar in that city, March, 1851. He began the practice of his profession at Tonawanda, N. Y., and here he was married to Miss Samantha C. Vincent, who survives him. Leaving Tonawanda, he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained till he moved to Oregon in 1862. At Corvallis he formed a partnership with his brother, Andrew J. Thayer, for only a short time, when he moved to Lewiston, Idaho. He was elected and served one term in the territorial legislature. Afterward he was elected district attorney of the third judicial district of Idaho. At the conclusion of this term in 1867, he returned to Oregon, and resumed the practice of law at Portland, at once becoming a prominent member of the bar. In 1878 he was nominated for governor on the democratic ticket, and was elected on his personal popularity, although the rest of the ticket was defeated. He was inaugurated governor September 11, 1878. The most important change during his administration was that affecting the judiciary. Prior to that time the judges of the circuit courts had constituted the supreme court, but a law was enacted for the election of the supreme judges. Governor Thayer seemed inspired by a desire to serve the people of the state by a economical administration of public affairs.

On his retirement from the governorship, he resumed the practice of law, but in 1884 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for chief justice, and was elected. During his term as chief justice he was called on to render many important decisions, the reports of which are spread on the records, and they did not in any way diminish his high reputation as a lawyer. But the history of his work on the bench is preserved in the records and out of place in a brief sketch. It may be said with truth that no member of the bar in this state was more universally beloved than Governor Thayer. All day Sunday his home east of the city was thronged with attorneys, who came to offer consolation and pay their respects to the eminent dead. And chief among the callers were the young attorneys, who express their sorrow for his death, as they would of a father and counsellor. The young men always received from him a helping hand. Envy, malice or uncharitableness had no place or part in his make-up. He seemed incapable of the bearing ill will toward any one. He was as trustful and open-hearted as a child, but withal a man of great learning. In his practice as a lawyer, in his decisions as a judge, in his life as a man, his great desire was to do right and promote equity—so as to act and decide that those on whose right he was compelled to pass would feel that his object was to find

and declare the truth and right. He never sought prominence, but it was always thrust upon him. Whether as governor, as chief justice, or as a private citizen, his simple, unfeigned manners and life were his chief characteristics. The "Old Governor," as his friends loved to call him, filled a large place in the love of this state, and of him more than any other public man it can be said that of enemies he had none. In the neighborhood where he had lived for a number of years, he was highly respected. He took an interest in neighborhood affairs, and served the Woodstock school district as director, with the same care and attention he had given weightier affairs.

**THE POPULAR EFFECT.**

What has been the effect upon the people at large of the extraordinary home-welcoming of Admiral Dewey, the most remarkable exhibition of our history of popular admiration of a hero? Has it intensified public patriotism, has it strengthened sentiment favorable to maintaining the victory of Dewey at Manila, or was it productive of nothing more than a passing interest and enthusiasm, leaving no lasting impression upon the minds of men?

The American people are probable as prone as any other people to hero-worship. They are easily aroused to an expression of enthusiastic admiration of some brilliant military exploit some signal act that increases American prestige and adds to the honor and glory of the republic. No people excel them in appreciation of the man who performs an illustrious service to the country. There is abundant evidence of this in our history. The honors paid to Admiral Dewey every true American approves of. He gave new glory to the American navy. It is a matter of national pride that the foremost naval officer of the world is an American. But is there not something more than admiration of the hero in the honors conferred upon Dewey? Is there not behind the popular enthusiasm with which he has been welcomed a serious feeling that his achievement in Manila has not merely added to the glory of our country, but had a substantial value no less worthy of consideration.

It is not to be doubted that many thoughtful people have been impressed by the ceremonies attending the welcome of Dewey. Doubtless great numbers, before undecided or indifferent, have been persuaded by these events that the victory in Manila bay should not be allowed to become a barren achievement. All over the country, undoubtedly, the sentiment is stronger today than a week ago that what Dewey won should not be relinquished. If he has been correctly reported the great admiral has himself contributed to this sentiment. Whatever his opinion may be in regard to the way in which military operations have been conducted in Luzon, there can be no doubt that he thinks the United States should maintain sovereignty in the Philippines. Every utterance attributed to him clearly implies his belief that the insurrection should be suppressed and that under the rule of this government the Filipinos should be taught the true principles of self-government, for which he said they are not now fitted.

We think it unquestionable that the effect upon the public mind of the Dewey celebrations has been to increase sentiment in favor of the policy of the administration, but whether or not the effect will be lasting is uncertain. Much will depend upon the results of military operations during the next few months. If these should be largely successful there will be a rapid decline in the opposition to the government's policy.

**The Anglo-Venezuelan Award.**

The compromise award in the boundary arbitration between England and Venezuela is satisfactory to the former if we may judge from the expressions of the leading English newspapers. With one or two exceptions these regard the result as giving England all that could reasonably have been expected and one journal says that Great Britain gets more than on various occasions she had expressed herself as willing to concede to Venezuela. It is also generally regarded as a valuable contribution to the cause of arbitration, one paper remarking: "The award and the rapidity with which it was rendered cannot fail to give a strong impetus to international arbitration."

How it will be regarded in Venezuela remains to be seen. That country is now convulsed with revolution and according to the latest advices a new government may be installed there at any time. Under the terms of the arbitration the award of the tribunal is binding upon both governments, but it is possible that a new government in Venezuela would not accept this. In view of the fact, however, that the decision of the tribunal of arbitration was unanimous it is altogether probable that Venezuela will abide by it. Moreover, not to do so would be an indignity to the American citizens who represented Venezuela in the arbitration and through them to the United States government, which brought about the arbitration.

Thus has been amicably settled a controversy of long standing, which for years was a menace to peaceful relations between Great Britain and Venezuela and for a time ever threatened to impair friendship between this country and England.

**ONE MAN IN CONTROL.**

**Buller to have Supreme Command in South Africa.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—War, so often predicted in these dispatches as being the inevitable climax to hopeless things, has come at last, and is now in full swing for the subjection of the little republic whose military sun sets and rises at Majuba hill. Great Britain has set going machinery more powerful than that which crushed Napoleon and twice as strong as that which gave her Egypt and the Sudan. General Sir Redvers Buller has gone, and already the Boer bullets have sung a song of desperate defiance.

That the next few weeks will be marked by sharp fighting can almost be taken for granted. That the result will probably be for a time not too favorable to the British is also to be admitted. The main question is how long are hostilities to last. The ultimate English victory is almost assured by virtue of overwhelming strength.

A forecast of the length and nature of the campaign should not be ventured without knowledge of an extraordinary circumstance communicated to the Associated Press on most reliable authority, though hitherto not printed in England, namely, that Sir General Redvers Buller has gone to take entire control of the South Africa situation. He will be absolute as was Kitchener. Therefore, not only the conduct of the war lies in his discretion, but also virtually the future of all South Africa, and no prognostications are of value without first taking into consideration his personal character for obstinacy and frankness, traits responsible for the supremacy he has attained.

Two months ago the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, offered Buller command of the projected army corps. Sir Redvers gave a point blank refusal unless the war office would guarantee him between 60,000 and 70,000 men. He is quoted as having said on that occasion: "I shall not be handed down in history as another Sir George Colley." The reference was, of course, to the defeat at Majuba hill. He also said that if he were to go, it must be on the distinct understanding that he could select his own staff, and would be entirely uninterfered with by the war office. His request regarding the staff, it is said, was prompted by his suspicion of Lord Wolseley would attempt to pay off old scores by fostering upon him staff officers antagonistic to him. Lord Lansdowne demurred, but the stronger man prevailed, and Buller, having gained all the points he coveted, accepted the supreme command.

Prior to Lord Lansdowne's assent General Buller freely expressed the opinion that when he had driven the Boers into a corner, his hand might be stayed by a peace-loving public, or a well-intentioned war office—a consideration of things he could not tolerate, for, as he expressed it, his hand was "not one of those that, once put to the plow, releases its grip."

It appears that both the queen and the cabinet practically acquiesced in his demand, although, of course, retaining a nominal control, scarcely worth the name. Buller is pretty certain to cut the wires behind him and to be out of touch with London at critical moments, for fear the cabinet might change its mind.

A report was circulated at Vancouver, Wash., on Saturday morning to the effect that a farmer named Harris, of Sara, Wash., was drowned in the Columbia the previous night. Harris crossed the river about 5 o'clock on Friday evening on the ferry, on his way to Portland. About 7 o'clock Saturday morning the running gear of his wagon was found hanging to the ferry slip, on the Oregon side, half submerged in the water. The wagon-box had floated away, and was lodged on a sand bar, while the horse was standing on the sand shore several hundred yards distant, with a pair of broken shafts and tangled harness clinging to it. Several sacks of potatoes, which had been in the wagon, could be seen at the bottom of the river where the wagon went over, and it was supposed by those making the discovery that Harris had met with an accident during the night, and had possibly been drowned. The alarm was given, and arrangements were being made to search for the body, when Harris appeared on the scene. He explained that he had made a friendly call at a wayside saloon, and on coming out discovered his horse and wagon had disappeared.

Rankin C. Good, the high school cadet who is promoting a scheme to name one of the first class battle-ships "The American Boy," giving the schoolboys of the United States the privilege of contributing to the cost of its construction, recently called upon Congressman Berry, in Newport, Ky., to seek aid in the undertaking. Colonel Berry stated that he proposed to introduce a bill in congress providing that the ship shall be named "The American Boy," that he is corresponding with Chairman Boutelle, of the committee on naval affairs, and that it was probable that the resolution would be favorably reported upon.

D. C. Gillespie, who was arrested at Junction City about two weeks ago on the charge of having robbed and murdered old Mrs. Edson, at Goldbeach, Curry county, and buried the house, September 19, has made a confession to the sheriff and prosecuting attorney.

**CURIOS CONDENSATIONS.**

New York is fighting its soft coal smoke.

In Germany a tramp is called a "chau-ssiergrabentepezier."

There are thirty-seven gold producing counties in the 156,000 square miles of California's area.

This has been the greatest year for pears that the New Jersey farmers have had for a decade.

For every 1,000,000 inhabitant in Russia there are only ten papers and journals of all sorts.

Cattle raising in Georgia has reached a point where there is a surplus and the surplus is coming West.

Italy has brought the Burghese museum and gallery in Rome for 3,600,000 francs, to be paid in ten annual installments.

While plowing on his farm, Joshua Dean, near Petersburg, Ind., unearthed ninety-eight flint spearheads and two skeletons.

Sibera and the Amur county possess advantages very similar to those of North America, Australia and parts of Africa.

The newest "luck piece" is a carved ivory rabbit, not bigger than a bean, which must be carried in the palm of the hand.

The saving of the enlisted men in the British army amounts to nearly \$2,000,000 all of which is on deposit with the government.

Willie Owen and Howard Grodon of Hobart, Ind., spent their summer vacation on their wheels, during which they traveled 1,691 miles.

Among the curiosities of Prussian statistics, is the fact that in a decade 413 school children under 15 years of age, committed suicide.

Servant girls are so scarce in Chicago that employment agencies are ransacking neighboring towns for material to supply the demand.

The American Distilling company has a concession from the Venezuelan government covering the right to make whisky and other liquors.

A Connecticut Yankee has received permission from the king of Siam to erect a \$200,000 hotel that will be 1,000 feet long and four stories high.

The Italian cruiser Garibaldi, recently launched from the yards of Ansaldo's at Genoa, was launched nine months after the keel was laid.

The Argentine locust has a habit of moving forward like an army in line and gathering together in bunches, instead of scattering like true grasshoppers.

The mineral resources of Western Siberia are vast. Between Tomsk and Koznesk lie 60,000 square kilometers (23,167 square miles) of coal lands, which have never been touched.

Raleigh, N. C., has the largest pair of oak trees in the United States, when perfect symmetry of trunk and top is taken into consideration. They stand 300 yards north of the capitol.

The opinion that malaria is conveyed to human beings by mosquitoes has long been held by the Somali of East Africa, according to information given in Wick-enburg's "Wanderungen in Ostafrika."

Tallahassee, the flower-bedecked capital city of Florida, boasts that it is the only American city founded by a member of the immediate family of Napoleon Bonaparte. Colonel Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Mu.

A 5-year-old boy of Brentwood, England, has received the Royal Humane society's diploma for jumping into the water and saving the life of his baby brother. He is believed to be the youngest certified life-saver on record.

From Cape Hatteras to Sandy Hook an inventor proposes to stretch a wire cable off shore, anchored at intervals, so that endangered craft, instead of drifting upon the beach, may bring up against the rope and be held in safety.

Governor Geer and Colonel Spencer left Washington on Saturday for Oregon. In an interview Governor Geer said: "The people of my state are overwhelmingly for expansion. We have no imperialists. Not only do the people favor the programme of the administration, but they want to see the Philippine islands retained. I think that the question of expansion was settled when we took possession of those islands, and there is no way of the United States leaving them. It is just as much the moral duty of this country to suppress the insurrection in the Philippines as it would be to suppress an insurrection in any state or territory."

A dispatch to the Mandatsblad from Batavia, capital of Java, says a violent earthquake has visited the south side of the island of Ceram, next to the largest of the Moluccas, between Booro and Papua, completely destroying the town of Ambei and killing instantly some 4,000 people, as well as some 500 others. The dispatch says details of the disaster have not yet been obtained.

S. W. Downing, superintendent of the Clackamas hatchery, left for a visit to the Rogue river hatchery, J. W. Bertram, manager there, has written Mr. Downing that he has already secured 2,500,000 eggs. Mr. Downing states that 500,000 have been secured at the Clackamas hatchery. It is expected that the run will continue for 25 days yet.

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**City Warrants**

The following warrants are now called in and payable when present at my office. No. 179, 200, 208, 219, 216, 221, 205, 202, 217, 207, 214, 233, 230, 213, 236, 235, 222, 224, 144, 143. Interest ceases from date of this notice, Sept. 21, 1899.

N. THOMPSON, City Treasurer.

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