

OUR CLEARANCE SALE IS STILL ON.

The Big Reductions in our Various Departments Seems to be Greatly Appreciated by our Many Patrons.

A very Fine Assortment of Dried Fruits, prices lower than the lowest. Package Coffee 12 1-2c. a pound. Onion Sets and New Seeds just in. Another Reduction in Wheat. Get our Prices on Wheat and Feed. Royal Egg Noodles reduced to 10c. a package. Just fresh. Schilling's Baking Powder, 16oz. cans, only 35c. Bring us your produce. We want it.

When it Comes to Clothing, Hats, Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes, we will surprise you by our Low Prices, for we need room for our Spring Goods. Another Big Lot of that Highest Grade 3-H Dry Granulated Sugar just in. We are selling it at \$6 a sack. Cheap Freights and Car Load Prices enable us to drop the Price of Coal Oil to \$2.25 per case.

Don't Pay more for Goods than we ask. Get our prices and be convinced that we lead them all. We are the Largest Shippers of Eggs in the City. Big Stock, Tiny Prices, That's Us. We have the Finest Line of Hats, Clothing and Shoes in the City.

COHN & CO., The Leading Merchants.

BRIDGE FOR THE NEHALEM.

Bill in Congress to Authorize Its Construction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following is the text of the bill recently introduced by Senator Simon, authorizing the Portland, Tillamook & Nehalem Railway Company to construct a bridge across Nehalem Bay and River, in Oregon.

Section 1. That the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railway Company, a corporation existing under the laws of Oregon, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge and approaches there to across the upper portion of Nehalem Bay, or across the main channel of the North Fork of the Nehalem River, to the opposite shore of said bay or river, in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, provided, that a location is found within or near Nehalem Bay suitable to the interests of navigation and satisfactory to the Secretary of War. Said bridge will be constructed where necessary for crossing of said bay and river with said railway company's railway at such points as may be selected by the said railway company, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and shall be so constructed as to provide for the passage of railroad trains, and, at the option of said railway company by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals and foot passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be fixed by said railway company and approved by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure and shall be recognized and known as the post roads in the United States; and equal privileges in the use of said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph purposes.

Sec. 3. That the bridge across said Nehalem Bay or the main or north fork of Nehalem River shall be so constructed, whether any draw, span, or otherwise, that a free and unobstructed passage may be secured to all vessels and other water craft navigating said bay or river, and be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said bay or river over which it may be built, as the Secretary of War may prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, designs and drawings of the bridge and maps of location selected, and until said plans are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge or bridges shall not be commenced or built; and should any changes be made in the plans of said bridge during the process of construction such changes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in said bridge required by the Secretary of War at any time shall be at the expense of the corporations or persons owning or operating said bridge.

Sec. 4. That Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act.

Sec. 5. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within four years from the date hereof.

Will not be Undersold!

When you want meat go to Leach & Jones' Meat Market, for they will allow no other meat market to undersell them. Below will be found our prices until further notice:

Porterhouse Steak.....	8c.
Sirloin	7c.
Beef, roast	6c.
Boiling Beef.....	5c.
Pork	7c.

LEACH & JONES, CENTRAL MEAT MARKET, TILLAMOOK CITY.

Notice.

L. N. Barnes will pay cash for old rubber boots and shoes, or rubber of any kind, old copper wire, copper boiled bottoms, old brass, heavy faucetets, valves and similar stock. Led pipe or led of any kind. Old rubber must be free from nails, eyelets, rivets, leather soles, etc.

Vagrancy.

Massachusetts notoriously bears an evil reputation among tramps, and her methods of dealing with the vagabond fraternity have, therefore, a peculiar interest for states that have not yet learned the best way of discouraging the wayfaring brotherhood. These methods vary greatly in different localities. In one the tramps are sent to the common jail; in another, a special tramp-house, or less invidious accommodation, a wayfarer's lodge is provided. In one the tramp is fed while in another food is withheld. This town exacts work of the vagrant passing guest, and the next entertains him freely. Thus the methods practiced, as conveniently displayed in a recent publication of the American Statistical association, are in an unusual degree representative and instructive.

In the year 1899 the cases of vagrancy in Massachusetts numbered 207,081—it must be remembered here that the same tramp may have been entertained many times in the course of the year—and the resulting draft on the public purse was \$33,086. Of the 184 cities and towns (about half of the whole number) which report on their methods, sixty-five shelter and feed vagrants, but do not make them work, nor arrest them except upon repeated application for aid or more serious charges. Among towns of this class it is interesting to note that the tramps prefer those which lodge and feed their vagrants in police stations to those that provide special accommodation. The city of Worcester, for instance, which feeds its tramps at the police station on nothing more toothsome than crackers costing 1.4 cents per tramp per meal, harbors in the course of a year one tramp for every nine inhabitants, while Springfield, which provides more generous entertainment at a wayfarer's lodge, escape with only one to thirty-five, and even Boston (the natural mecca of New England trampdom), under similar conditions, is burdened with but one tramp for every twenty-one citizens. To make the comparison fair, it should be added that Boston and Springfield exact work, a thing which the vagabond soul abhors.

That the way to discourage tramps is to make them work, is strikingly shown by the statistics of the neighboring cities of Springfield, Chicopee and Holyoke in the Connecticut river valley. Springfield offers entertainment to all comers at the wayfarer's lodge, against the sawing of one-fourth of a cord of wood. During last year 1,472 vagrants, one for every thirty-five of the population, availed themselves of this privilege. Holyoke, which provides lodging at the police station, but no food, harbors double the gross number, or one to thirteen. Chicopee, under the same system, handles one for every six, fairly surpassing the evil case of Worcester. That is, no food and no work is infinitely preferable, in the tramp's eyes, to food gained in the sweat of his brow. If further proof were necessary that compulsory work is the great deterrent of vagrancy, it is furnished in the experience of Chicopee. In 1895 a rumor appeared in the Springfield papers that Chicopee was to establish a wood yard. The nightly tale of tramps dropped immediately from about twenty-five to about half a dozen, till the disquieting report had been satisfactorily and officially contradicted, when the normal average was re-established.

The investigation seems to prove that accommodation should be provided for tramps and other vagrants; that such accommodation should be preferably apart from police stations or almshouses, because the knowledge that tramps are especially provided for tends to lessen that voluntary aid through which chiefly the vagrant life is possible; finally, that the uniform exaction of work will do more than anything else to check, and eventually to do away with, the social plague with trampdom increasingly threatens to be. This is the conclusion of the whole matter, in the view of the investigators, that there is no kindness in making it easy for a man to tramp, instead of trying to get regular work; that the sooner a man is slipping into vagrancy can be forced to realize that it is a way of life not tolerated in the community, the better for him; and that there seems to be evidence that the cities and towns which most consistently make an effort to exact work of the

men whom they lodge and feed do most to make this understood, and thereby do most to check vagrancy.

What the Legislature is Doing.

The Governor signed the Barrett bill, providing that school districts may have and pay for school libraries, if they want them, and the Brownell bill exempting judgment debtors with families from execution as against 30 days' wages. Both measures are now laws.

In the Senate two measures attracting considerable attention since their introduction were acted upon. Brownell's bill providing for precinct assessors, was voted on without discussion and was lost by a decisive vote. Later, Senator Steiwer moved a reconsideration of the vote, which carried. When the bill was placed before the Senate the second time it passed with 18 ayes.

Allen has a bill, that if enacted into law will require every fisherman in the state to be either a citizen of the United States or a prospective one. The application for a license must be accompanied by the affidavits of three freeholders that the applicant is either a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such and also that he has been a resident of the state for six months.

Senator Clem's bill requiring saloons to remove screens and curtains from doors and windows came up, and was defeated, receiving 14 ayes. Clem made a vigorous fight for the measure, urging that the action of the W. C. T. U. in petitioning for the enactment of the bill should be considered. He urged the necessity of such a law in suppressing the liquor traffic. Senator Cameron, opposing the bill, said two years ago the same people petitioned the Legislature urging the enactment of the law, and preaching for screens for saloon doors.

Senate bill No. 31, Steiwer, amends the present law so as to make it optional with county courts whether road supervisors shall be elected or appointed by the court. Clem, of Linn, opposed the bill on the ground that it does not remedy the defect of the present law, and adds to the objectionable features by allowing county courts to throw out the supervisors that have been elected, and appoint others in their places. Brownell also opposed the bill because it takes the ultimate power of election out of the hands of the people and puts it into the hands of one man. He said that the farmers generally take more interest in the office of road supervisor than they do in the office of sheriff, and should be allowed to go to the ballot box and say who shall be the road supervisors of their respective districts.

The Daily educational bill makes some important changes. One amendment was made affecting the school districts. This amendment restores that portion of the old law fixing the basis of apportionment on the number of children resident in each district between the ages of 4 and 20 years, striking out the words "total days' attendance in the public schools of the district." Subdivision 8 was amended as follows: "If any district school board shall draw a warrant on the school fund for the wages of any teacher who does not hold a valid teacher's permit, certificate or diploma, and lay the same before the board for inspection, such district shall forfeit its proportion of the school fund for the current year. This amendment was made to cure a defect in the bill as passed by the Senate. It could have been construed into a compulsion on part of teachers to provide themselves with new certificates. Another amendment was made fixing the third Monday in June as the time of holding annual meetings in all organized school districts."

Cows for Sale.

Twelve head of cows for sale, delivered now or will keep them for the purchaser till April 1st.—J. J. HENDERSON, Blaine.

For Sale.

A dairy farm, with or without stock.—For particulars apply to Chas. Pye, Nehalem, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The detective's salary is always spot cash.

Virtue is its own reward—and no questions asked.

That man is generous to a fault who never corrects it.

A double wedding may be properly called a four-in-hand tie.

Greatness is never thrust upon a man who leads an aimless life.

The sun is unselfish; it shines for all, but stands in its own light.

It is a poor widow who can't remarry. Rich ones are soon gobbled up.

A man gets down to bed rock when he has to keep the cradle in motion.

A stag party would be much more enjoyable if a few dears were invited.

When looking for game it is useless to visit the bargain counters of humanity.

Look not upon the wine when red. This of course doesn't apply to champagne.

Honesty is the best policy, but some people believe in moderation in all things.

The lion may be the king of beasts, but the cow bosses the barnyard just the same.

A zealot is one who will commit a crime in order to uphold the standard of morality.

Wise men of ancient times were probably no wiser than other men, but they talked less.

Some men never do things by halves. They go out to get a tooth filled and come back full all over.

Lots of men who have college diplomas in their pockets don't know where their next meal is coming from.

The farmer of today reads the papers and refuses to invest in "gold bricks," but he steps up to the polls and votes for the candidate who promises the impossible, just as he always did.

Philosophic Sidelights.

The jockey rides the distance always as a matter of "course."

The bulldog never gets fat by going on a steady diet of trousers' legs.

The difference between self-respect and conceit is only a difference of degree.

Too many men attend prayer meeting instead of the play under false pretenses.

It is not difficult, when the society bud is in ball dress, to see that she is coming out.

It is eminently appropriate that the temperance crank should die of water on the brain.

The vulgarity of an act depends largely upon the character of the mind that construes it.

Candy-makers are seldom seen in public office, although it is admitted they have a lot of pull.

The man whose legs have been cut off by a street car may feel hurt, but he doesn't kick.

Man who spends his time cursing the luck of others is simply apologizing for his own weakness.

To say that all animals are equal in intelligence to some men would be rather hard on the animals.

Man is in a tight fix when he attempts to make a long play with his conscience on short resources.

One advantage of a bicycle over a horse is that a bicycle doesn't shy at every soap advertisement on the road.

The lawyer who appeals his client's case believes in the principle: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again."

The desire of the individual must give way to the demands of the masses, especially in case of the lawn mower and a fellow's neighbors.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tillamook Dairy Association will be held at the Court house in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1901, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing three directors, one treasurer and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

Tillamook City, Or., Feb. 5, 1901.

S. SEVERANCE, Secretary.

Truckee Lumber Co.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, DEALERS IN

FIR & SPRUCE Lumber BOX SHOOKS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE And LOGGERS' SUPPLIES

AGENTS STEAMERS W. H. KRUGER AND TILLAMOOK. Hobsonville, Or. J. E. SIBLEY, Mgr.

LEACH & JONES,

PROPRIETORS OF

Tillamook Meat Market

DEALERS IN

Fresh and Cured Meats, Hides, Wool, etc.

Shop next door to Larsen's Hotel, Tillamook

The DIRECT ROUTE to TILLAMOOK Carrying U.S. Mail.

Tillamook & North Yamhill Stage Line.

JOHN BARKER, Proprietor.

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.

W. V. MORGAN, General Blacksmithing.

Make a Specialty of Logging and Machine Work. First Class Work Guaranteed. Charges are Reasonable.

Shop in Hiner's old Stand, TILLAMOOK CITY.

WINE AND LIQUOR HOUSE.

Billiard Parlors and General Social Resort.

C. E. HADLEY, Proprietor.

Agents for Kopp's Brewery, the Brewer of the Finest Beer in the Northwest. Strangers can find here a place to write, attend to correspondence, privately confer upon business or social matters and generally feel at home.

Tillamook City, Oregon.



RUSSELL ENGINES BOILERS
SAW MILLS High Grade
THRESHERS
STACKERS
Machinery
RUSSELL & CO.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Allen House,

J. P. ALLEN, Proprietor

First class accommodation at second class rate.

BEST MEALS IN THE CITY.

Tillamook, Ore

