

# New Stock of GENT'S CLOTHING.

## Ladies' SHOES. Gent's SHOES.

### Our Stock of New Summer Goods is Fashionable and Stylish, Up-to-Date and Largest in the City.

# COHN & CO., The Leading Merchants.

#### To Bury "Boomers."

In view of the rapid growth of Tillamook, and for the best interest of the city, some action should be taken looking to the purchase of a hearse. We doubt if there is a town in the United States of the pretensions of Tillamook to being a live and up-to-date place where the feelings of the people are so little considered in this matter as here. These vehicles are sometimes owned by the undertaker, and sometimes by the liveryman, and in some cases the people combine and purchase one when no individual will.—Tillamook Herald.

We've got a live community down here around the bay. An' try to keep a-marchin' with the progress of today.

There ain't no railroad down here yet, but one has got to come; An' when it does the world'll know that we're progressin' some.

But still, with all our enterprise, the town has one bad cure, For, though we hate to tell it out, we haven't got no hearse.

The other towns around the state that ain't got half the go An' snap an' ginger that we have, but just is dead an' slow.

They're better fixed in this respect than we are, an' we must Get us a hearse that beats them all clear out o' sight, or bust.

It's bad as bein' half a mile behind the world or worse To be a live, progressive town that hasn't got no hearse.

We do not want no common cart for our departed friends. We want a hearse with plumes on top, an' glass at both the ends.

With gildin' on the sides of it, an' easy springs inside So that our loved ones won't get jarred or jolted when they ride.

We'll have to hustle 'round the town an' try an' raise a purse. For this here town o' Tillamook can't be without a hearse.—Oregonian.

#### A Tillamooker in Dawson City.

Mr. D. Driscoll, who is well known in Tillamook, having farmed at South Prairie some eight or ten years ago, and left here to reside in Portland, is now in Dawson City. He writes to one of his friends in this county, giving some particulars of the severe winter experienced in the Klondike last year:

Dawson City, Y.T., Feb. 24, 1901.

DEAR FRIEND MARION.—I suppose that you thought I would never write to you. I should have written long ago, but this is the poorest place to write I ever saw. A person is so unsettled that he don't know from one minute to the other what he will do ninety-nine times out of a hundred to make a stake and then get out, but only one in a thousand makes anything, so there is the most dissatisfied lot of people in Dawson City. All want to get rich in a day or two and then clear out, but most of the people who make money in this country earn it before they receive it.

I suppose you want to know what I am doing for myself. I cannot kick, still I have not made a fortune yet. We had quite a time getting in last Spring on account of low water and boats not running, so we arrived here June 19 after a very pleasant trip. Getting delayed gave us a good opportunity to see the country. When I got here the mining laws were in such shape that you could not take up a claim, so there was no use going out prospecting. The 26th of this month they are going to throw the country open to prospectors again, and that will give a man a little better chance, but you must stand in with the officials, and if you fail to do so you do not get much of a show.

Last Summer the water here did not agree with me, so I was under the weather for a while, but got all right again. Finally, while things were taking a change, and during the Winter, I went to driving a bakery wagon. I bought a log cabin and lot for \$300. I get \$150 per month, with board and all I wanted for the house from the bakery, so you see it is not so bad. I drive the wagon. I have got two horses, three sleds and three wagons, so you see I am pretty well fixed. You can bet it was a crackjack driving when the thermometer was running all the way from 60 to 85 degrees below—and some say it went to 106 below—for two and three weeks at a time. It was anything but a snap. You would think that no living person could stand it for one minute. Well, it is almost impossible, and a man that can stand it

hadn't ought to. You will know how bad it was when it froze my horses hoofs so I could not get one of them out of the barn for a week, and when at last I did get them out I drove them to kill so as to keep them warm. Some horses dropped dead in their harness and others had their feet so badly frozen they had to be killed. I am going to fetch mine through all right this month. This month it has been from 30 to 60 below until yesterday, when it went up to 15 below. It begins to feel like summer, and when it goes up to zero it is getting pretty warm for us. It has been the coldest winter that any white man ever experienced in this country, and we have got more snow, so if it goes off with a rush we will all be in the swim by June next.

I like the country fine, with the exception of the cold in winter. Any number of people died this winter with pneumonia, more than ever before, and it takes only four or five days to fix them, and it then carries them off in a hurry.

The wife's health is better this winter than it has been for some time. I do not know what I shall do this summer, for I am undecided whether staying where I am or to go to something else. It depends upon how things are.

#### New Road Law.

The new law to provide for the collection of road taxes is in effect. The law requires county courts to levy a road tax of not more than 10 mills on the dollar, based on the previous year's assessment. The fund thus created is to be expended under the direction of a county road master, who has supervision of the road supervisors. Upon the petition of 12 freeholders of any road district, approved by the roadmaster, for the improvement of any road, the county court shall consider the petition, and, if approved, shall call for sealed bids for the performance of the work and furnishing of the material needed, and let the contract to the best bidder, provided, however, that the court may reject any and all bids. The court is also authorized to purchase rock crushers out of the road fund. The tax provided for in this act is in lieu of taxes heretofore made collectible.

#### Wheat Loss in Oregon by Pests.

Professor A. B. Cordley, discussing "Wheat Pests," at a Farmers' Institute at Newberg, Ore., last week, said in part: "The general failure of the wheat crop throughout the Willamette Valley last year has directed attention to the cause thereof. The prevailing opinion is that it was due to insect pests. Hardly a week goes by that some one does not discover a supposed new wheat pest. At the experiment station considerable attention has been given to an investigation of these pests, with the result that we find that the actual loss from their ravages was much less than is popularly supposed. The Hessian fly, the joint worm, and the grain aphid, the first is capable of causing almost total failure of the wheat crop and is likely to prove a serious pest in the future, but it has only recently been introduced into Oregon and is as yet not widely distributed. In the Willamette Valley it is not known to occur south of Hillsboro. It, therefore, could not have been the cause of such widespread failure."

A brief description of the habits of this insect, which was stated to be the worst wheat pest in the world, was given and methods of preventing its ravages were discussed.

"The joint worm was numerous throughout the Willamette Valley last season. It was thought by many to be the principal cause of the wheat failure. It is a small greenish larva that works in the pith of the joints of the wheat stems. In the past it has been reported as doing immense damage in some Eastern States. At the station we carefully examined a number of samples of wheat by counting and accurately weighing the kernels from infected and non-infected straws. The greatest difference was little more than 10 per cent and in some samples the grain from infected straws weighed the most."

"The grain aphid was also widely distributed last season and undoubtedly caused some loss. It does not lessen the number of heads or kernels but by with-

drawing nourishment from the forming kernels causes the grain to be shrunken. In certain instances this shrinkage was probably not less than 10 per cent, but the average loss was much less. While no one of these pests caused serious and widespread loss, still the loss due to their combined ravages was probably not less than 10 to 20 per cent of the crop. The rest of the loss was due not to insect pests, but in all probability to unfavorable soil and climatic conditions."

#### New Place for Captain Harts.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Captain W. W. Harts, for some time in charge of a portion of the river and harbor improvements in Oregon, and recently relieved, has been assigned to the command of Company H, of the Second Battalion of Engineers, being organized at Willett's Point, N.Y. This company will probably be sent to the Philippines. It is explained that Captain Harts was relieved because the failure of the river and harbor funds would mean a cessation of operation on many Oregon improvements, and a consequent reduction of the force. It was thought that Captain Langatt could assume full control in the state for the next year.

(Captain Harts has been stationed in Portland for about two years and a half, in charge of Government works on the coast of the state and on the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers. He received orders Friday to proceed to Willett's Point to join the Second Battalion, United States Engineers, which is being recruited to go to the Philippines. His family are visiting in Chicago, where he will join them. Captain Harts has shown himself one of the most competent, energetic and efficient members of the engineer corps ever stationed in Portland, and he and his family have made many friends who will regret their departure).

#### Secular Shots at Pulpit.

An evangelist who has undertaken the task of converting Chicago can quote 5,000 verses from the bible and is absorbing the remainder of the book at the rate of seventy-five verses a day. He certainly knows the letter of the bible, if he should be a little weak on the spirit.

A Chicago millionaire religious enthusiast, convinced that revivals are practicable if the clergy will wake up, is to send a professional revivalist to a certain church, and if the revivalist fails to make fifteen conversions within two weeks the millionaire is to give the church \$1,000. It will appear to most people, however, that the condition of the gift should be reversed. If soul-saving is to be purely a commercial proposition the \$1,000 should be given if the sinners are converted. To put it the other way is to invite indifference.

As a matter of religious principle perhaps the Ministerial union of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is wholly justified in its action whereby its members engage themselves that they will not officiate at the marriage of a divorced person except in the case where they solemnly believe such persons to be the innocent victim of a marriage which has been really dissolved on scriptural grounds, but to practical minds it will appear that this action is not calculated to improve the morals of the parties immediately concerned. It was in the interest of good morals that the law was changed in Massachusetts which forbade the party against whom a divorce was granted to marry within five years.

King Edward's coronation oath will be made entirely inoffensive to his millions of Roman Catholic subjects, now that the House of Commons, without a party division, has sensibly voted in favor of the expurgation of the objectionable passages. The oath, however justifiable it was in its origin, is certainly highly obnoxious in this day of toleration. The king, by its terms, is made solemnly to repudiate the doctrine of transubstantiation and to declare that the invocation and adoration of the virgin and saints are idolatrous and superstitious, while he also declares he takes the oath as understood by Protestants, without evasion, equivocation or mental reservation. The formula was first fixed upon in 1688 and is an inter-

esting survival of a storm and stress period when church, religion and theology affected profoundly the issues of politics.

#### Maxims for Young Men.

John S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, is one of the most successful men, politically and commercially, of the present age. He was the founder of the most extensive flouring mills in the world; he was governor of his state and a good one; he has been a zealous promoter of the best public enterprise of his state and has been in every way a valuable citizen. Governor Pillsbury's maxims for success ought to be of interest to the young men of to-day, and his suggestion is also worthy of note, that "Success is not the mere accumulation of great wealth."

For success he lays down this recipe:

1. Have a definite object in view. Having this object, study it closely and continuously on all sides. Day by day enlarge your own horizon by reading.
2. Good judgment is imperative; study men's failures no less than their successes.
3. Be polite to all men, no matter how great the provocation to be otherwise; good manners are indispensable.
4. Earn your money before you spend it; success cannot come to the man who does not live within his means.
5. Turn your glass down at the banquet; drink no intoxicating liquors of any kind as a beverage.
6. Keep your personal habits pure; keep good company and see that the company is good before you keep it.
7. Avoid temptation; if you see it coming, don't invite it on, but run from it.
8. Be kind to those in trouble; if you can't help them with money, give them a helpful word, any way.
9. Never speak evil of any one.
10. Save when you are young and spend when you are old.
11. Duty, truth and honor yield the greatest satisfaction; be absolutely honest in your dealings with all men.

#### Blasts from Ram's Horn.

A troubled conscience makes a hard pillow.

"Measure for measure" applies to legislatures.

The runaway tongue raises the dust of scandal.

When a church becomes a playhouse its steeple will not save it.

The church cannot save the world as long as she depends on the support of the world.

When a man turns the light on others he must not expect to stay in the shade himself.

If men were as anxious to do right as they are to get their rights the world would be righted.

The ever widening tide of time separates the sinner more and more from God and at the same time bears the saved one nearer home.

In the annual review of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries published by the state department, which made its appearance last week, the commerce of the South Africa Republic is presented under the heading of "The Transvaal" and that of the Orange Free State under that of the "Orange River Colony." The names by which the republics have been designated by the British since their invasion. A footnote under each explains that the two republics have been annexed by Great Britain. This is the first public official expression that the United States recognizes the extinction of the republics, and it is also the first official recognition given to the annexation by any of the power. The European governments have held that the annexation cannot be considered an accomplished fact until England has formally acquiesced in the powers of the annexation of the republics, which has not so far been done.

The Census Office has received through the State Department a Consular report on the population of the German Empire and its changes during the past century. That population is now about 56,000,000, or larger than any other country in Europe except Russia, which has in Europe alone over 103,000,000 subjects. Since 1871, when the modern Ger-

man Empire was organized, the population of Germany has increased about 35 percent, a growth extremely rapid for an old country and for one sending out large and steady streams of emigrants. The Germans feel a natural pride in the rapid growth of their population, says the report, compared with that of their rival across the Rhine. In 1845 France had about 36,000,000 inhabitants and Germany 34,000,000. Now France has about 38,000,000, or only two-thirds the number of Germany.

#### Wanted to Purchase.

A Ranch of 80 or 160 acres improved; also several choice cows, yearlings and calves. Parties having such for sale, please address, R. A. Nickerson, Box 524, Aberdeen, Wash.

#### For Sale.

Stock of General merchandise and business of the late Geo. W. Fearnside, at Nehalem, Tillamook Co., Oregon. For particulars address E. M. Philbaum, administrator, P. O. Drawer 50, Portland, Oregon.

#### Notice to Taxpayers.

Taxes must be paid before the 1st of April, 1901, for additional costs will be added to them if they are not paid before that date.

H. H. ALDERMAN, Sheriff.

#### For Sale.

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

#### Dairy Ranch for Sale.

For sale, a dairy ranch of 263 acres, with 20 cows and 2 horses.—Apply to C. Desmond, Netarts, Or.

#### 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 sawcuts, valves and similar stock. Led pipe or free of any kind. Old rubber must be free from nails, eyelets, rivets, leather soles, etc.

#### Wilson River Toll Road for Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon, county of Tillamook, I will on the 1st day of April, 1901, as receiver appointed by said Court, offer for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder all the rights of the Wilson River Toll Road, Boom and Improvement Co., in and to what is known as the Wilson River Toll Road.

Said rights consist of a lease from county of said road.

This March 6th, 1901.

CLAUDE E. THAYER, Receiver.

#### Call for County Warrants.

The following County General Fund Warrants are now payable, and will be paid when presented at my office:

- SERIES E.—No. 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2472, 2631, 2633, 2648, 2570, 2651, 2071, 2652, 2637, 2649, 2650, 2583, 2552, 2647, 2561, 2553, 2447, 2550, 2468, 2530, 2440.

Interest ceases March 1, 1901.

W. H. CARY, County Treasurer, By E. D. HOAG, Deputy.

**EDGAR LATIMER,**  
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.  
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING  
SHAMPOOING, ETC

Electric Baths nicely fitted up. Good for persons suffering with rheumatism, Building next door to the Post Office.

**CHAS. PETERSON,**  
Barber

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, Hot and Cold Baths.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

#### TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Or., February 15th, 1901. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 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,

MARGARET K. WILLIAMS, of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5317, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, being lot 5 of Section No. 6, in Township No. 1 S., 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, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1901. She names as witnesses:

A. L. Whitton, of St. Johns, Multnomah Co., Or.; Frank Bailey, of Portland, Multnomah Co., Or.; C. E. Hadley and J. R. Harris, of Tillamook, Tillamook Co., Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 30th day of April, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Or., February 15th, 1901.

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 Register and Receiver, at Oregon City, Oregon, on April 1st, 1901, viz:

ERICK HEMSTROM, H. E. No. 1165, for the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, sec. 3, E 1/2 of NW 1/4 and Lots 3 and 4, sec. 10, Tp. 3 N., R. 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Tweedie, of Vine Maple, Or.; Delmer Springer, of Jewell, Or.; John Erickson, of Ilwaco, Washington; Fredrick Blaisdell, of Olney, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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GUST NELSON, H. E. No. 11754, for the N 1/2 of SW 1/4 and S 1/2 of NW 1/4, sec. 13, Tp. 3 N., R. 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Perry, of Balm, Oregon; Alfred Magnusson and Louis Glazer, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Peter Nelson, of Bay City, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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ALFRED MAGNUSSON, One of the heirs at law of Peter Magnusson, deceased, who made H. E. No. 11801, for the S 1/2 of SW 1/4, sec. 13 and Lots 1 and 2 and N 1/2 of NW 1/4, sec. 24, Tp. 3 N., R. 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Perry, of Balm, Or.; Gust Nelson and Louis Glazer, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Peter Nelson, of Bay City, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Or., March 6th, 1901.

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 Register and Receiver, at Oregon City, Oregon, on April 25th, 1901, viz:

ERICK HEMSTROM, H. E. No. 1165, for the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, sec. 3, E 1/2 of NW 1/4 and Lots 3 and 4, sec. 10, Tp. 3 N., R. 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Delmer Springer, of Jewell, Oe.; David Tweedie, of Vine Maple, Or.; John Erickson, of Mishawaka, Ore.; and Fred Blaisdell, of Olney, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

#### INSURE WITH

**Claude Thayer,** Agent or Fireman's Fund and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies.

#### FIRE INSURANCE.

J. S. STEPHENS, AGENT FOR THE HOME MUTUAL AND LONDON & LIVERPOOL GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Agent for North West School Supply Company, Notary Public, TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**BANK OF C. & E. Thayer.**

General Banking and Exchange business interest paid on time deposits. Exchange on England, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, and all foreign countries TILLAMOOK, ORE.

C. A. BAILEY, DEALER IN STUDEBAKER WAGON OSBORNE MOWERS,

Buggies, hay rakes, plows, and other farm machinery. You can save money by dealing with me. Special Prices on Buggies and Spring Wagons.

C. A. BAILEY, Tillamook, Ore.