

NEW STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

We have by far the largest and best assorted stock of New Goods that has ever been imported into this city. Dress Goods, Foulards, Demities and Lawns in the Newest and Prettiest Patterns. New Silks and Sateens. Large assortment of Ladies' Collarets in new shapes and colors. French Ginghams, Percales and Outing Flannels in the best summer styles and patterns. We are showing the largest and finest assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists ever shown in the city.

COHN & CO., The

A Fine New Line of Wrappers and Belts. In fact, anything in the line of Dress or Fancy Goods. Our stock is strictly up to date. A new stock of Shoes, both for Ladies and Gents. If you want style and durability in Clothing you must wear one of our New Suits. They are the best that money can buy. Don't overlook the fact that we are "The King Pins" on Groceries, Feed and Provisions of all kinds. Our prices are low and in many cases lower than any in the city.

Leading Merchants.

ANOTHER NEW LAW.

Enables Individuals or Corporations to Control Streams for logging

One of the new laws enacted by the last legislature refuses to logging on un-navigable streams. It allows private individuals, associations or corporations organized under the laws of Oregon, to improve such streams for use in floating logs, lumber, timber or wood, and gives to individuals, associations or corporations making the improvement exclusive control of such streams thereafter.

The person or persons making the improvement, must within 90 days, make a complete survey of the stream and file with the county clerk a map, together with a declaration of intention to make the improvement, and the map and declaration then becomes a part of the public records of the clerk's office. After the filing of this map no other person or persons are allowed to undertake the improvement of the same stream.

The improvements must be of a character to facilitate the easy transportation of logs, lumber, timber or wood, including wherever necessary the construction of dams, the removal of drifts, the deepening of the channel or other proper and needful improvements. When the improvements are completed, the individual association or corporation making them files papers with the county clerk, setting forth the facts and placing a schedule of reasonable rates and regulations to be observed in the transportation of logs, lumber, timber or wood, and thereafter the said individual, associations or corporation shall have exclusive control of the said stream within the county where such improvements have been made. The stream is declared by the law to be a public highway for the transportation of logs, lumber, timber and wood, and shall be open to the public for such transportation under the regulations and on payment to the person or persons making the improvements of the established reasonable rates.

When in the process of making the improvement, the riparian rights of any individual shall be interfered with, or when damage shall result to any person by reason of such improvement, the persons engaged in the enterprise shall if possible purchase said rights, or pay for such damage; and if no arrangements can be thus effected, provision is made for condemning the said rights or property as a public necessity in the same manner as is usually prescribed in such cases.

Big Fire at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 4, 1 A. M.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this city began yesterday shortly after noon in a small factory, started by a defective wire, according to the best belief, and burned for nearly 10 hours. In that time a property loss estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 was caused.

According to the city map, 130 blocks were burned, many of them in the heart of the business and residence section. The estimate of houses to the block is 10 hence 1300 of them went up in smoke. Many of the finest public and private buildings were destroyed, including hotels, theaters, churches and residences.

The casualties cannot be accurately estimated tonight. That there were several seems to be well authenticated. Among them was that of the Fire Chief, who sustained a bad fall.

W. W. Biveland, in whose premises the fire originated and who was one of the heaviest losers, dropped dead from excitement. A stalwart negro bringing a trunk on his head from a burning building went crazy from the horror of the situation. He ran around a circle with the trunk on his head until he sank exhausted and died. At midnight the military was ordered out to guard the household goods piled high in vacant lots.

The Mayor ordered all saloons closed, and has impressed help to clear the wreckage. The Mayor at a late hour stated that he estimated the loss at \$15,000,000 and that 10,000 to 15,000 people were homeless.

Along the entire length of Beaver street from Davis street to the creek on Liberty street, all buildings have been destroyed. This is 14 solid blocks of residences. For the same distance Ashly and Church street have been completely blotted out. When the fire reached Bridge street in its eastward course it enveloped in flames an area three blocks wide taking in Duval, Monroe and the north side of Adams street, burning that entire section of the city, and running 14 blocks to the Duval-street bridge.

The Saloon.

An interesting article appears in Scribner's by Mr. R. A. Stevenson, on the subject of "The Saloon," from which we make the following extract:

"From the standpoint of curb experience it is sometimes hard not to be a prohibitionist, but this is not written to define the dangers of saloon life. Nothing new can be said on that point. Alcohol too often trails misery after it, and it is idle to deny that the saloon is partly responsible. You may happen, however, to be one of those who order their beer in bottles from a grocer instead of procuring it yourself from the nearest corner, and object to saloons from expediency only—to the beer not at all. It is possible, too, that you have an indelible belief that some of the patrons behind the dreaded doors are enjoying a glass of beer in pretty much the same spirit that makes you get down the German mugs preparatory to a Welsh-rabbit supper. If such is the case, and your scruples permit, push through the door yourself, and if you have chanced upon the right saloon and stay long enough, it is quite likely that your belief will become a conviction, and you will go home understanding, if not sympathizing with, those who recently have had the hardihood to suggest that the saloon, in addition to its possible degrading influences, offers attractions and satisfaction for the instincts we call social. But don't let your impression lead you enthusiastically to contend that the saloon is the workingman's club. That would be a mistake. Many of them exist to satisfy a thirst pure and simple, and seldom entertain a workingman; and in all of them you can drink too much if you choose. It is largely a matter of locality, patronage, and the time of day—the old story of supply and demand. In saloons, as elsewhere, birds of a feather flock together. They get what they want and need—and their wants, both as to what they drink and how they drink it."

Commenting upon the article, the Oregonian voices the sentiment of the press of the country when it says: "Robert Alston Stevenson has a notable article in the current number of Scribner's on 'Saloons.' It is notable because the author comprehends that the saloon in some form has always been with us and is always likely to be with us; that its existence grows naturally out of the gregariousness of human nature; that it can be regulated, ameliorated, but cannot be extirpated; nor even supplanted by philanthropic 'canteens,' where hot tea and coffee and a wholesome lunch can be obtained by the natural clientele of the saloon. The trouble with these emasculated canteens is that tracts, checkers and backgammon, newspapers, tea and coffee, do not furnish what hardworking sailors, stevedores and other hand toilers want after a hard day's work. They are not in search of moral or mental improvement; they want fun with their fellows, and they want beer." Mr. Stevenson says that the philanthropic founders of the emasculated, deodorized canteen, with its tea and tracts, might help many a sailor if you gave him his beer in decent surroundings, but you will not persuade a sailor, or the stevedore, or any other man seeking rest after a hard day's toil, that it is wrong to drink a glass of beer if he has been accustomed to it from childhood. If saloons were really prohibited, these men would no more take to tea and tracts and checkers than down-town men of business at the noon hour would take to tea and tracts if there were no saloons. Your hardworking sailor or stevedore, or your restless stock broker or speculator, if there were no saloons, would carry a bottle, just as all drinking men do in dry states when there is a spasm of strict enforcement of closure upon the saloons, the hotels and the drug stores.

"Mr. Stevenson finds all grades of saloons; some where openly and successfully vice of every description is encouraged, and some just as easily found where the barkeepers are under orders to exercise as best they can a restraining influence where there is risk of disorder and drunkenness, because 'decent people won't come to a saloon that gets a bad name.' To the question, 'Granting that the saloon can be explained on grounds

not wholly vicious what are you going to do with them?' Mr. Stevenson returns an answer which denounces prohibition without qualification. The committee of fifty, organized in 1893 for the specific purpose of investigating the liquor problem in all its aspects, after several years' study, positively affirm in reference to the evils of prohibitory legislation:

"The public have seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual lawbreakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligences, and other miscarriages of justice, officers of law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates hypocritical and truckling, and officeholders unfaithful to pledges and to reasonable public expectation.

"This denunciation of prohibitory legislation comes from a body of men among whom are fourteen ministers of the gospel, two bishops, two presidents of universities and twenty-three well-known men who are in the habit of telling the truth as they see it. To take away the saloon from the man who wants to drink does not reform his views or make it appreciably harder for him to get what he wants. The average man who all his life has been accustomed to the use of alcoholic beverages is sure to cling obstinately to his belief that he has a right to do so whether in the back room of a saloon or at his own table."

Real Estate Transfers.

Alfred Marolf to D. Blodgett, Ne 1/4, sec. 19, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.
John A. Brant to D. Blodgett, E 1/2 of Se 1/4, sec. 19, and E 1/2 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 30, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.

Frank Marolf to D. Blodgett, E 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and E 1/2 of Sw 1/4, sec. 18, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.

Alexander Marolf to D. Blodgett, W 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and W 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 20, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.

Gottfried Marolf to D. Blodgett, lots 2, 3 and 4 of sec. 18, and lots 1 and 2, and Se 1/4 of Nw 1/4 of sec. 19, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.

Joseph Severance to D. Blodgett, Se 1/4, sec. 29, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.

Albert Marolf to D. Blodgett, Se 1/4, sec. 13, tp. 2 N, R. 8 W.

U. S. to Clarence Tilden, lots 3, 4, 5 and 12 of sec. 1, tp. 3 S, R. 10 W; same to David Whitney, Jr.

D. T. Edmunds to David and W. Curtis, lots 1, 2, 3 and 6 of sec. 2, tp. 2 S, R. 9 W.

Wm. M. Ladd to Charley S. Wells, quit claim deed, 15 acres in tp. 2 S, R. 9 W.

U. S. to H. Beldon, W 1/2 of Se 1/4 of sec. 17 and W 1/2 of Ne 1/4, sec. 20, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.

Elizabeth Huston to John W. Fletcher, E 1/2 of W 1/2 of sec. 23, tp. 2 S, R. 7 W; same to J. W. and J. Henry Cochran.

Enoch Dixon to David P. McKinley, W 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and W 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 4, tp. 5 S, R. 9 W, except eight acres.

B. H. Hathaway to Frank E. Peterson, lots 1 and 2 of bk. 19, Thayer's add. to Tillamook.

Iowa B. Patchen to J. C. Hunter, tide lot 14 in Tillamook City.

Shelley M. Bayley to Clark E. Hadley, Nw 1/4 of Nw 1/4 of sec. 24 and W 1/2 of Sw 1/4 and Sw 1/4 of Nw 1/4 sec. 13, tp. 1 S, R. 9 W.

Wells Gilbert to Olean Land Co., quit claim deed, W 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and Nw 1/4 and Nw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 8, tp. 1 S, R. 7 W.

W. R. Illingsworth to Clark E. Hadley, Ne 1/4, sec. 22, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.

W. W. Conder to Sarah D. Brush, lots 1, 2, 7 and 8 in bk. 1 in Stillwell's add. to Tillamook City.

J. H. Jackson, as Sheriff, to A. W. Lambert E 1/2 of Ne 1/4, Se 1/4 and S 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 36, tp. 3 S, R. 8 W.

Colin B. Campbell to Frank Vincent, N 1/2 of Nw 1/4, sec. 22 and W 1/2 of Sw 1/4, sec. 15, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.

Elsino Johnson to James E. Brown, N 1/2 of Sw 1/4, sec. 25 and N 1/2 of Se 1/4, sec. 26, tp. 1 S, R. 8 W.

U. S. to Myron F. Reynolds, Se 1/4 of Se 1/4, sec. 4, N 1/2 of Ne 1/4, and Sw 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 9, tp. 1 S, R. 7 W.

U. S. to Frank D. Bester, W 1/2 of Nw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 8, tp. 1 S, R. 7 W.

U. S. to Lorraine Johnson, W 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and W 1/2 of Sw 1/4, sec. 29, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W; same to D. A. Blodgett.

David G. Randall to D. Sabra Olds, E 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of Nw 1/4 and E 1/2 of Nw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec. 27, tp. 1 S, R. 9 W.

U. S. to Keturah A. Mills, W 1/2 of Se 1/4 of sec. 24 and N 1/2 of Ne 1/4 of sec. 25, tp. 2 N, R. 8 W.

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.

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.

J. S. LAMAR,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

I have the largest and best assorted stock of old Wines and Liquors that has ever been imported into this City.

Whisky, \$2.25 to \$8.00 per gal.

Wines, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per gal.

Don't drink cheap doctored stuff when you can buy it pure and unadulterated from me.

Truckee Lumber Co.,

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FIR & SPRUCE Lumber

BOX SHOOKS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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AGENTS STEAMERS "W. H. KRUGER" AND "ACME."

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STEAMERS—SUE H. ELMORE, W. H. HARRISON. ONLY LINE—ASTORIA TO TILLAMOOK, GARIBALDI, BAY CITY, HOBSONVILLE.

Connecting at Astoria with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. and also the Astoria & Columbia River R. R. for San Francisco, Portland and all points east. For freight and passenger rates apply to

SAMUEL ELMORE & CO. General Agents, ASTORIA, OR

B. C. LAMB, Agent, Tillamook Oregon.

O. R. & N. R. R. Co., Portland.

Agents A. & C. R. R. Co., Portland.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook.

Clara E. Keller, plaintiff, vs. Frank E. Keller, defendant. Suit for divorce.

To Frank E. Keller, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to be and appear before the above named Court to hold at Tillamook City, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, in the above entitled suit, in which plaintiff prays for the dissolution of the marriage contract now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and if you fail so to appear and answer the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant herein, and thus you pay the costs of this suit and for such other and further relief as may seem meet to the Court.

I. T. MAULSBY,

Attorney for the plaintiff. Published by order of Judge R. P. Boise, in chambers at Salem, Ore., on the 22nd day of April, 1901.

SUMMONS.

Department No. 2.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, ss.

Euna Shaw, plaintiff, vs.

D. R. Shaw, defendant.

To the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before June 6, 1901, and if you fail to answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for a decree dissolving the marriage contract now existing between you and plaintiff, and for the care and custody of your minor children, Sadie Shaw and Fred Shaw, and for costs.

This summons is served upon you by publication in the Tillamook Headlight, a newspaper of the Hon. G. W. Sappington, Judge of the County Court for said county, done at Chambers at Tillamook City, in said county and state, and dated April 24, 1901. First publishing being made April 25, 1901.

A. W. SEVERANCE,

Attorney for plaintiff.

GUARDIAN SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of sale made and entered by the County Court of the County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, on the 10th day of April, 1901, in the matter of the estate of Frederick M. Davidson and Montie V. Davidson, minors, the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of the said minors, will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation by said court, the following described real property, to-wit: Beginning at the South-west corner of the James Quirk and Anna Quirk, Donation Land Claim, and running thence East 25 chains thence North 75 chains thence East to chains thence North 19.25 chains; thence East 6.75 chains to the East of said D.L.C.; thence North 50 links; thence West 11.75 chains; thence South 2.85 chains; thence West 28.25 chains to the West line of the said D.L.C.; thence South 11.65 chains to the place of beginning, containing 42.75 acres.

That said sale will be made on the 9th day of May, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House door, in said County and state, and either for cash in hand or upon such terms of sale with good and sufficient security to be approved by the Court.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1901.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,

Guardian of the person and estate of Frederick M. and Montie V. Davidson, minors.

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

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Or.

April 20th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3d, 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.

JOSEPH J. STUART, of Hildberg, county of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5287, for the purchase of the 1/4 of Section No. 5, in Township No. 2 N, Range No. 6 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of July, 1901.

He names as witnesses: John J. Lusk of Kenville, Lincoln county, Oregon; Edward Swanson, of Roots, Lincoln county, Oregon; Dennis L. Lusk, of Roots, Lincoln county, Oregon; Dan McArthur, of Roots, Lincoln county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of July, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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April 24th, 1901.

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.

FLETCHER N. WILSON, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5297, for the purchase of the Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 of sec. 8, in Township No. 3 S, Range No. 7 West, 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore., on Wednesday, the 4th day of July, 1901. He names as witnesses:

David Martiny, Homer Mason, John Edwards, Henry Alderman, all of Tillamook, Tillamook Co., Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of July, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.

April 27th, 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 E. D. Newell, U.S. Commissioner, at Nelson, Ore., on June 8th, 1901, viz:

ALFRED W. ANDERSON, H.E. No. 1187, for the Lots 1 and 2 of sec. 23, T. 3 N., R. 10 W., W.M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Henry Tol, Andrew Klein, Charles Christensen and Nicholas Drustoff, of Nelson, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.