

*** LIGHT FOR THE FISHES.**

Bass Caught at Dusk by the Aid of a Phosphorescent Bob Made of Cork.

For catching bass at dusk the following plan is sometimes tried in the upper part of the state. The fisherman anchors in comparatively deep water outside the lily pads. He rigs an extra rod and attaches a nine-foot leader to the end of the line. At the end of the leader he ties a heavy sinker, and about five feet above the sinker a large bob or piece of cork, which has previously received a heavy coat of phosphorus, says the New York Sun.

Without hook or bait he casts this line well in toward the pads, the line being held in place at the surface by a second cork.

The line is reeled out, and the rod laid on the side of the boat. Then selecting a lively minnow he baits his casting rod and drops the minnow within a foot or two of the other line. He then lights his pipe and awaits developments. From time to time as the minnow swims away from the lure a new cast is made.

The explanation of the success of this plan of catching bass is that the fish are attracted by the phosphorescent bob and in swimming around it find the bait. The plan has proved successful when small frogs or crawfish were used instead of minnows.

An inventive genius, who first saw the lure in use at Upper St. Regis lake, sent to New York for a battery, waterproof wire and ground glass electric bulbs. For some reason the elaborate apparatus was not a success.

Those who made the experiment say the lure is equally effective when used in trolling. For this purpose the lure is made of cork or light pine. It is attached to the line about ten feet in front of the hooks.

PENGUIN PUGILISM.

The Birds Quarrel Over Partained Pebbles and Show Science in Fighting.

It was curious, says Prof. C. E. Borchgrevink, writing of penguins in Leslie's Monthly, to see how some of the lazy birds would quickly make off with the pebbles with which they build their nests, and which through great care and work, had been accumulated by one of the band, the moment the owner happened to turn his back. The ostentatious attempt of the culprit to look innocent when caught in the act amused us mightily. The rightful owner of the pebble was sure to pursue the thief and then the two would fight desperately till blood covered their flippers. Sometimes they stood up to each other like pugilists, giving and taking punishment like men, and they exhibited surprising efficiency in the art of hitting. Sometimes they seemed to remember the pebble, the cause of the quarrel, but I noticed that the one who first gave in generally walked off with the pebble, while the other, blinded by success, was left with the honor. Meanwhile the conqueror would return to his nest and find that his kind neighbors had used the opportunity to pebble their nests from his possessions while he had been away struggling so valiantly to catch the thief of one single pebble.

AN UNINHABITABLE LAND.

Boundary Between Utah and Arizona a Desert from One Side to the Other.

A well-known civil engineer, H. B. Carpenter, who has recently completed the survey of the southern line of Utah, says the boundary between that state and Arizona does not cross a foot of cultivated land. It traverses a desert, which is cut up by great canyons that are almost impassable. The length of the line is 277 miles. Landmarks along the line will make it possible for the boundary to be located without any difficulty in the future. Just east of the Colorado river a sandstone butte rises 1,600 feet above the plain, and the very peak of this butte is exactly on the boundary. Mr. Carpenter named the peak State Line butte. Not far from this butte is another, which stands 1,300 feet above the plain, and was named Tower peak. These two gigantic stones will always be a guide to persons who have enough curiosity to penetrate the desert in search of the state line.

Lived Down His Reputation.

The king of Italy was unpopular at the time of his coming to the throne, because of the stories of his extreme economy, but has lately shown that, though he is circumspect in his expenditure, he is liberal and benevolent. He gives largely to charity, both organized and individual, and in his social life seems ready to make an outlay that is necessitated by his position. Among his recent benefactions was a gift of 100,000 lire to the town of Palermo, to be distributed among the poor and three charitable institutions. Of this sum 50,000 lire is to go to the poor, 30,000 lire to the town hospital, 10,000 lire to the marine hospital, and 1,000 lire to the Red Cross society.

Who Refuse Titles.

The London academy is authority for the news that Rudyard Kipling might have been knighted along with Gilbert Parker and Conan Doyle, but that he declined the offer. The academy further states that Mr. Lecky refused a peerage, contenting himself with membership in the new Order of Merit.

SANTA CLAUS ! !

HAS TRULY BEEN TO TILLAMOOK AND LEFT THE CHOICE OF HIS ENTIRE STOCK AT HALTOM'S.

We have just put on display the largest and most varied stock of Imported Holiday Goods ever displayed in Tillamook—\$1000.00 worth. Toys of all descriptions, from a Tin Horn up to a Steam Engine. Dolls, all sizes, representing most every nation. China Ware, Celluoid Goods, Pictures, Games, in a word a present for everybody—the Babe, Brother, Sister, Mother, Father, Kin and Kindred. No need this year of you worrying over what you must order for 'Xmas Gifts. You can get them right in your home town, and you know Haltom's way of doing business, meeting catalogue prices. So come, bring the little folks and let them feast their eyes on the prettiest and largest line of Christmas Holiday goods that it has ever been their lot to see.

As usual, Saturday we will give to our Customers the BEST of the BARGAIN. Like this—

Men's Shirts at 35c.

Heavy Black and White Stripe Twill, double front and back, strongly sewed, full 36 inches long.

School Umbrellas, 39c.

Steel Rod, 26 inch frame, strong and very serviceable.

Bicycle Hose at 10c. pair.

Boy's and Girls' Heavy Bicycle Hose, "Topsy," 15 cent quality.

Wool Henrietta at 22 1/2c. yard.

38 inches wide, about 150 yards, just received, regular 35 cent quality.

NEW GOODS came in on Last BOAT for most EVERY DEPARTMENT AT THE USUAL LOW PRICES.

Post Office Corner.



Post Office Corner.

PLAGUE'S RAVAGES.

Death List in Philippines Is Probably Near 50,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The fearful ravages of plague and cholera in the Old World are set forth in mail advices received by the Marine Hospital service. From Manila Chief Quarantine Officer Perry makes a conservative estimate that the cases of cholera that have actually occurred in the Philippine Islands since March 20 last aggregate 75,000, with a mortality of 75 per cent. He says, under date of September 19, that the disease has practically disappeared from those provinces first infected, but those most recently affected are suffering severely. The Province of Ilo Ilo and the adjacent island of Negros are badly infected, and the situation is alarming. Some of the towns in these provinces have lost 10 per cent of their population, and the epidemic continues severe. In Japan the latest advices show that there have been 4329 cases and 1650 deaths from cholera. The cholera situation in China is summed up as follows:

Provinces of Huan and Shansi, the cities report as follows: Nanking, epidemic, 40,000 death; Foo Chow, epidemic; Shou Yang Hsien, epidemic, 3000 cases per day; Hsin Chou, Tai Yuan Fu, Hsiantientze, Shou Yang, Shiplich, Cheng Lohghien, epidemic; Kimkiang, Nan Chang Fu, Cheohang, Hankow, Tien Tsin, Somehow, reported. In Hong Kong since the beginning of the outbreak there have been 459 cases and 396 deaths. Notwithstanding this, the local authorities declared the colony free from infection.

According to a report of the Director-General of the Egyptian health, the cholera epidemic continues to claim a large number of victims. The number of infected places increased to 1557. The number of cases registered during the week ended September 15 amounted to 9467, with 8278 deaths. Of the 28,520 cases of cholera registered between July 15, 23,684 were fatal. During the four days from September 15 to September 19 there were registered 4048 cases and

3761 deaths. In Suez, between September 15 and September 19, 29 fresh cases were registered. In Damietta the dairy number of cases recorded is said to be 30. Karnak and Luxor also are infected with the disease.

In Alexandria during the week ended September 15, 64 cases of cholera occurred among Europeans, with 41 deaths, and during the following five days 35 cases and 25 deaths were recorded.

At Happy Hollow, a pleasure resort near Hot Springs, Ark., containing a zoo, Robert Tatum, about 8 years of age, while passing close to where a large black bear was chained, was caught between the paws of the animal, who dragged him close to his body and placing the youth's head in his mouth started to crush his skull. The bear's keeper rushed to the scene, pried open the mouth of the animal and rescued the boy, who was unconscious. The boy's skull was fractured and his legs torn. He will die.

DELAY IN CANAL.

Colombia Puts Up Price on Panama.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The long expected response of the Colombian Government to the proposition made by the State Department for the negotiation for a canal treaty on the lines of the Spooner act has reached Washington, and was presented to the State Department by Mr. Herran, Secretary of the Colombian Legation. It is difficult to learn the exact nature of this communication, but it is known that it is not altogether an unqualified acceptance of the State Department's proposition. It is, however, friendly and dignified in tone, and does not close the negotiations by any means, though it unquestionably sets back the date of final agreement by opening up new topics for argument.

For one thing, the Colombian Government is now entirely dissatisfied with the small amount of the payment to be made to it by the United States under the terms of the protocol, which it is proposed to use as the basis for the treaty. This sum is \$7,000,000. Moreover, the original proposal looked to await for 14 years before beginning the payment of annual rental, the amount of which was to be fixed then by mutual agreement. Colombia now asks the United States to agree at once upon a lump yearly payment of \$600,000, which will largely increase the immediate cost of the enterprise. The Colombian Government clings to the contention that it has no constitutional authority to alienate any Colombian territory, and reiterates that the best it can do to meet the language of the Spooner act, which looks to perpetual control by the United States over the canal strip, is to make a 100-year lease, with a distinct stipulation that the same shall be renewable by the United States at the expiration of the first century.

The representative at Havana of the Associated Press has learned from official sources that the proposed treaty between the United States and Cuba was returned to Washington by mail last Saturday. With the treaty was

sent a counter-proposition by the government of Cuba to that of the United States, the nature of which is not known, but it is understood that President Palma, in a letter sent with the treaty, says the acceptance of the propositions made by the United States would be ruinous to Cuba, as it would result in a large reduction of the customs revenue of the island.

TILLAMOOK

HEADLIGHT

AND

WEEKLY OREGONIAN,

\$2.25.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office, at Oregon City, Ore., August 16th, 1902.
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, Tillamook, Oregon, on October 3rd, 1902, viz:
MAURICE F. LEACH,
H. E. No. 1564, for the Sw 1/4, sec. 7, T. 1 N., R. 7 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Walter J. Smith, William E. Hingworth, Lyman J. Lamb, of Wilson, Oregon; W. H. S. Corv, of Bay City, Oregon.
CHAS. E. COBBES, Register.

MANY PEOPLE ACCEPT TIPS.

It is Not Alone the Waiter in the Restaurant That Receives Little "Remembrances."

"Am I," said the waiter, "the only man who takes tips? No, not at all. You, for instance, tell your tobaccoist that in a few days Smith, the millionaire, will be in to see him—that Smith was looking for a good dealer, and you recommended him to go there. Well, Smith goes there and leaves a heavy order. Hence you are not surprised when you receive a little later a box of fine cigars, with your tobaccoist's compliments but if those cigars are not a tip, what are they?"

"Brown is a buyer for a big manufactory. The firm he patronizes is sending him every week or two boxes of toilet soaps, cases of perfumery, dozens of golf balls, and barrels of clams. Those are Brown's tips—the gratuities he gets for his patronage."

"Robinson sends a rich friend to his tailor with a note of introduction, and the rich friend buys four suits. Isn't Robinson being tipped when the tailor, the week following, makes him a present of a set of English flannels?"

The waiter made a disdainful gesture, says the Philadelphia Record, and ejaculated:

"Pish! Tipping, they say, is un-American, and a waiter of proper pride and independence would scorn to accept a quarter or a half in return for the serving of a meal. But I say that tipping runs clean through our social system, from top to bottom, and all of us, excepting only the elevator man, are taking tips of one sort or another all our lives."

IS GROWING IN FAVOR.

Tendency Toward Disposition of Human Dead by Cremation Becoming More Popular.

The custom of cremation prevailed throughout the civilized world before the Christian era, excepting among the Egyptians, Chinese and Hebrews, and recent statistics show that there is a constant and growing tendency to return to the custom.

The disposition of the human dead by incineration has been meeting with more and more favor, that has in no wise been retarded since the first cremation society was formed in London in 1874. That same year a crematory was erected in Milan and two years afterward one was built in Lodi, Italy. In two years more there was one in Gotha, Germany, and afterward they began to appear in all lands.

The first one in this country was erected in Washington, Pa., in 1883, and the one in Fresh Pond, L. I., came two years afterward. In this latter eight bodies were cremated the first year and 76 in the second year. In 1900 the total has passed the 600 mark, and during last year it reached 654.

There are now 26 crematories in the United States. In the year that New York's first crematory was opened only 46 bodies were cremated in the entire country, while last year the number was 2,645.

PESTS OBJECT TO YELLOW.

Mosquitoes Will Avoid a Person Who Wears Clothing of That Color, It is Said.

Mosquitoes have their prejudices and one of these is a repugnance to yellow. For this reason residents in mosquito-infested parts are strongly recommended to wear as much yellow and to have as much yellow about them as possible. This advice comes from a French scientist who has been investigating the psychology of the little pest. One of the tests was as follows: He took a certain number of boxes and lined their interiors with cloth of different color, and different shades of the same color. Then he liberated in the room a large number of mosquitoes, believing that the colors in the box would attract them.

At the end of a certain time he closed his boxes and then began to count. He found that the insects had a decided liking for dark colors in preference to white and that the most were found in the box which had been lined with dark blue. Not a single one was found in the box which contained yellow. This test may not be conclusive, but it seems to prove that there is something in the tradition that dark stockings attract more mosquitoes than the ankles than do light ones.

Odors from the Skin.

A French medical review asserts that the human skin possesses a certain odor which varies according to the individual, the age and the race. This was noted by Rider Haggard in "Allan Quatermain." When Umslopogias and Quatermain sat in the tree together waiting to kill elephants on a dark night the Zulu moved away from the lee of the white man, not relishing the white man's personal essence. The nervous system is said to exert much influence over the odor of the cutaneous secretions. Hammond cites the case of a woman who always gave out the odor of pineapple when she was in temper, and that of another who emitted a violet odor when suffering from hysterical attack.

One-Row Cornfield.

A Kingman county (Kan.) farmer is growing a row of corn 25 miles long, not because he has to, but because it amuses him. It coils around a 50 acre field, beginning at a corner and ending in the middle.

Mammoth Industry.

In the United States more than \$60,000,000 are invested in making fertilizers.