

As Uncle Sam Leads the World in Everything, COHN & CO. Leads all Others in CHRISTMAS GOODS of all Descriptions.

General News.

Dr. Ferdinand Sanipez, Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs, and William L. Merry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, signed a treaty by which Nicaragua agrees to lease a section of Nicaraguan territory six miles wide, which includes the route of the Nicaragua Canal, to the United States perpetually.

According to information received from Salonica, Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka, her companion, are concealed in the vicinity of Rilo, about five miles south of Dubutza, in Bulgarian territory. The news was brought by a Macedonian, who left there December 1, and who furnished precise information regarding the hiding places and the names of the agents supplying food for the brigands and their captives.

A telegram from Dublin says that William H. K. Redmond, M.P., speaking at a Gorey, County Wexford, meeting of the United Irish League, said there never was a time when there was a better chance than at present to strike a blow for Ireland. Thanks be to God, he said, they had lived to see the day when John Bull had been caught by the throat by the men in South Africa, who were giving him the greatest whaling he ever got. Mr. Redmond said he prayed that God might strengthen the Boers until they danced on John Bull's chest.

A case that is interesting physicians is that of Eli Daniels, a patient at the City Hospital, who is convalescing from an operation of the heart. Daniels is a negro constable on the steamer City of Chester. He was stabbed in the heart at Chester, Ill., and Dr. H. L. Nietert, superintendent of the City Hospital, where Daniels was taken 24 hours after being cut, sewed up the wound, taking several stitches, and the patient is now well on the road to recovery.

Financial and railway circles are animated by reports that official announcements are about to be made of important developments along "community of interest" lines. One of these—furthering at least one new and big combination—is that a new president is about to be elected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. W. B. Leeds is the selection. Mr. Leeds, who was one of the chief promoters of the American Tin Plate Company, has affiliations in the railway world, being with the Pennsylvania system—a fact which gives edge to the theory that his acceptance of the Rock Island presidency is preliminary to some close traffic alliance with the Pennsylvania.

Senator Hoar has introduced the following resolution in the senate: "That the President be requested, if he shall deem it practicable, to enter into negotiations with other civilized countries to the end that a convention may be made in accordance with the terms of which some island, or, if that cannot be done, some other suitable territory, may be set apart, to which, under due precautions and after fair and proper trial, persons found guilty of attempting or instigating or counseling the overthrow of all governments or of criminal attempts upon the life of chief magistrates or high officials of such governments may be transported, to which they may be confined."

By the passage of the industrial arbitration bill through its final stages, the government of Sydney, N.S.W., has placed a law upon the statute books the working of which will excite interest throughout the world. This bill not only compels reference of all disputes between employers and employees to a competent court, with power to enforce its orders and award, but makes a strike or a lock-out after or pending such reference a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or imprisonment. The court which will pass upon these disputes is to be presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and will have most extensive powers.

At a meeting held at Washington at the First Congregational Church, under the auspices of the Woman's International Union, a resolution was adopted endorsing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy within the domain of the United States and urging the passage by the present Congress of a bill with that object in view. A preamble expressed the belief that polygamy, as taught by the Church of Latter-Day Saints, is still a part of their belief and practice, that the laws of Utah are inadequate to suppress it and there is no way by which this offense can be reached so satisfactorily as through the Constitution of the United States.

A new and wonderful natural cave, believed to be one of the largest known, has just been discovered in the canyon of the Jefferson, on the line of the North Pacific Railway, about 50 miles east of Butte. An exploration party from Butte spent several days in the cave, going over an area of 10 miles, and to a depth of nearly 1000 feet. A large river, with a cataract of about 100 feet, was explored for a distance of several miles, without discovering its source or outlet. A few articles of stone and copper utensils and some bones, believed to be

human, were also found in one of the large apartments of the cave. There were other evidences that at some time in a prehistoric period the cave was inhabited. It is believed that an earthquake closed the entrance to the cave and killed its inhabitants. The stalactites and other natural decorations throughout the cave are most beautiful.

President Roosevelt has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie in which the latter offers to make a donation of \$10,000,000 to the United States. The letter will be referred to Congress by the President in a special message. Mr. Carnegie's gift is for the purpose of establishing in Washington a university for higher education. As far as his idea has been developed, it proposed a gift after the manner of the bequest of James Smithson, the Englishman, who gave \$1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of what is now known as the Smithsonian Institution. Smithson desired the institution founded by him to be a factor in "the diffusion of scientific knowledge." Mr. Carnegie proposed that the university which he is to endow shall be the greatest institution in the world for the development of higher education. He has consulted President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University; President Hadley, of Yale; President Eliot, of Harvard; ex-President White, of Cornell, and all the leading educators of the country. They heartily endorse his plans.

The Senate chamber was the scene of a highly dramatic episode Monday, when Tillman challenged his colleague, McLaurin, to resign with him on the spot, in order, to use his own language, that they might be able to "wash their dirty linen at home." McLaurin did not take up the gamut. The incident was the direct sequel of the very bitter controversy which arose between the Senators in South Carolina last Spring.

Congress may officially investigate the Admiral Schley slander published in E. S. Maclay's "Naval History," used as a text-book at Annapolis. Representative Williams, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution proposing a committee of inquiry, not only to investigate the article denouncing Schley, but also the charges that Rear-Admiral Sampson and Captain A. S. Crovinsnell approved the proofs of the subject-matter when submitted by Maclay.

Now that Governor Van Sant has heard from all the Governors of North-western States on the question of the railway merger, some are expecting him to call a conference at once. It can be easily stated that the Governor is not going to indulge in any side issues or joints at present. He has set the machinery going and within the week Attorney-General Daughless will have the railways in court. There is no occasion for the Governor to move to other directions until the legal remedy is exhausted. He will correspond further with the Governors, but will not call any conference at present.

Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, presented to his Republican colleagues of the committee, a tariff bill for the Philippines, which he had drawn to meet the conditions of the recent Supreme Court decision. The Payne bill is quite brief, with two main features. Applying the Dingley law as against Philippine exports to this country, and applying the Philippine committee's tariff schedule to goods entering the Philippines. A further section grants a rebate of customs tax on goods which have paid an internal revenue tax in this country. There is no proviso in the measure that it shall be temporary, so the rates, if imposed, would be applicable until Congress otherwise acted.

Modernize the National Guard.
Secretary Root's plea for thorough reformation and modernization of the militia system of the United States ought to evoke ready responsive action by Congress during the session just begun. Not only are the laws antiquated, but the citizen-soldiers themselves are treated with scant courtesy in the matter of arms and equipments by the national government. The same system that prevailed when the United States was a narrow belt of country along the Atlantic coast and when there was almost no intercommunication between the various sections is still in force. The militia, also, is the last to derive benefits from modern improvements and the supplies doled out have been most niggardly.

The citizen-soldier must ever, in the very nature of this republic, be its great bulwark and tower of strength. It has never failed heretofore to respond most gallantly to every call upon it. But the time may come, unless Congress shall awaken to full realization of the importance of action, when even the best natural fighters in all the world may encounter a foe that will prove their equals in fighting ability and their superiors in training and equipments. It is not well, therefore, for the national government to continue longer the happy-go-lucky policy that has characterized its past dealings with the volunteer militiamen of the various states.

There should be thorough, harmonious organization of the national guard of all of the commonwealths. No large bod-

ies of citizen-soldiers are needed, or probably ever needed, or probably ever will be, but those that are in service should be treated with even more consideration than the members of the regular army. It is undoubtedly due to the indifference of the national government that there are today no such splendid companies as the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, the Houston Rifles, the Branch Zouaves of St. Louis, the Washington Cadets and a dozen or more similar crack organizations that flourished all over the country about twenty years ago.

The National guard should be trained carefully and conscientiously by the very best officers. Their members should be imbued with feeling of pride in their work. Their equipment should be the most modern and the best. They should have all of the advantages of camps of instruction and practice marches at regular intervals and there should be instruction in the practical use of firearms. All this should be at the expense of the national government. In return, that government should have the right to command the services of the guard at any point in the country that may be threatened in any way, and this without waiting for the assent of any state government. In this way there will be established a citizen-soldiery that will be an honor to the nation and a tower of strength to supplement the small regular forces instantaneously in times of sudden emergency.

Yellow Fir Lumber Co.'s Prices.

Below will be found the Yellow Fir Lumber Company's price list for mills:

PRICES FOR LUMBER AT THE MILLS:	Per 1000 ft.
Rough lumber	\$6 50
Sized lumber	7 50
Ship lap	8 00
Dressed lumber, flooring & rustic ..	14 50

PRICES AT TILLAMOOK CITY,
And delivered anywhere along the main road from the mills:

Rough lumber	8 00
Sized lumber	9 00
Ship lap	9 50
Dressed lumber up to 16in. wide ..	16 00
Flooring and rustic	16 00

Dressed pickets from 1 to 3 inches wide 1c. per lineal foot.

Above prices are for lumber less than thirty feet long. Leave orders at the saw mills or with

E. G. E. WIST, President;
PETER BRANT, Secretary.

Horseless Carriages.
American manufacturers of horseless carriages have invested more than \$3,000,000 in plants and materials and are now selling auto-mobile carriages in Germany, France and England. The carriages cost from \$2,000 to \$3,500 each, but in view of the fact that they are operated at the small cost of one cent per mile and do not require near as much attention as a team of horses and are not nearly as expensive to keep, those who purchased the auto-mobile carriages say that in the long run they are cheaper than horses. The price of the carriages is steadily decreasing, and it is predicted that before the end of the century so near at hand they will be selling for the same price as a first-class carriage and team would bring. Old "Mother Shipton" was not far off in her famous prophecy. Each decade marks the fulfillment of at least one of her prophecies, and the flying machine is about the only thing that now remains to be built in order to fulfill every prediction made by her. And who will say that American ingenuity will not provide such a contrivance within a few years.—Iowa State Register.

European Wives of Mixed.
Much has been said about mixed marriages in Japan. On rare occasions they are a success, but this is not generally the case, especially if the wife be the foreigner. I was much interested in a European lady I knew, who had married a Japanese officer. They were a very united couple, and, had it not been for the husband's mother, all might have been well. But in Japan a wife is entirely in subjection to her mother-in-law, who makes the most of this authority, in some cases reducing her son's wife into a sort of upper servant. In the present instance, as long as her husband remained at home, his wife was able to do pretty much as she pleased. When, however, the war broke out and he joined his regiment in China, the mother-in-law entirely regained the upper hand. The European daughter had to abandon her European customs, to adopt Japanese dress for herself and her child, to sit on the floor and live principally on Japanese food. So great was the old lady's power and influence that the western woman did not dare to disobey, but had to submit in silence until her husband's return home, when I am glad to say she once more became bearable to her.—Cornhill Magazine.

CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKERS.

Of Cheesery, Dairy and Creamery Machinery and Supplies we carry the largest stock in the northwest. A full line of D. H. Burrell & Co.'s celebrated Cheese making preparations, Apparatus, etc.

Send for Catalogue.

BRADDICK-KEATING CO.,
143 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, ORE.
Agents for DeLaval Cream Separators.

EDWARDS & DAVIS

Barber

SHAVING,
HAIR CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING.

Hot and Cold Baths.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

JUST ARRIVED AT THE RED SHOE HOUSE.

A fine Assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**, direct from Chicago. Consisting of the best quality **EVER OFFERED FOR SALE** in this city.



MOOSE SKIN SHOE.

PATENT NO. 29,876.

Call and examine goods and prices. No trouble to show goods.

P. F. BROWNE,
Salesman.

BANK OF C. & E. Thayer.

General Banking and Exchange business.

Exchange on England, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, and all foreign countries.

TILLAMOOK, ORE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., December 7th, 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on January 17th, 1902, viz:

ANKEL NELSON:
H. E. 1226, for the Sw 1/4 of Sec 34, sec. 28, Se 1/4 of Sec 34, sec. 29, Tp. 1 S., R. 10 W.

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

Elmer D. Hall, of Netarts, Ore.; Fred Tomlinson, Louis Rowlett, and James S. Stephens, of Tillamook, Ore.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Professional Cards.

B. L. EDDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.

W. H. COOPER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.

T. H. GOYNE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office: Opposite Court House,
TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.

CLAUDE THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.

ROBERT A. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Oregon City, Oregon.
Land Titles and Land Office
Business a Specialty.

A. W. SEVERANCE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.

H. T. BOTTS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in the OLSEN BLOCK,
Over the Bakery.
TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.

DAVID WILEY, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND
ACCOCHEUR.
All calls promptly attended to.
TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.

I. M. SMITH, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in TODD'S Building.
TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.

J. E. BARTEL, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Female Diseases a Specialty.
All disorders of Stomach, Liver and Kidneys Skillfully Treated.
Office Over J. S. STURGEN'S
DRUG STORE, TILLAMOOK, OR.

DR. O. H. DAVENPORT,
DENTIST.
Makes a Specialty of Crown and
Bridge Work,
Tillamook City .. Oregon.

T. COATES,
ABSTRACTOR.
Tillamook .. Oregon.

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

CLAUDE THAYER,
Agent for Fireman's
Fund and London and Lancashire
Fire Insurance
Companies.
Tillamook .. Oregon.

The Oriel House,

L. F. WELCH,
Proprietor.
First-class accommodation for
the traveling public.
660 Commercial Street,
Near O.R. & N. Wharf, and
nearest Hotel to Tillamook boat
landing,
ASTORIA, ORE.

FOREST RESERVE SELECTION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
November 7th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that W. G. GOSSLIX, whose Post Office address is Portland, Oregon, has made application to select under the Act of June 4th, 1897 (30 Stats. 36), the following described tract of surveyed land, to-wit:

North half (N 1/2) of N 1/4 of Section 26 (N 1/2, Section 26) Township Four (4) North, Range Ten (10) West, Willamette Meridian.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof, all protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its Minerals than for Agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D.C.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

FOREST RESERVE SELECTION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
November 7th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that W. G. GOSSLIX, whose Post Office address is Portland, Oregon, has made application to select under the Act of June 4th, 1897 (30 Stats. 36), the following described tract of surveyed land, to-wit:

Southwest Quarter (Sw 1/4) of Section Twenty-six (26), Township four (4) North, Range Ten (10) West, Willamette Meridian.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof, all protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its Minerals than for Agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D.C.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

FOREST RESERVE SELECTION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
November 7th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that W. G. GOSSLIX, whose Post Office address is Portland, Oregon, has made application to select under the Act of June 4th, 1897 (30 Stats. 36), the following described tract of surveyed land, to-wit:

West half (W 1/2) of Northeast quarter (Ne 1/4) of Section twenty-six (26), Township four (4) North, Range Ten (10) West, Willamette Meridian.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof, all protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its Minerals than for Agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D.C.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

FOREST RESERVE SELECTION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
November 7th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that W. G. GOSSLIX, whose Post Office address is Portland, Oregon, has made application to select under the Act of June 4th, 1897 (30 Stats. 36), the following described tract of surveyed land, to-wit:

Southeast quarter (Se 1/4) of Northeast quarter (Ne 1/4), Section twenty-six (26), Township Four (4) North, Range Ten (10) West, Willamette Meridian.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof, all protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its Minerals than for Agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D.C.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

FOREST RESERVE SELECTION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
November 7th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that W. G. GOSSLIX, whose Post Office address is Portland, Oregon, has made application to select under the Act of June 4th, 1897 (30 Stats. 36), the following described tract of surveyed land, to-wit:

Southwest quarter (Sw 1/4) of Southeast quarter (Se 1/4), Section twenty-six (26), Township four (4) North, Range Ten (10) West, Willamette Meridian.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof, all protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its Minerals than for Agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D.C.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
Nov. 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 the Register and Receiver, at Oregon City, Oregon, on January 6th, 1902, viz:

BERTRAND WILLEY:
H. E. 1226, for the Sw 1/4 of Sec 34, sec. 28, Se 1/4 of Sec 34, sec. 29, Tp. 1 S., R. 10 W.

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

Charles L. Smith, Tillamook, Ore.; Patrick H. Dohney, of Summit, Oregon; James Brown and Wilber Dudley, of North Yamhill, Or.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
November 2nd, 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, Ore., on December 14th, 1901, viz:

DAVID EVERETT STEWART:
H. E. 1226, for the Sw 1/4 of Sec 34, sec. 28, E 1/2 of Sec 34, sec. 29, Tp. 1 S., R. 10 W.

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

Andrew Klein, Nels Nelson and Frank Assman, of Chesham, Ore.; Henry Stensck, of Portland, Ore.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.