

Republican County Convention.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the Republican County Convention will be held in Tillamook City, Oregon, on Saturday, March 31st, 1900, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating such county officers as will be voted for at the next regular state election, and to elect delegates to the state and congressional conventions, and for such other purposes as may properly come before the convention.

HAMMOND MAY BUY IT.

New Report With Regard To The Weidler Mill Site.

Ever since it was announced that the site of the old Weidler sawmill and several adjoining tracts of property on the water front had been bonded for a sight for a large sawmill and lumber yards, millmen and others have been wondering what this meant. Saw millmen generally were inclined to believe that the property has been bonded for some other purpose, as they doubted that any man or company would invest so much money in a site for a sawmill. Now it is said that the Cortes Lumber Company, of Michigan, which is operating a sawmill at Albany, holds the option on the bonded property, and that it proposes to purchase it and at once commence the erection of a mill on it, with a capacity of 500,000 feet of lumber or thereabouts per day. It is learned that the Cortes Lumber Company is only another name for A. B. Hammond, and this gives a stronger color of truth to the report concerning the purchase of the property and the erection of the mill.

Mr. Hammond, it is well known, has extensively interested himself in timber land and lumber manufacture in Montana, and it is also known that he sold his interests there to Marcus Daly for a quarter or half a million dollars. It has been reported of late that he was acquiring large tracts of fine timber land in Tillamook County, and that he was preparing to build a large sawmill at Astoria, or somewhere in that vicinity.

Mr. Hammond is a shrewd business man, and without doubt is fully aware of the advantages offered by this city as a lumber manufacturing and shipping point, but it will astonish some people, if he should build a large mill here and use his railroad to haul logs from Clatsop and Tillamook counties to it.—The Oregonian.

Real Estate Transfers.

- T. B. Handley, et al, to Sarah F. Shearer, lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 5, town of Garibaldi.
- T. B. Handley, et ux, to Sarah F. Shearer, bond for deed.
- U.S. to Levi Hudson, Ne 1/4 of Nw 1/4 of sec. 15, tp. 2 S, R. 9 W.
- Levi Hudson to R. B. Farley, Ne 1/4 of Nw 1/4 of sec. 15, tp. 2 S, R. 9 W.
- U.S. to Walter Kohnhousen, N 1/2 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 19, tp. 3 N, R. 8 W.
- Walter Kohnhousen to The Astoria Co., N 1/2 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 19, tp. 3 N, R. 8 W.
- Ernest J. Gienger to Hammond Lumber Co., Sw 1/4 of sec. 3, tp. 2 N, R. 8 W.
- State of Oregon to Nelson P. Wheeler, various tracts in Tillamook county.
- Lewis Olsen and Otto Jonsson to Anna Johnson, Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 17, Nw 1/4 of Nw 1/4 of sec. 20, Se 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 19, and one acre in Nw cor. of Sw 1/4 of Nw 1/4 of sec. 20, tp. 3 S, R. 9 W.
- Gust Nelson to the Astoria Company, Se 1/4 of Se 1/4 of sec. 5, E 1/2 of Ne 1/4 and Ne 1/4 of Se 1/4 of sec. 8, all in tp. 2 N, R. 9 W.
- Gregor J. Hellhoff, et ux, to Gust Nelson, Sw 1/4 of sec. 22, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.
- G. E. R. Dean, et ux, to B. A. Todd, deed of correction.
- W. S. Cone, to Walter D. Wood, lots 37, 39, 42 and 43, McCoy's add. and lot 1, block 11 to lots 1 and 2 in block 12, Cone & McCoy's add. to Bay City.
- Wm. S. Jones, et ux., to Christian Zimmerman, Se 1/4 of sec. 32, tp. 2 S, R. 7 W.
- Ostram P. Merritt to Christian Zimmerman, E 1/2 of W 1/2 of sec. 22, tp. 1 S, R. 7 W.

Jury List.

- Sheriff Alderman and County Clerk Mason drew the jury list for the April term of court, which convenes the second Monday in that month, which is as follows:
- G. Williams, Hoquarton, farmer.
 - W. Eberman, Tillamook, teamster.
 - A. Letcher, Tillamook, jeweler.
 - Peter Langhardt, Nehalem, farmer.
 - H. H. Miller, Union, farmer.
 - W. C. Morton, Bay, farmer.
 - O. Bergman, Nehalem, farmer.
 - C. S. Wells, South Prairie, farmer.
 - Herman Tohl, Nehalem, farmer.
 - W. S. Carver, Fairview, farmer.
 - M. V. Stillwell, Tillamook, farmer.
 - John Mann, Hoquarton, teamster.
 - C. H. Woolfe, Tillamook, blacksmith.
 - M. C. Trowbridge, Fairview, farmer.
 - G. W. Grayson, Tillamook, farmer.
 - Eli P. Olds, Tillamook, farmer.
 - L. G. Freeman, Hoquarton, farmer.
 - B. H. Holmes, Union, farmer.
 - G. A. Edmunds, Tillamook, merchant.
 - H. F. Holden, Fairview, farmer.
 - Simon Earl, South Prairie, farmer.

- C. R. Ostrander, Bay, farmer.
- Frank Steinhauer, Nehalem, farmer.
- William Finley, Nehalem, farmer.
- P. F. Ducham, Bay, farmer.
- David Martiny, Tillamook, logger.
- C. A. Elliott, Bay, farmer.
- H. B. Johnson, South Prairie, farmer.
- Marion Chance, South Prairie, farmer.
- H. F. Goodspeed, Hoquarton, farmer.
- Wm. D. Stillwell, Tillamook, farmer.

About Noted People.

Not long ago a public man who had been made a central figure in a rather cutting cartoon complained to Mark Hanna about the illustration, saying he was half inclined to sue the paper for \$25,000 damages on account thereof. "I wish you would," said the burly Ohio boss. "If you can get \$25,000 for that picture it will insure my getting about \$25,000,000 for all the cartoons that have been printed about me."

Only one man in American history—Justice S. Morrill of Vermont—had a longer public career than that which John Sherman can point. Mr. Sherman was for forty-three years prominent in national office. He was secretary of the whig convention which nominated Taylor for president in 1848. His career on the national stage began with the birth of the republican party in 1854, when he was first elected to congress.

Secretary Porter has just completed, at great expense to himself, a valuable collection of crayon portrait photographs of his predecessors at the White House. These portraits were worked up in crayon from photographs secured by Secretary Porter from all quarters and in all kinds of ways. The enlarged crayons will be hung in Secretary Porter's office, and in the years to come will be increased by the faces of the future secretaries.

Judge Henry Clay Caldwell of Arkansas, who is talked of as a running mate for Bryan, was appointed to the United States district court of Arkansas by Lincoln in 1864 and held the place for 26 years. He was made a circuit court judge by President Harrison. He was born in West Virginia but grew up in Iowa, and was colonel of the Third Iowa cavalry in the war of the rebellion.

How little Ruskin was known among the people in the lake country of England, where he passed so much of his time, is illustrated by this incident: A London tourist entered a book store at Brantwood and asked of the female attendant if Ruskin's books were in great demand. She answered in the negative, adding that the people thereabouts didn't seem to trouble much about "the old gentleman who only had a clean collar once a week."

Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, has resigned the presidency of the Hungarian union. In the letter of resignation he states that all calls for support made by the Union on the Roman Catholic prelates and nobles have been fruitless, and he can only believe the refusal is due to their disapproval of him personally, a belief which has been strengthened by the declaration recently made in the under house by a member of the clerical party that the Catholic clergy is not only not permitted to support non-Catholic individuals in their public career, but it is its duty to oppose them with all possible power.

John H. Macomber, chaplain, U. S. A., who has just been retired on account of age, first left the life of a civilian in 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the First Vermont Heavy Artillery. He served in the civil war with such gallantry that he earned successive promotions, passing through the ranks of corporal, sergeant and first lieutenant. At the battle before Petersburg he was shot through the body and severely wounded in the head, and was later brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious service. He became a chaplain in the regular army in 1880, being stationed at that time at Fort Custer, Mont. In 1887 he was transferred to Fort Sherman, Idaho, and in 1893 he was sent to Angel island. During the last year he has been stationed at the Presidio.

"Twenty years ago," says the Chicago Tribune, "Charles M. Schwab went to work in the Carnegie Iron works at Pittsburg as stake driver at a salary of \$1 a day. Now he is president of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and draws a salary larger than that of the president of the United States. And he is only 37 years old. As the executive head of the great Carnegie interests Mr. Schwab is just now prominent in the public eye. He was born in Pennsylvania, and had only a common school education. At 15 years of age he went to work, and he does not believe in a college education for a business man. For a year or two he drove a mail wagon and clerked in a grocery store. In his 17th year he got a job with the Carnegie company. His first work was to drive stakes for the foundation of a new building. His rise was so rapid as to be phenomenal. He became chief engineer in 1887, general manager a little later, and in 1896 a partner in the company. Years ago he was offered a salary of more than \$50,000 a year to go to England and take charge of some English iron and steel works. This offer he declined at once.

Five Years Ago and Now.

The announcement that England may soon issue a war loan of \$250,000,000, and that a considerable part of this gold will be drawn from the United States, is received by financial experts and the general public with an equanimity that brings forcibly to mind the difference in this nation's condition five years ago and now.

Five years ago the United States had to borrow gold, not to fight a war, but to protect its credit from public folly and governmental mismanagement. Congress, after a weary struggle, had been forced to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act. The tinkering with the currency and the increasing clamor of the silverites had so shaken public confidence, and the Wilson bill had so prostrated industry that both public and private credit was well-nigh wrecked. The government had to appeal to certain gentlemen in New York and their friends in Europe not only to lend it money, but also to stop the export of gold. The United States had to ask these private persons to insure its creditors that it would not repudiate its debts by degrading its currency. Between the partisan obstinacy of the democratic majority of congress and the uncertainty of the future, the task was a risky one, and the underwriters had to be paid a price that became a national scandal. Seldom had the United States been in so humiliating a position.

A little more than three years ago the people spoke at the polls for honest and sound money. They also declared for laws that would foster industry and give adequate revenue to the government. Confidence was restored, industry revived and prosperity returned. Two years ago the nation had to fight a foreign foe. Seven times the gold required was offered by people at the lowest rate of interest that a war loan has ever borne. Within 100 days the war was won. One year ago misguided followers of ambitious adventurers made war upon the nation, and have just been reduced to submission. But so little did the conflicts of these two years tax the nation's strength, so rapidly and its industry and commerce grow, that during these conflicts it achieved financial independence and passed over to the rank of creditor nations. And to-day the wealthiest nation in Europe, in looking about for a possible war loan, regards this country as the best source of supply. Can history show a more complete reversal of conditions within so short a time?

Danger of a Tariff War.

A Berlin dispatch a few days ago reported United States Ambassador White as saying: "I am keeping the German government fully informed regarding the effect the meat inspection law would have upon the trade relations between the two countries and Germany is fully aware that a tariff war would result." A later report states that Emperor William has been fully informed by his minister for foreign affairs regarding the situation and that he had also received a statement of the agrarian position. It is said the emperor advanced strong arguments for more liberality in regard to the proposed legislation.

It is evident that our government has been making some very pointed and earnest representations to Germany and apparently they are having an effect, if it be a fact that Emperor William has been induced to see the wisdom and expediency of a less illiberal policy than is contemplated in the meat bill. Whether, however, he will earnestly endeavor to have the agrarian demands modified, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of that element, remains to be seen. In order to carry out his naval policy he may need some assistance from the agrarian representatives and it is possible that this will deter him from interfering with their demands. On the other hand there is no doubt he realizes that a tariff war between Germany and the United States would be a very serious matter. He is anxious to extend German trade and a conflict that would shut it out of the American market or very materially reduce it here would be damaging.

It is to be hoped that nothing of this kind will happen. Neither country can afford to engage in a tariff war, yet the United States cannot reasonably be expected to forever submit to a palpable injustice. We think a way will be found to avert the danger to the trade relations of the two countries that seems to impend.

Dairying is a well-paid branch of farming, provided the dairyman studies the business and carries it on according to modern methods. It is, however, one of the most exacting branches of farm work. No man should attempt it unless he is a "home body" and is not afraid of work. If he likes to run to town frequently and be on the go quite continually he is not adapted to dairy work. There are some occupations in which one can take this week to run about if he has worked harder last week and is willing to work harder next, but dairying is not one of them. Each day's work must be done each day. A man who is impatient of details, too, is out of place in the dairy, for successful dairy work is made up of a host of little things, none of which can be regarded as unimportant.

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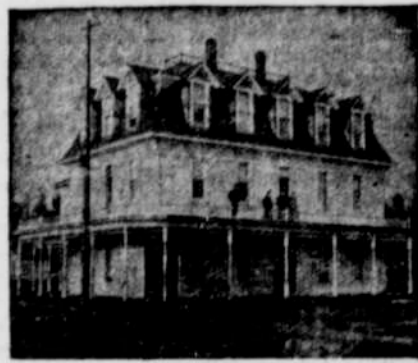
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TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
January 17th, 1900.

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 State of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended or all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1896,
EMMA L. C. M. BAUER,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5186 to the purchase of the Nw 1/4 of Section 11, in Township 6 S, Range 10 W, and will offer for sale the land hereinafter described in more or less than the land sought for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of April, 1900. The names as set down:
John Wambacher, of Portland, Or.; Frank Knecht, of Emmons, Or.; Stephen Bauer, of New-Crown, Or.; Michael Greineldinger, of Emmons, Or.
And all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of April, 1900.
CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.