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One year.....	\$1.50
Six months.....	75
Three months.....	50

Convict Farming in Texas.

One of the great problems that has baffled the administration of the affairs of state government has been that of the employment of convict labor without bringing it into competition with free labor. It has frequently been suggested that the employment of penitentiary convicts in the cultivation of the soil would go far toward removing the evil of competition between convict and free labor.

The state of Texas has inaugurated this reform in the employment of convict labor on a very large scale. Two years ago a tract of land covering an area of over 8,000 acres was acquired by that state and set apart as a convict reserve. The state is now growing on its farm 1,000 acres of corn, 550 acres of sugarcane, 400 acres of cotton and about 200 acres of sorghum and other forage crops. There is now being cleared and prepared for planting during the next spring between 1,000 and 1,500 acres of new ground, so that the penitentiary commissioners will find themselves next season with about 2,200 acres in sugarcane and about 1,500 acres in corn and forage to be placed under convict cultivation.

To make the experiment still more effective, the governor of Texas, in his message to the legislature that is now in session, recommends that authority be given to the penitentiary commissioners to erect a mill and to purchase suitable machinery for the purpose of grinding the sugarcane grown next year and thereafter upon the penitentiary farm, and this recommendation will doubtless be carried out.

With the vast area, its constantly growing population and its high percentage of criminals, Texas is in position to try convict farming on a colossal scale. Its convicts being for the most part negroes, plantation work will be much more congenial and healthy than hard labor within the penitentiary walls. The Texas experiment sets an example which sooner or later the western states will find it profitable to follow.

How Much Heat Man Can Endure.

How much heat can a human being stand? Thousands of New Yorkers asked themselves this question when thermometers on Broadway registered 102 degrees. The system of a normal person can endure twice that much. It is quite possible to tone it up to withstand 600 degrees of heat.

Nowhere in the world does the solar heat begin to approach man's capacity for resistance. In Death Valley, Cal., the thermometer has registered 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The ordinary man can and does adjust himself to the climate in safety.

Stokers in big steamships work in an average temperature of from 160 to 180 degrees.

In the boiler room of a dozen buildings in the skyscraper district the heat from the boilers is intense enough to cook an egg hard in ten minutes if it is laid on the floor six feet away from the furnace. Firemen work in this atmosphere year after year without visible harm. Women walk in ovens of the La Rochefoucauld bakeries of France when the ovens are heated to 301 degrees.

Colored races can endure more heat than white races.

The educated freak, Chabert, the fire king, used to enter an oven which ranged from 400 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit.

A common modern remedy for rheumatism is in the baking of the body in an asbestos tub heated at 225 degrees.

Nobody knows what takes place in the human system under stress of sunstroke. Dr. Sambon, of London, the greatest authority upon the question, pronounces sunstroke, an infectious disease. He says it is due to a micro-organism. True sunstroke says Dr. Sambon, is unknown in Europe. It does not occur in Central

America or in the high table lands of the United States.

The limit of what one may endure in the way of solar heat is, of course, however, far from that at which normal health is more or less in danger.

The doctors declare that anything above 85 degrees in a temperate climate, such as that which New York is supposed to enjoy, constitutes a menace.

The chief reason for this is, naturally, that the human system in the temperate zones is not acclimatized to so fierce a temperature and has no chance to become so owing to the comparatively short duration of the heated periods.

Ten lines of type in the newspapers told all that the public cared to know of a man who died in Chicago the other day. His name was Charles H. Spring. Several years ago he was a partner in a great manufacturing concern, and the prospective owner of a vast fortune. He chose as his rule of life, however, that no man should be worth more than \$250,000, and when he had that amount invested he retired and lived on the income until he died. How may the true prize of life be determined? Here was a man who believed that it was to be found in gathering enough money to yield comfort without extravagance, and to allow him to spend his old age in ease. He did not aspire to be a "merchant prince" nor to fill the public ear with the clamor of his enterprise. He did not spend feverish years in piling up wealth, until the very bulk of it was a threat that it might engulf him. He did not wring gold from an unwilling world to endow hospitals or build public libraries or fill a private gallery with works of art. He knew that his name would not be made famous as that of a dispenser of millions in charity. He was content to step aside and let the mad world roll on.

The efforts of conservative persons to bring about a settlement of the strike at San Francisco, appear to be ineffective, and as the situation now stands, the prospects of a settlement are no nearer than they were a fortnight ago. Both sections seem to realize this, and are preparing to carry on the struggle indefinitely. The labor leaders, through the labor council, have caused thousands of circulars explaining the situation to be sent broadcast over the country. Attention is called to the efforts of the employers to root out unionism, and the request is made of all labor unions that they extend aid to the workmen of that city. It is asserted that at this time there are 15,000 unemployed on account of the strike. It is also asserted by the labor council that if the employers succeed in destroying the unions, similar tactics will be adopted in other cities, and as a result organized labor throughout the United States will suffer untold damage.

From the stipulation that has been signed by Attorney-General Blackburn and George G. Bingham and E. P. McCormack, it appears that George W. Davis, the defaulting clerk of the school land board, paid into the State Treasury some \$26,539 48 more than he collected. In other words, the state is ahead of Davis rather than that Davis is ahead of the state, as has been generally supposed. This stipulation states that Davis received \$414,548 89, and turned over to the State Treasurer \$444,188 37. It also states all the facts upon which the case is to be tried, and it is particularly agreed that "no evidence shall be received other than this stipulation."

Mrs. Carry Nation is to figure in another role, and what her admirers will think of this remains to be seen. Her husband, David Nation, has brought suit for a divorce at Medicine Lodge, Kan. He alleges that his wife held him up to public ridicule, neglected her family duties and abandoned his home. Alas, for our moral reformers, when they forget and neglect their own duties.

The Hood River Fruitgrowers' Union recently received an order from a Chicago firm for 50,000 or 100,000 bushels of apples in bulk lots. The demand was too big for the supply, which this year will be about 90,000 boxes. Indications are that the prices will be good, and the farmers are refusing offers of \$1.25 per box, delivered at the depot. Last year's crop netted the growers over \$1.00 a box.

Nehalem Cannot Be Leased.

ASTORIA, Aug. 14.—State Senator Fulton has rendered an opinion in the interesting controversy relating to the leasing of the Nehalem River and its tributaries, in which he holds that the Oregon law of 1889 is void, and that, in the case in question, the County Court of Clatsop County has not the authority to grant the request of the Wheeler Lumber Company for the lease. Owing to the great number of Oregon streams that are similar in size and location to the Nehalem and its tributaries, this opinion of Senator Fulton is of the highest importance. His conclusions appear clear, and it is thought that the position he has taken is correct.

The opinion was rendered at the request of the protesting land-owners, and first deals with the status of the Nehalem River. Mr. Fulton holds that the act of 1889 specifically provides that only unnavigable streams can be leased, and in support of his statement that the Nehalem is navigable cities the definition of a navigable stream rendered by the Oregon Supreme Court, which follows: "Where a stream is naturally of sufficient size to float mill logs—and, it may be, small boats over some portion of it—the public has a right to its free use for that purpose. Nor is it essential that such capacity continue throughout the year; it is sufficient that its periods of high water, or navigable capacity, continue to sufficient length of time to make it useful as a highway."

Likewise, Mr. Fulton holds that the law of 1901 applies only to unnavigable streams, though that law is not now before the court. On the ground that the Nehalem is a navigable stream under the ruling of the Supreme Court here quoted, the attorney holds that the court has not the authority to lease it to the petitioner.

In his opinion Mr. Fulton holds that the law of 1889, as it is alleged to apply to the other streams the lease of which is petitioned for Rock Creek, north fork of the Nehalem, Buster Creek, Humburg Creek and Fishhawk Creek—is unconstitutional and has ever been so considered. He says: "Unnavigable streams are private property, the beds thereof being the property of the owners of land over which the streams flow, just as completely as if no streams were there. No appropriation can be made of the streams or the beds thereof without such owners' consent, and then only for a public purpose upon payment of the value of the property and all damages caused by the appropriation. The statute of 1889 recognizes this fact, and attempts to provide for condemnation of the riparian rights, but no provision is made for giving notice to the owner. This defect is fatal to the validity of the act."

In the opinion appears the following sarcastic paragraph:

"I wish to suggest that, even if the law of 1889 is valid, it is discretionary with the court to grant or refuse the lease, and surely it would be an abuse of discretion to lease to one corporation so many important streams. The Wheeler Lumber Company is evidently thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the times and proposes to keep fully abreast of the procession of trusts, for it has conceived the idea of converting all our streams of mountain water into a trust. I have heard that the trusts never fail to water their stocks, but this is surely the first instance where it was proposed to stock all the water."

Corn King Phillips discovered a credit of \$133,000 in the bank which he had forgotten all about. Other victims of speculation, however, will look a long time before making any such discovery.

There are now 3,900 rural mail routes in operation in the country and more than 5,000 more demanded. For an experiment which was branded a complete failure at the start the rural mail route has made a wonderful development.

Three additions to the United States Navy were christened and launched at the shipyards of the Maryland Steel Company on Thursday. They are torpedo-boat destroyers and will be known hereafter by the names of Whipple, Truxton and Worden.

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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.

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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 land in the States of California, Ore on, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

JOHN ERICKSON,
Of Astoria, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5433, for the purchase of the S^W 1/4 of S^W 1/4 of sec. 13 and S^E 1/4 of S^E 1/4 of W 1/2 of S^E 1/4 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 Tweddle, Tom Corcoran of Vine Maple, Oregon; Erick Hemstrom, 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. 5279, for the purchase of the South East 1/4 of Section No. 35, in Tp. No. 2 N, Range No. 8 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.; F. 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.

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