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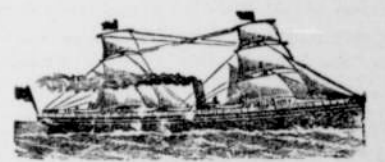
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RETURNED FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The War is Unjust and One of Greed, says David Hadley.

David J. Hadley, son of C. B. Hadley, who left Tillamook four years ago for South Africa, returned quite unexpectedly last week to Portland for the purpose of visiting his relatives in this county.

"The fight," he said, "is being waged in the interest of great companies that wish to put their compound system in force in the mines of the South African republic. The mines controlled by the big companies in British territory are now being worked in this way.

"In the Transvaal the companies tried to force this way of doing business, but Oom Paul, said 'No. The workers in the mines of the Transvaal are free to go and come as they please, and they can spend their money as they please.'

That Uitlander Petition.

"The petition of the Uitlanders for suffrage was a farce. Every one of the long list of names to the petition was obtained by fraud. The companies operating the mines in the Transvaal are British concerns. Their sole desire is to get suffrage for the compound system on the country and make it legal.

Good Wager for Labor.

The Transvaal is a good country to work in. Miners are paid \$5 per day for eight hours' work, and diamond drill men and other high-priced workers make \$175, \$200 and \$250 per month.

"In Johannesburg negroes or Kafirs are not allowed to walk on the sidewalk. All negroes are obliged to wear badges on their arms. The English made a great row because Cape boys, or negroes from British possessions were forced to wear badges, and made an effort to show that the Boer authorities had no right to compel them to do so;

"Another thing: Under the Transvaal government a colored man is not allowed to take a white man's place in any occupation. Colored men are allowed to work as laborers only. In British territory the companies hire colored men for all kinds of positions, and the consequence is wages are lower in British territory, and the proportion of white men working for good wages is about six times as great in the South African republic as in the mines outside.

The Mining Laws.

"The English government exacts a license of \$25 on a miner's claim, and forces him to do 30 feet of development work a year. In the Transvaal claims pay 10s a month, and that is a tax that never changes. No development work is required. After you are producing, the English chartered company, that has control of all this territory by virtue of a charter from the English parliament, takes 50 per cent of all your output. Think of that! This tax in the Trans-

vaal amounts to 5 per cents, a gold tax that certainly is not high.

"One company put \$77,500,000 capital into the Rand two years ago, with the expectation of paying that all back in three years, with a dividend of 33 1/3 per cent on the entire amount! And they are going to do it. That is the greatest gold country in the world. Why, I have seen at the end of the month four-horse teams carrying away gold for shipment all afternoon--one after another, and full loads, every one of them.

"Now, as to the war. The Boer is a slow man to anger, but when he does get to fighting he is good and mad. The Boers are the best shots in the world. When one goes hunting he never carries more than two cartridges with him, and he shoots; he always returns with game. During the last two years the government has encouraged target practice, and has issued ammunition for it. Shoots conducted by field cornets were held every Saturday, at targets at various ranges, and fine prizes were hung up. The burghers considered it a great honor to win this prize, as well they might, and would come for miles to attend.

"I suppose the British will win eventually, but many Tommy Atkins will be dead and buried before the war ends. When a Boer draws a bead, his mark is certain to be hit.

"No race is more religious than the Boers. They live up to their religion strictly, and will fight and die for their church.

Boers are Hospitable.

"I lived for four years among the Boers, and I believe they are the most neighborly and hospitable people on earth. When you ride up and stop before a Boer's house, a boy comes out immediately and holds your horse, and as soon as you are inside the house you are offered refreshments. They always have coffee, and their houses are always open to strangers. I have camped on their land, and whenever a stranger is on a Boer's land, he is given provisions, and if a beef or mutton is killed he is remembered with a piece.

"I wish to correct a misstatement about British being mistreated by Boers on the border. When the British are handled at all roughly it is their own fault, because I have found that when a man minds his own business, the Boers will not molest him. When Englishmen cross the border and meet a Boer they generally begin by spitting on his dog. This they follow up by criticizing his boots and making fun of his whiskers. By and by he gets angry, and proceeds to give his tormentors a thrashing. And that is the way the British are maltreated.

"In Cape Town and other British South African cities there are 'nigger' bars, and colored men, and women, too, can patronize them as much as they choose. It is a common sight to see negro wenchos so drunk on the street they can scarcely walk. In the Transvaal, negroes are not allowed to buy a drop of liquor, and if any one is caught selling it to them, he gets six months, without the option of a fine. On the second offense he gets a year. Drunken negroes are never seen in Johannesburg."

Cecil Rhodes.

Mr. Hadley greatly admires Cecil Rhodes, who, he says, is one of the greatest living men. "Rhodes," he said, "deplores this war and would rather that the South African republic should stand. Rhodes desires that there should be a United South African republic, with what are now British possessions forming a part of it, and this is a hope not impossible of realization yet. There are thousands of British subjects in South Africa who are ready to assist in the establishment of a republic independent of the mother country. Rhodes gives away a fortune every year, and no one who has a just cause has ever sought his assistance in vain."

What makes you think little Mrs. Jones has such delinquent manners?

"Because I know she hates the very sight of me, yet I never call there that she doesn't make me believe she is charmed with the privilege of entertaining me."

"Did you ever make a serious mistake in a prescription?"

"Never but once," answered the drug clerk, as a gloomy look passed over his face. "I charged a man 30 cents for a prescription instead of thirty-five."

MALADIES FROM SOUTH SEAS

Hard to Get Foothold in the United States.

Since the return of a great many regiments from the Philippines the American people have become interested in the probability of disease being spread from that source, and some alarm is felt that the possession of our new colonies may endanger the health not only of our men sent to serve the government in the tropical climates, but also the United States itself. The leading doctors of Omaha have given the subject careful study and generally express themselves as satisfied that the precautions taken by the government will guard against any great spread of disease.

Dr. William H. Hanchett spoke very highly of the efficient manner in which the government had met conditions and diseases which were entirely new and unusual to our medical profession, and it was his opinion that when more time had been given to understand the situation there would be no reason to fear unusual ill health. "The hot climates of our new possessions," said Dr. Hanchett, "will necessarily bring to the consideration of our medical men new diseases, or at least more virulent forms of disease. Typhoid, malarial and yellow fever are always worse in hot climates, as are bowel and venereal diseases. I believe that no fear need be anticipated from the importation of disease from these colonies under a more strict quarantine and scientific research into the nature and virulence of the diseases which prevail in those countries. The proper precautions of sanitation and diet will reduce disease and sickness to a minimum. It is surprising that more sickness and greater fatality have not been incident to the rapid mobilization of large bodies of men to these tropical regions. Undoubtedly decayed fruits and impure water were largely responsible for the fevers which appeared among our soldiers."

In the opinion of Dr. Robert Gilmore the typhoid and dysentery found in the Philippines are of a much more severe type than any we have in this country. "There is no danger to the health of our people in these new colonies," he said. "The temperature there is practically the same the year round and when civilized people get control of affairs and accustomed to the climate the health of the countries ought to be above the average. No contagious diseases are being brought over here, and the care taken by the government officials is sufficient to keep out any epidemic."

A Strange Disease.

Dr. Frederick Teal, in speaking of the danger from new diseases, said: "I have encountered only one strange disease as a result of the return of the First Nebraska. It is called 'dhoobe itch.' I believe that dhoobe is the native term for washwoman, and the theory is that it is due to a parasite found in the soldiers' clothing after returning from the home of the native washwoman. It generally starts from chafing and is characterized by fiery red eruptions on the skin, which spread all over the body. It is not dangerous, but is inconvenient, because it causes a swelling in the feet and prevents marching. Over one half of the First Nebraska had this disease in some degree on its return." Dr. Teal said he considered our greatest danger was from diseases in the Hawaiian islands. "A large proportion of the people over there," he said, "are affected by tuberculosis, and the Hawaiian race is actually decreasing in numbers from the ravages of this disease."

Dr. J. E. Summers said there were no new diseases in the new colonies and little danger from such maladies as typhoid fever, dysentery and smallpox, because those suffering from those diseases are detected before they reach this country, and the transport is properly isolated and taken care of at the port of entry both by the city health officers and by the government officials of the marine hospital service. "There is some real danger," said he, "from the plague, which has broken out in Hong Kong. This disease is conveyed by rats in the holds of vessels and may be unloaded with the merchandise and in this way start an epidemic. The spread of venereal diseases is an unfortunate feature which attends the mobilization of an army to those countries, because it does not confine itself to one generation."

As to the plague in Hong Kong, Dr. R.

Moore thinks that the great distance will prevent its getting a foothold in this country. "Before the voyage is completed any disease of that kind is fully developed," said the doctor, "and the vessel is promptly quarantined by the authorities. The government is very careful about the health of its people, and we have no reason to believe that there will be any danger as soon as we are accustomed to the new conditions."

Dr. Van Camp said he had not given the matter any great consideration and he did not believe that the conditions would present anything new in the medical line. "It is very much the same," he said, "in our new colonies, in regard to disease as in our southern states."

ONE YEAR TOO SOON.

Dr. See Says The Showers of Meteors Will Occur Next November.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.--A special dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

"The shower of Leonids will not occur this season. The brilliant spectacle has been announced one year too soon." This announcement has just been made by Dr. T. J. See, one of the most advanced astronomers in the government service.

"Astronomical calculations have not erred as to the periodicity of the Leonids," said Dr. See to the Journal, "but the generally accepted conclusion as to the time it takes the Leonids to pass the earth's orbit has been wrong. After the most careful observations made with the best instruments in the service of the government, and after the most unerring calculations in strict conformity to astronomical laws, I am thoroughly convinced that the period of passage is two years instead of one year, as heretofore believed.

"The Leonids have been within the earth's orbit for a year now, and will remain with us another 12 months. The meteoric shower has not been as heavy this time as there was good scientific reason for believing it would be. That is because we have not yet struck the thick part of the trail. By my calculations, the collision will occur in the middle of November, 1900. Then the result, an display of burning meteors will be brilliant as the one observed by Humboldt in Venezuela in 1799.

"The present visitation is a counterpart of that in 1863. At that time there were displays in two years, that of 1862 being about as feeble as the present has been, and that of the succeeding year being nearly as striking as that recorded by Humboldt.

The Lost Chord.

He was industriously drawing a woolen cloth to and fro over my shoe, reports the Detroit Free Press.

"Know an'thim' 'bout coon songs?" he asked, as he breathed on the leather and polished it off again.

"A little--why?"

"Ah had de wo's piece o' bad luck yo' ever seen," he said. "Ah'd heard all these coon songs at de theaters, an' me'n de old lady we got onah heads t'gether fo' t' git up a coon song dat'd beat all dem oders half way round de track. Ah got th' w'uds in ma head, ma coco was full o' w'uds, an' dat aiah was as clear in head as ma name. I sung de fus' verse ovah to de ol' lady, an' she said, 'Say, boy, dat's a swell song; yo's bou'n' t' hit 'em habd wi' dat song, honey, an' no mistake. Den I sez, wheah's de pen an' ink? 'n' dey wasn't none. I takes me hat fo' t' go ovah to de avenoo fo' t' git some ink an' a sheet o' papah, an' when I brings it home an' sets down at de table fo' t' write out dat song an' aiah every bit o' both had lef' my min'y. Ah ain' been able t' recollect eider one o' dem sense. Now, if dat ain' habd luck den dis niggab doan' know what habd luck means. Gimme yo' othah foot."

"Mamma," said little Willie, "I'm afraid I was awful naughty to-day."

"Why do you think so?" asked his mother.

"'Cause I've got an awful stomach ache," answered the little fellow.

"Perhaps it was the pie you ate," said his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Willie, "the pie was too good to behave in that manner. It must be me."

When Father was a Boy.

Say, when my daddy was a boy he nefer done a thing.

He allers told the truth, an' nefer even owned a sling! Because his mother didn't want ter have him rough and wild.

An' kep' him in the house ter be a model of a child

Why, boys then studied all the time, an' nefer stopped ter play.

They nefer said they'd rest jus' now an' work some other day.

An' none of 'em 'nd spring a joke an' none of 'em annoy.

An' everything was perlick when my father was a boy.

My father nefer thought of such 'a thing as skipping school.

But allers went, an' acted nice, an' nefer broke a rule.

The boys they didn't play base ball an' didn't even swear.

An' in their close their mothers couldn't nefer find a tear.

Why, when the circus came ter town they didn't cut an' go.

An' so they wasn't punished' for they didn't like a show;

They worked an' worked an' plodded on an' nefer cared fer joy--

So everything' was peaceful when my father was a boy.

I don't see how he ever lived ter tell the lonesome tale.

I should 'a' thought he'd died or else been swallerd by a whale.

Er something orful happened ter him 'cause he was so good.

An' did the things he order do, in just the way he should.

The rest of 'em have all fell off, an' now there's only one.

An' I have heard but nefer seen the noble things he done;

The perfkert ways in which he'd all his energies employ

Ter win some golden medal--when that fellow was a boy.

She--Henry, dearest, I have at last discovered that I love you.

He--Ah, you have heard, then, that my uncle has died and left me \$5,000?

She--Sir, after that remark we must part forever! I heard it was fifty.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878--NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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.

FLORA B. FLETCHER, of Dayton, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5115 for the purchase of the N 1/4 of Section No. 24, in Township No. 18, Range No. 7, W. and 11 offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1900. She names as witnesses: John W. Fletcher, of Dayton, Or.; Albert E. Cook and John Sunk, of McMinnville, Or.; Luther J. Fletcher, of Dayton, Or. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of February, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878--NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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JENNIE BAILEY, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5109 for the purchase of the E 1/4 of Section No. 25, in Township No. 2, 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore. on Tuesday, the 6th day of Jan'y, 1900. She names as witnesses: Charles A. Bailey, John E. Tuttle, W. G. B. Levy, Joseph Severance, of Tillamook, Or. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of January, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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 County Clerk of Tillamook county at Tillamook, Ore. on November 25th, 1899, viz: ALTON L. WHITTEN, H. E. 10777 for the E 1/4 of Sec. 14 and E 1/4 of Sec. 30, Tp. 18 N., R. 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Olsen and Fred C. Skump, of Trask, Or.; Daniel Murphy and Jerry Murphy, of T. Amook, Or. CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts or contracts entered into or incurred on account of any of my interests in Tillamook county, by any person whatsoever, unless the same be authorized in writing by me. SAMUEL ELMORE