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Now's the time to refurnish your home. Call and Inspect our Goods. Prices are low for First Class Furniture.

OLSEN & CO., The Tillamook House Furnishers.

Don't be a Knocker.

The Lakeview Examiner in the following article gives some wholesome advice applicable to most all towns:

"If there is any chance to boom business, boom it b'gosh! Don't be a knocker. Don't pull a long face and get sour in your stomach. Hope a bit. Get a smile on you. Hold up your head. Get a hold with both hands. Then pull. Bury your hatchet. Drop your tomahawk. Hide your little hammer. When a stranger drops in, jolly him. Tell him this is the greatest town on earth. It is. Don't get muleish. Don't roast, just jolly. All men like to be jollied, always. So jolly. Get popular. It's dead easy. Help yourself along. Push your friends with you. Soon you'll have a whole procession. Be a good fellow.

"No man ever helped himself by knocking other people down. No man ever got rich trying to make people believe that he was the only good man on earth. You can't climb the ladder of fame by stepping on other people's corns. They're their corns. And they're tender. Keep off the corns.

"All men are not alike. Once in a while you will find one who is very much alike. But some are different. You are not the only one. If you don't like their style leave 'em alone. Don't knock. Walk right in. And make yourself look pleasant. You'll get used to it. There is no end of fun in minding your own business. And it makes other people like you better. Better have others stuck on you than get stuck on yours. Nobody gets stuck on a knocker. Don't be one. Or two."

How Far Shall Courts Interfere?

The great steelworkers' strike now in progress in Pennsylvania and Ohio again directs public attention to the extraordinary powers which courts have been invoked to exercise for the protection of factory owners and repression of factory workers.

Federal and state courts are issuing injunctions against pickets established in the vicinity of mills and factories. These injunctions are not issued on the ground that irreparable injury to property is feared, but on the plea that the strike picket is a nuisance in the neighborhood. Picketing has been legally defined as "posting persons at all the approaches to a place where a strike is in progress for the purpose of reporting the workmen going to or coming from the works and using such influence as may be in their power to prevent the workmen from accepting employment there.

In England picketing was at one time held illegal by the courts, but has since by statute been expressly permitted. The very fact that the British Parliament has by statutory enactment legalized picketing justifies the conclusion that the interference of the courts with workmen who are peaceably endeavoring to persuade other workmen to abstain from accepting employment or to join a trades union is a dangerous exercise of judicial powers. On this point the current issue of the Outlook strikes the nail on the head when it says:

"To forbid a workman from using peaceable persuasion to induce another workman not to accept employment in a certain factory or mill appears to us a clear violation of the fundamental rights of free speech and a clear assumption of dangerous authority by the court. It is to us equally clear that an injunction ought not to be issued by a court of equity against acts which are evidently criminal, such as the use of personal violence by one workman against another workman. The objection to the usurpation of such authority by courts of equity is that the violation of an injunction is a contempt of court and the person who is charged with contempt of court is tried by the judge who issues the injunction. It ought not to be permissible for the same judge to issue the complaint, try the defendant, render the verdict and pronounce the sentence in a criminal case. We should be glad to see congress enact a law providing that in all cases for contempt of court for violation of injunction or other orders of the court, or perhaps for any act not performed in the presence of the court, the defendant should be entitled to demand a trial by jury before some other judge than the one who issued the order which has been violated. The history of England indi-

cates the reality of the danger which may be apprehended from the usurpation of legislative authority by judicial officers."

This is a clear enunciation of the principle involved in proceedings that subject American citizens to punishment for constructive contempt. How far the judges of Ohio and Pennsylvania will go with their restraining orders and injunctions remains to be seen. If, for example, 10,000 of the workmen employed in one or more of the mills should violate an order of the court to refrain from walking on proscribed thoroughfares and singing union labor songs would not the courts find themselves utterly incapable of enforcing their orders without converting storehouses and warehouses into jails?

Farming the Noblest Occupation.

Dr. James Withycombe, of the Oregon Agricultural College, has generally something interesting and practical to say to farmers when he addresses them. This was the case when he spoke at Pleasant Home last week. Among other things he said:

"To say that agriculture is the first, the greatest, the noblest occupation of man, is simply to repeat the declarations of our most advanced thinkers. Yet the popular idea prevails, even among farmers themselves, that the vocation is suited to the ability of uncouth people only. This false conception of the importance and dignity of the calling tends to create distaste for agricultural pursuits. The farmer's boy drifts to the city to engage in the so-called learned professions. We are apt to speak of the young man as ambitious. But what are his ambitions? They are just what we should expect from his environment. As the boy sits around the fireside the principal topics of conversation are professional skill, the exaltation of riches, official power and literary distinction as the highest attainments. The volumes of the biographies of men and histories of nations which he thumbs tells him not of farmers, but of legislators, orators and poets. On the other hand, if by his education he is brought to see the great possible usefulness that lies before him as an apostle of an enlightened agriculture, and the higher standard of living that he may attain with the peace and beauty and inspiration of nature all around him, then he will remain upon the farm.

"What do the professions offer to a young man? Let me quote from an address delivered by President Harper to a graduating class of the Chicago University: 'You, who are now entering the world, will find that poverty will be the strongest opponent to overcome. You, who are entering life as lawyers, need only to look at the papers today to find that the average lawyer does not earn his salt. Those who will become physicians will find that their only companion for a few years to come will be the wolf at the door; while those who go forth to teach need only to witness the struggles of the school teachers in the city. The School Board is beset with howls and wails for an increase of salaries.'

"This certainly offers but little encouragement to the ambitious young man to turn his back upon the farm to engage in these conflicts so vividly portrayed by President Harper. Does the student in agriculture fear the wolf entering the door? Is he afraid there will be a lack of opportunity for the application of his skill to the practice of the farm? No, for he knows full well that there is an endless field with a fruitful harvest in the broad domain of agriculture for intelligent thought and well-directed energy. If the sturdy young men of the farm will avail themselves of the opportunity to acquire scientific information, as a reinforcement to their practical experience on the farm, they need have no fear that painstaking industry will not bring its abundant reward. There is no vocation in life which offers surer returns from intelligent effort than farming. No position in life carries with it greater dignity or presents a larger field for the application of science than does that of the farmer. We grossly underestimate the necessity and value of an agricultural education for the farmer boy. Agriculture is the science of sciences, and the profession of professions, since it requires scientific skill and trained art to attain the highest achievements.

"Progressive agriculture means much more than the simple mechanical operation of the plow and caring for the farm stock in a desultory fashion. Scientific attainment in chemistry, biology, soil physics, and other science related to agriculture is indispensable to success. The farm home is not revered as it should be, either by the young or old. This in a great measure is due to the want of attractiveness in its appointments. Too many of the farm homes are for sale, thus encouraging a nomadic spirit. The farm should be regarded as a sacred heritage, where the occupants plant for succeeding generations. Until we appreciate the true worth of the farm home no well directed effort for permanently increasing its beauty and attractiveness can be expected.

"Progressive agriculture means better tilled farms and a more perfect utilization of the crude products in the manufacture of high-priced food. The up-to-date farmer will market the products of his skill in the most concentrated form, thus economizing in transportation and retaining the waste products to increase the fertility of his land. But farming, in the absence of educated tillers of the soil, will fail to reach the dignified position to which it is entitled. The farmer's boy must be taught to see and appreciate the beauties of nature. A closer alliance between labor and learning, between science and the manual arts, must be cultivated. His education should strengthen his ambitions for the farm, rather than divorce them from it. His taste and appreciation for rural life must be stimulated through congenial environments."

TILLAMOOK WEATHER.

| Day | Temperature | Max. | Min. | Mean | Rain-fall |
|-----------|-------------|-------|------|------|-----------|
| 1 | 67 | 45 | 53.0 | 0.00 | |
| 2 | 69 | 48 | 54.0 | 0.05 | |
| 3 | 69 | 48 | 54.0 | 1.25 | |
| 4 | 65 | 43 | 54.0 | 0.01 | |
| 5 | 67 | 42 | 54.1 | 0.01 | |
| 6 | 65 | 43 | 54.0 | 0.02 | |
| 7 | 64 | 44 | 54.0 | 0.01 | |
| 8 | 62 | 42 | 52.0 | 0.00 | |
| 9 | 62 | 42 | 52.0 | 0.00 | |
| 10 | 64 | 40 | 52.0 | 0.01 | |
| 11 | 63 | 45 | 54.0 | 0.15 | |
| 12 | 62 | 41 | 51.0 | 0.00 | |
| 13 | 64 | 40 | 51.1 | 0.00 | |
| 14 | 63 | 40 | 51.1 | 0.00 | |
| 15 | 63 | 46 | 54.1 | 0.05 | |
| 16 | 67 | 41 | 54.0 | 0.21 | |
| 17 | 66 | 45 | 55.1 | 0.02 | |
| 18 | 66 | 45 | 55.1 | 0.20 | |
| 19 | 66 | 45 | 55.1 | 0.00 | |
| 20 | 65 | 44 | 54.1 | 0.02 | |
| 21 | 63 | 53 | 58.0 | 0.21 | |
| 22 | 65 | 56 | 60.1 | 0.46 | |
| 23 | 67 | 55 | 61.0 | 0.00 | |
| 24 | 67 | 42 | 54.1 | 0.00 | |
| 25 | 65 | 50 | 57.1 | 0.00 | |
| 26 | 64 | 48 | 56.0 | 0.00 | |
| 27 | 65 | 48 | 56.1 | 0.00 | |
| 28 | 65 | 44 | 54.1 | 0.00 | |
| 29 | 63 | 51 | 57.0 | T. | |
| 30 | 68 | 50 | 59.0 | T. | |
| 31 | 64 | 48 | 56.0 | 0.00 | |
| Sum. 1907 | 1412 | 170.8 | 2.68 | | |
| Mean 64.4 | 45.8 | 55.3 | 0.00 | | |

SUMMARY.—Mean temp., 55.3; Max. temp., 68; date, 30th. Min. temp., 42; date, 12th. Total precip., 2.68 inches; snowfall, 0; number of days clear, 8; partly cloudy, 2; cloudy, 21. Dates of frost—Light, 14th. Killing, 0. Dates of hail, 0; sleet, 0; th. storms, 20th and 31st; auroras, 0. Prevailing wind—Direction, N. W.
Remarks—20th, a thunder storm at the coast line of sea at 10 a.m.
T. Trace, 31st, at 4 a.m., a thunder storm passed over to the south of Tillamook.
CAPT. JOSEPH J. DAWSON,
Voluntary Observer.

TILLAMOOK WHARF AND WAREHOUSE.

General Storage AT LOWEST RATES.
The large new Warehouse has just been completed, and I am now prepared to receive all kinds of merchandise for storage at my wharf in Tillamook City. B. C. LAMB, Pro.
Goods left for storage insured a lowest rates.

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.

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STOVES, RANGES and HEATERS.
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Agent for **CHARTER OAK STOVES.** Western Washing Machines.
Large Stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Glass.
THE MOST RELIABLE GROCERY STORE in Tillamook.

THE GOOD BOOK SAYS:
Royal tailoring can be Worn by the workman as Easily as it can be worn By the merchant or banker.
JULY PRICE LIST now in effect, and it is a warm one, too
Pick your cloth for any season, no limit of patterns to make a selection from. Those who can afford it will buy **SUITS, OVERCOATS and PANTS.** There are many who will order no less than six pair trousers. The sale is on and the goods will be gone before a great while. It pays to pay less and dress better.
KING & KERREMANS,
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FIRE COATED WITH **Carbolineum Avenarius**
Will outwear CEDAR. It is also a RADICAL REMEDY AGAINST CHICKEN LICE.
Its application to the inside walls of poultry houses will permanently exterminate all LICE.
Results: **HEALTHY CHICKENS—PLENTY EGGS.**
Write for circular and prices and mention this paper.
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FOR DAIRY FARMS AND TIMBER LANDS.
All the latest forms of Life and Fire Insurance.
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Buggies, hay rakes, plows, and other farm machinery. You can save money by dealing with me. Special Prices on Buggies and Spring Wagons.
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SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING,
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EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

Go to E. JENKINS,
Who has a fine assortment of **WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY,** ALSO **OPTICAL GOODS.**
Will guarantee all goods as represented.
CALL IN AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., July 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make a final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook, Oregon, on August 17th, 1901, viz:
CHARLES E. DONALDSON,
H. E. No 12,679, for the Nw 1/4 of Sec 5, R 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of Sec. 13 and Ne 1/4 of Sw 1/4 sec. 24, Tp. 1 S, R. 5 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
William K. Blugworth, William J. Himes, Frank Foster and Frank R. Herrington, all of Tillamook P. O., Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, June 17th 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 Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,
JOHN PERKINSON,
Of Astoria, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2433, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Sec 1/2 of sec. 13 and Ne 1/4 of Sec 14 and W 1/2 of Sec 14 of Section No. 14, in Township No. 3 N, Range No. 8 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 Monday the 9th day of September, 1901. He names as witnesses: John Corcoran, David Tweedle, Tim Corcoran, of Vine, Maple, Oregon; Frank Hestrom, of Olney, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of September 1901.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore. June 25th, 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,
WILLARD N. JONES,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 579, for the purchase of the South East 1/4 of Section No. 13, Tp. No. 2 S, Range No. 1 W of W. M. 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, Or. on Monday, the 23rd day of September, 1901. He names as witnesses: W. J. Smith, of Wilson, Or.; T. S. Potter, J. L. Wells and C. W. Mead, of Portland, Ore.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of September, 1901.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
In the County Court of County of Tillamook, State of Oregon.
IN PROBATE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That **OAK NOLAN** has been duly appointed by the above named Court as administrator of the Estate of **GOTTLEB WYSZ,** and that all persons having CLAIMS against said estate are requested to present them with the proper vouchers within six months from this date to me at C. & E. Thayer's bank, in Tillamook county, Oregon.
Dated this 19th day of July, 1901.
OAK NOLAN.
INSURE WITH **Claude Thayer,**
Agent or Fireman's Fund and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies.