

ARE THEY CONNIVING

To Defraud the Bondsmen to Enrich the Cutting Family.

There appears to be some ground for the belief that in the case tried last week in the probate court before Judge G. W. Sappington, that an attempt was being made to defraud the bondsmen of C. G. Cutting, former guardian of the minor children of Brady Wilson, deceased. It appears that Cutting married Mrs. Wilson, thus making the guardian the step-father of his wards. For reasons best known to themselves they separated, or claims to have done so, Cutting leaving without giving an account of how he expended \$1700 which was left the children by their grandfather. Mrs. Cutting has been appointed guardian. The bondsmen of C. G. Cutting—Fred Scherzinger, J. W. Hellenbrand, T. J. Lucy and G. H. Page—now ask that his account be credited with certain amounts, and they also file a paper, from which they believe that a fraudulent attempt is being made to enrich the Cutting family at their expense. Mrs. Cutting wanted to prove that her husband agreed not to charge for the maintenance of the minor children, but the evidence goes to prove that while the money lasted, even Mrs. Cutting enjoyed the "prosperity" which had come to the family. Messrs. B. L. Eddy and T. H. Goynes were attorneys for the bondsmen. We give below a synopsis of the evidence, which Judge Sappington has taken under advisement:

Chas. W. Goeres had known Cutting about ten years. He was pretty hard up before he was guardian. Had asked Mr. Hellenbrand to stand good for him for two sacks of flour at Woods. His neighbors assisted him in work as well as in grub. He worked for Mr. Scherzinger once for potatoes for the family. He did not work steady. The witness saw him in better circumstances after they received the money for the children. Did not think Cutting earned more than \$50 a year. Why he knew Cutting was in better circumstances after he received the money was on account of his going to the house on business, when he was invited to dinner. He found the dinner was as good as in any hotel. Cutting bought some store goods from outside and sold some of them, but the most were used up by his own family. Witness had bought goods from him. The children were better dressed and they looked altogether in good circumstances. This was about six months after Cutting had been appointed guardian, and he had bought two cows, two pony horses and a second hand wagon. Had told witness that he had some money loaned out and was anxious to get it; that was a short time before he left the county. Cutting spent money to support the children, but witness did not know how much.

Mrs. Orpha Cutting, mother of the minor children and wife of C. G. Cutting their former guardian, testified that Cutting did not omit anything from his account for which he was entitled to take credit. He had told her that he did not intend to charge Katie or the other children any board. Cutting after his marriage with her voluntarily assumed the care and maintenance of Katie and the other children, furnishing them every thing they had for their keep and schooling. She and Cutting often argued about using the interest of the money for the benefit of the children, she claimed their grandfather's will provided so. Cutting claimed the money was on interest and he put the interest out also. She knew that none of the wards had had a cent of money from the guardian. She wanted him to give them some of the interest. Cutting was appointed guardian in October 1895. All four children were on her place at Oretown. Katie had worked out. The last time she saw Cutting was Nov. 20th, 1897. She stated that the actual amount paid out for clothing the wards was about \$1 per month for each.

She found out that Cutting used \$500 in New York in some expenses connected with his parents' estate, and that he left there with \$550 in cash about December, 1898. Cutting did not have money of his own when he left Tillamook, except what belonged to the children's estate. He traveled in Illinois and perhaps elsewhere before he reached New York. Cutting never demanded or agreed or intended to charge Katie or his other wards for their board, maintenances or his services as guardian.

Miss Maggie Wilson stated the other wards all worked at home just the same as though Cutting was their own father. She had worked for her board and school at Dallas. They never went barefooted, was comfortably clothed and never went hungry. After Cutting was made guardian they had no better clothes or food than they had before and lived just the same. After Cutting left they got along the best way they could.

J. W. Hellenbrand said he had known Cutting about 12 years, and was quite intimate with him and his family. Had helped them out at various times. Cutting did not have anything at the time the bond was signed. To all appearances Cutting was married to Mrs. Cutting at the time the bonds were signed. Witness said the children were ill provided for at that time, and were in very poor circumstances. Cutting provided for the wards after he was appointed guardian, and they were well provided for. There was a very noticeable difference for the better

in the children. Cutting could make very little off Mrs. Cutting's place, for it was rough, mountainous and covered with brush and logs, except a very small portion of it. Had about two or three acres of tillable land on which Cutting raised hay and vegetables. Had no stock up to the time of his appointment as guardian, but bought some after. Cutting practically did nothing for a livelihood, although he started a little store there after getting the money and did his own freighting, but the store did not run more than seven or eight months. The goods were groceries and worth about \$50. Witness was with Cutting several times when he bought food and clothing for the children and school books. They were well and comfortably dressed. Katie worked out some. She earned probably \$30 or \$40. Witness believed it would cost \$10 per month for the maintenances and support of each child. Cutting had provided for them 3 1/2 years, with the exception of Katie, which was about 2 1/2 years. Did not know of any other money coming into Cutting's hands.

Fred Scherzinger was acquainted with Cutting fourteen years, who was in poor financial circumstances prior to his being appointed guardian. Cutting worked for witness on several occasions for potatoes to support the family. While Cutting was working for him he told him it was a very hard matter for him to support those children, but that they had an estate coming to them from their father, and if this estate could be put in shape so that he could maintain them out of it, that he could get along all right, and he asked me to go on his bond if he was appointed as guardian for those children. After Mr. Cutting was appointed as guardian, some six months after he received their money, which he told witness amounted to \$1,700 and some odd dollars. The condition of his family before he was appointed was such that they had not proper clothing or food. The children were all barefooted and in a ragged condition, but after Cutting received the money there was a great change, the family were clothed well and fed well. Cutting never worked after he was appointed guardian for anyone.

S. H. Rock was called and his evidence went to corroborate the evidence of the previous witnesses. Asked whether he knew who supported the children, witness stated that he heard Mrs. Cutting say that while Cutting was away he sent her money occasionally through the mail for the support of the children, but this was ruled out of evidence owing to it being hearsay.

Ed. Walker knew of Cutting's poor financial circumstances. Previous to Cutting's appointment as guardian the family had run short of provisions, and he had loaned them flour.

J. W. Hellenbrand and Fred Scherzinger were recalled in rebuttal, the latter testifying that he had occasion to call on Mrs. Cutting at her residence on her homestead to serve some papers on Mr. Cutting. At that time they had quite a little quarrel about Mr. Cutting's affairs in regard to the support of the children. Mrs. Cutting told him that Cutting supported those children, and that they had plenty of grub on hand to last them a year, and to prove that fact she took the key to the store room, opening the door she said, "You can see what Doc has done for us while he's gone." There was enough to last them twelve months, which included some ten or twelve barrels of flour, two sacks of sugar, part of a sack of coffee, box of tea, quite a number of canned goods, rolled out and various other things. Witness said to her "Well, he has left you well supplied, but that is the last you will ever get from him." Cutting disposed of his homestead in 1892.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The law requires that each male between the ages of 21 and 50 years living within the county shall pay a poll tax of one dollar (\$1.00) at the time of assessment, and if not so paid to be reported to the sheriff of the county, with added costs for collection, at once. The law allows no exemption for poll tax, except to active members of the Oregon National Guard and all active firemen who have been members of any company of Oregon next preceding the time of assessment, and exempt firemen.

That there may be no cause for complaint, I ask that each person liable to poll tax that has not been paid for the year 1899, to pay by the first Monday in November, 1899, as the list will be turned in to the Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

J. S. STEPHENS, Assessor, Tillamook, Oregon.

County Warrants.

All county warrants in series E and class C, presented prior to Dec. 3, 1896, are now payable and will be paid when presented. Interest ceasing after this date Sept. 28, 1899.

W. H. CARY, County Treasurer.

Notice to Taxpayers.

All taxes that are unpaid for the years of 1886, 1897 and 1898 must be settled before November 10th, 1899.

H. H. ALDERMAN, Sheriff.

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.

FILES ON 16,000 ACRES.

Northern Pacific Railroad Files on a Big Body of Tillamook County.

At the Oregon City land office on October 17th, C. E. Moullan, representing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, filed on 16,000 acres of timber lands lying principally in Tillamook and which has already been applied for, and 6889 acres free land.

The lands were applied for in lieu of those that were released to the United States Government, which tracts lie within the limits of Mt. Rainier national park and the Pacific forest reserve, as defined by act of congress as follows: "An act to set aside a portion of certain lands within the state of Washington known as the Pacific forest reserve, as a public park to be known as Mt. Rainier National Park." This act was approved March 2, 1899.

Of these filings only 6889 acres have not been previously applied for. The 16,000 acres are already covered with filings. The parties will be contested as to their rights. After rendering the filings, 90 days are allowed to lapse before the application becomes null and void.

A large amount of litigation is expected to follow because of this action on the part of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, it is said by land attorneys.

It is said that those who are in earnest about their filings are in no danger of losing their lands, but those who were indulging in a little quiet speculation, willing to accept no risk, will give up, and in that case the railroad company will have the best end of it.—Cathlamet Gazette.

Representatives of the Northern Pacific railroad were in attendance at the United States land office at Oregon City last week, making selections of timber land in lieu of the tracts vacated by the company in the forest reserves. The selections embrace 22,800 acres of timber land in this district, of which 16,000 acres are already covered by individual filings, the remaining 6800 acres being vacant. The filings placed upon tracts already taken are made in the expectation that a large proportion of those claims will be abandoned without proof being made, in which case the railroad filings will become effective. The company's representatives have gone to the Roseburg land office, where a number of selections will be made. The rush for tracts in the Tillamook country has dropped off to an occasional applicant, and the officials are permitted to resume their routine duties.

HOW TO BE WEATHER-WISE.

Queer Old Saw that Have Been Followed for Years.

Thunder on Sunday is considered by the weather-wise the sign of the death of a great man; on Monday, the death of a woman; on Tuesday, if in early spring, it foretells an abundance of grain; on Wednesday, warfare is threatened; on Thursday, an abundance of sheep and corn the farmers may reckon upon; on Friday, some great man will be murdered; on Saturday, a general pestilence and great mortality.

Friday's weather shows what may be expected on the following Sunday, that is, if it rains on Friday noon, then it will rain on Sunday, but if Friday be clear, then Sunday will be fine as well.

The twelve days immediately following Christmas denote the weather for the coming twelve months, one day for a month. The day of the month the first snow storm appears indicates the number of snow storms the winter will bring. For example, if the first snow storm comes on November 29—look out then for twenty-nine snow storms.

There is an old saying—which originated perhaps for the benefit of school children—that there is only one Saturday in the year without sun during some portion of the day.

A gale moderating at sunset, will increase before midnight, but if it moderates after midnight the weather will improve.

No weather is ill. If the will is still.

If the full moon shall rise red expect wind.

The sharper the blast the sooner 'tis past.

A light yellow sky at sunset presages wind.

When you see northern lights you may expect cold weather.

Hazy weather is thought to prognosticate frost in winter, snow in spring, fair weather in summer and rain in autumn.

Storms that clear in a night will be followed by a rain storm.

Three foggy mornings will surely be followed by a rain storm.

If ice on the streets melts and runs off rain will come next; while if the wind cracks off the ice snow will follow.

When the leaves of trees show their under side there will be rain.

When the perfume of flowers or the odor of fruit is unusually noticed rain may be expected.

When the sky is full of stars expect rain.

If a cat washes herself calmly and smoothly the weather will be fair. If she washes "against the grain" take your mackintosh with you. If she lies with her back to the fire there will be a squall.

Cats with their tails up and hair ap-

parently electrified indicate approaching wind.

If pigs are restless there will be windy weather; pigs can see the wind.

The direction in which a loon flies in the morning will be the direction of the wind the next day.

Maggies flying three or four together and uttering harsh cries predict windy weather.

Flocks of crows signify a cold summer.

When the owl nest lookout for a storm.

When the swallows fly low rain will come soon; when they fly high expect fine weather.

If the rooster crows at night he will "get up with a wet head."

Six weeks from the time the first katydid is heard, there will be a frost.

WE USE A BILLION PENNIES.

United States Coins that Are Eagerly Sought After.

The demand for 1-cent pieces is so great that the Philadelphia mint is compelled to turn out nearly 4,000,000 per month to keep up the supply.

There are at present something like 1,000,000,000 pennies in circulation.

If you want to exchange a \$100 bill for pennies you would get ten good, large bags full of coppers.

Nickel and copper coins have no mint marks, neither have coins issued at the Philadelphia mint. Collectors often pay high prices for coins bearing certain mint marks which otherwise would not have been worth more than their face value.

The first United States cents struck for circulation bear the date 1793. They are of six varieties and are valued at \$2.50 to \$6.25.

Of United States silver coins the most valuable is the dollar of 1804. Its value to collectors is \$1,000. No other dollars are worth more than about \$25. Fourteen of these 1804 dollars are known to exist.

More rare are the New York doubloons, coined in 1787, of which only five are known to exist. On one side of this rare and curious coin is a picture of the sun rising over a mountain surrounded by the legend, "Nova Eboraca Columbia Excelsior." Below is the name of the designer, "Brasher." The other side has the original form of the national motto, "Unum E. Pluribus." There is an heraldic eagle, on one wing of which are the letters E. B., the designer's initials. These coins are worth about \$500. The last one sold brought \$527. It had belonged to an old Maryland family ever since it was coined.

The \$5 gold piece of 1822 is a rare coin. At one time only two were said to be in existence; one in the Philadelphia mint, the other in Boston, but a third was picked up in a New York money changer's shop a few years ago.

"I was afraid at first that it might be a counterfeit," said the collector of coins who happened to see it. The man was so delighted to secure it that before leaving the shop he bought several other coins which he didn't want. He paid only \$6 for it. The same day he was offered \$250; later \$450 was offered by another gentleman; \$600 by another one, but the gentleman, at last accounts, was holding it for \$1,000.

One of the most sought after colonial coins is the highly copper. They were struck in 1737 by Samuel Highly, who was a physician and a blacksmith at Granby, Conn. He got the copper from a mine near by and shaped the coins at his forge.

About nine years ago a silver shekel was found in Texas which dates back to 142 B. C. Its intrinsic value is about 50 cents; its value to collectors \$5,000.

One of the earliest known coins is a didrachm of ancient Aegina, coined about 700 B. C. Its intrinsic value is 30 cents; its market value \$7.

The coins spoken of in the bible are shekels, which were of silver; the widow's mite, the tribute penny and the "Judea capta," the bronze coin struck by the Emperor Titus to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews.

In Japan coins are generally of iron, and in Siam they are chiefly of porcelain. Whale's teeth form the coinage of the islands. They are pointed white and red, the red teeth being worth about twenty times as much as the white. These teeth are worn as a necklace instead of carried in a pocket-book.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British museum consists of 250,000 specimens, and is one of the finest collections in the world. At the Philadelphia mint is a good collection of American coins, but the government only allows it \$300 a year to buy coins with. The British government spends \$5,000 a year for coins.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 30th day of October, 1899, and from day to day thereafter as the law provides, the County Board of Equalization will attend at the Office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, in Tillamook, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment rolls and correct all errors in valuation, description or quality of land or other property, and all persons interested in said assessment are hereby requested to appear at said time and place for the purpose of correcting any errors that may appear in their assessment, as no error can be corrected after the sitting of said board.

J. S. STEPHENS, County Assessor.

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Tillamook & North Yamhill Stage Line.

BARKER & McNAMER, Pros.

Stage leaves Tillamook daily except Sunday. Stage leaves N. Yamhill daily except Monday.

Tickets must be secured the day previous from the Agents at North Yamhill and Tillamook.

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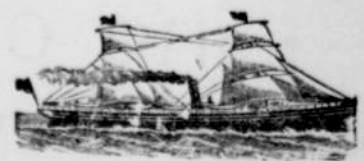
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