

SEEK HOMES WITH US

Good Times in the United States Swells Tide of Immigration.

Points of Interest Brought Out by Statistics — Nationalities That Contribute to the Ever-Flowing Stream.

Immigration has become very heavy as a consequence of the good times enjoyed by the United States since 1898, but it continues to be of about the same character which it had when the movement of population across the Atlantic was comparatively small. There is no sign that the old conditions existing when most of the immigrants came from Germany, the British Isles, and Sweden and Norway will ever be restored, states the Cleveland Leader.

In the year ending June 30, about 648,700 entered the country. Nearly all of this multitude were from Europe, the rest being natives of Asia, mainly Japan and Turkey, the West Indies, Canada, and other countries, in various parts of the world. The immigrants from Europe constituted more than 95 per cent. of the total.

Twenty years ago the Europeans would have been chiefly natives of the British Isles, the German empire, and the Scandinavian peninsula. Those countries would have furnished probably 75 per cent. of the whole number. Italy, Austria and Russia were then just beginning to make large contributions to the population of the United States.

Now 171,989 of the European immigrants who landed in the fiscal year are credited to the Austro-Hungarian empire. No fewer than 178,375 came from Italy. Over 107,000 were natives of the Russian empire. The total for these three countries was about 437,000. Only 191,000 remained for the rest of the world, including the sources of nearly all of the immigration received down to 1880.

The British Isles sent less than 50,000 immigrants. Germany contributed about 28,000. Sweden and Norway gave the American republic 48,000 of their people, in round figures. Little Greece sent over 1,000 emigrants in the single month of May, or more than France, Holland, Belgium and Spain taken together. It is not long since a Greek was a curiosity, even in the largest cities of the United States.

These changes are making the American nation more than ever a condensation or amalgamation of the civilized world. The elements of the population which were formerly in almost exclusive possession of this country are receiving comparatively few accessions from Europe, while the large additions made to the American nation are from parts of the old world which have been least adequately represented in the great composite which is the chief hope of human progress.

It is a part of the general equalizing process going on all over the world. The countries which are most progressive are leading others upward, and those which are most backward are struggling toward better conditions than they have known in the past. They are sending many of their most enterprising sons and daughters to distant lands, and the currents of migration and commerce alike are doing a vast work for the development of civilization and the welfare of the human race.

STEALING IN CUBA BEGINS.

Oil for Lighting the Streets of Havana Becomes Perquisite for the Mayor.

"The effects of the American occupation of Cuba are being rapidly effaced," said a man who, until recently, was one of the officials helping to administer the government of the island, according to the Washington Post. "I don't predict revolution and civil war and all that sort of thing, but I say that Cuba will not be long in forgetting the lessons she learned since Spain gave way to the United States. A good many of the sanitary improvements and municipal regulations are disappearing and in a year or two we shall see the same old Cuba, but a little samese, free and independent. Just to give you an example of the way things are going I will relate what happened in a town not far from Havana. During American occupation the streets of the island were lighted by oil lamps set upon lamp-posts, as is the case in many small towns in this country. For the past three years the people have had well-lighted streets at night, and we thought they had grown so accustomed to our methods that they would continue them when we left.

"But the lights in this town were not burning three nights after the island had been turned over to the Cubans. I knew that a car load of oil had arrived at this town only a day or two before we left, and as a matter of mere curiosity I went out there to see why the streets were not lighted. The oil had disappeared from the municipal warehouse, but I had no trouble locating it at several stores, the proprietors of which said they had bought the illuminant from the alcalde. I then went to the alcalde and expected to receive a denial of the fact, but he unblushingly admitted his appropriation of the oil, and said that under the Spanish regime it would have been one of his perquisites, and he thus regarded it. I unofficially reported the matter, but nothing will be done about it. The grab for these 'perquisites' is going to cause trouble in Cuba, for all will want their share."

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"What is the proper diet for prize-fighters," asked Dukane. "Pound cake." —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Manish sort of girl." "Is she, really?" "Very. She used the telephone for the first time in her life to-day, and she didn't giggle once." —Philadelphia Press.

"Is he as devoted as he was before they were married?" "Yes, indeed. He has not even begun to think about whether they can afford things or not." —Indianapolis News.

Unheard-Of Extravagance. —"J. Pierpont Morgan has 700 books that cost him a million and a quarter." "Gosh! He must be a mighty poor buyer. I can take \$700 and buy a million and a quarter books with it." —Chicago Tribune.

Verification of Rank. —"Did the count speak to your father?" "Yes." "What was the result?" "Oh, papa is so cautious. I couldn't quite make it all out, but I think papa told him he wanted to see a properly certified abstract of title." —Chicago Post.

First Summer Boarder. —"Jenkins must be in sore financial straits; I heard him say last night that he found a great many bills against him since he came down here." Second S. B. —"Oh, he merely referred to mosquitoes." —Ohio State Journal.

Working Him. —Boroughs —"Say, old man, can you break a twenty, so I can get a five-dollar bill out of it?" Markley —"Sure; here you are. Where's your twenty?" Boroughs —"Oh, you misunderstood me! I thought you had a twenty. Thanks! One five will do." —Philadelphia Press.

"Doing It Proper." —The reporter was interviewing the western millionaire. "Is it true that you are going to endow a chair in that university?" "Endow a chair?" he thundered; "why, b'gosh, I can give a whole set of furniture, an 'I'll do it, too. Say that in yer paper; There ain't nothin' cheap about me." —Baltimore Herald.

HOW CHOP SUEY IS MADE.

Famous Chinese Delicacy That is Becoming a Popular Dish in the United States.

Chop suey, the national dish of China for at least 25 centuries, bids fair to become a standard food in this country. There are some 60 Chinese restaurants scattered over the different boroughs of Greater New York whose chief attraction is this popular composition, and several American restaurants have endeavored to take advantage of its popularity by adding it to their daily bill of fare. There is a ridiculous amount of mystery concerning the dish. It is simple, economical and easily made, according to the New York Post. The general formula is as follows: One pound of moderately lean fresh pork, cut into pieces a quarter of an inch thick, a half an inch wide and an inch long. Two chicken livers, chopped up to the size of dice, two chicken gizzards, cut into slices the size of a nickel, and each ring pinked with the lines almost meeting in the center.

The heat of cooking causes the fibers to shrink, and converts the circle into a many-pointed star. A quarter of a pound of celery cut into slivers, a quarter of a pound of canned mushrooms, and a quarter of a pound of green peas, chopped string beans, asparagus tips, bean sprouts, or salsify. These are thrown into a frying-pan over a hot fire, covered with a cup of water, four tablespoonfuls of peanut oil, olive oil, or melted butter, a tablespoonful of chopped onion, half a clove of garlic, grated salt, white pepper and red pepper.

If the fire is hot enough, these will cook in five minutes. The contents of the pan should be stirred to prevent burning, and the moment the water boils out, fresh water should be added in small quantities to prevent frying. The dish should be served promptly, and is not only palatable but wholesome and easily digested. In place of pork, mutton can be employed, while chicken liver and gizzard may be replaced by those of turkey. Some Chinese cooks use the Indian soy, which is sweeter. The effect can be imitated by adding a teaspoonful of Worcester-shire sauce and another of brown sugar or a teaspoonful of molasses. An agreeable modification results from the use of asparagus tips along with the other vegetable ingredients, while the Singapore variety is obtained by stirring in a tablespoonful of curry paste. In the Chinese restaurants the cost varies from 10 to 25 cents a plate, the more expensive dish containing a fair amount of the best imported French mushrooms.

Oh, Dear, No!

She had just commenced house-keeping, with the laudable intention of paying ready money upon all occasions, and she entered a high-class poultryer's shop in a London suburb to purchase a spring chicken.

She selected one, and while she was fumbling in her pocket for her purse the shapman politely inquired: "Trussed, madam?"

"Oh, dear, no!" she indignantly replied, "I wish to pay for it now!" —London Spare Moments.

One of His Troubles.

"Yes," commented Weary Willie, "dis is sure a hard world."

"You seem to take it easy enough," commented the passing stranger.

"Dat's what it looks like," returned Weary Willie, "but 'tain't so soft as it looks. Wy, a feller can't lie in the shade of a tree more'n an' hour or two afore the shadow shifts an' he has to move over to keep in it." —Chicago Post.

WAYS OF THE WOODCHUCK.

Peculiarities of the Burrower Which Appear in His Manner of Living and Working.

Perhaps no wild mammal is more familiar to country people than the woodchuck, says a writer in Country Life in America. Every hillside and meadow is dotted with the small piles of earth which mark the doorway to his home. The woodchuck prefers a hillside or a knoll in which make the hole, for here he can easily make the end of his den higher than the beginning, thus avoiding the danger of being drowned out. What could be more unlike in general appearance than a woodchuck and a squirrel? Yet they are cousins, both belonging to the same family of mammals. The trim body, sharp claws and agility of the squirrels make it possible for them to lead an arboreal life, jumping recklessly from branch to branch, while the habby form and short legs of the woodchuck better adapt him for digging than for running or climbing.

The nature of the food of the woodchuck is such that he cannot lay up stores as the chipmunks do, nor is it of such a kind that it can be obtained during the winter. The case of this creature during the winter seems to be, therefore, one of "sleep long and soundly or starve." During the winter's sleep or hibernation life processes go on very slowly. Breathing is reduced, and the heart beats become so slow and feeble that they cannot be felt. They come from their winter's sleep about March 1 in New York.

SEA POWER OF THE NATIONS.

Great Changes Have Been Made in Some, but England is Still in the Lead.

In a review of the sea power of the great nations the Naval Annual shows that in the ten years from 1892 to 1902 these changes have occurred:

1. Russia, Germany and the United States have all become the owners of as many battleships as France, which ten years ago was in that respect second only to Great Britain.

2. Japan's navy has been created and, for Asiatic purposes, is united with Great Britain's.

3. The British and Japanese navies together number 47 armorclads of the first-class—three more than the combined total of Russian, French and German warships of that class.

4. France has made armored cruisers the prime feature of her new construction and will shortly count 13 of them.

5. Great Britain has well maintained her lead over her two most probable adversaries and now counts 29 first-class battleships ready for action, against 17 for France and Russia combined.

Assuming that the United States does not join it the Naval Annual concludes that no combination of naval powers could be made strong enough to destroy British sea power.

HAMMOCK SWINGING AN ART.

Pointers Regarding Correct Attitudes and Poses for the Dainty Summer Girl.

The art of swinging gracefully in a hammock is acquired. It does not come naturally. It is on a par with learning to ride a bicycle or rowing a boat. It takes considerable practice, much presence of mind and skill to become proficient. Awkward positions are easily taken while reclining or sitting in hammocks and the most graceful may fall far short while in one of these most treacherous, though comfortable, adjuncts to a summer outing.

To make a pretty picture a young woman should perch lightly on the edge of the swing and poise herself easily. The only true way to recline is to cross the feet gracefully and allow her skirt to hang freely over the edge. The most trying ordeal for the hammock girl is that of alighting from the swing. This is always an embarrassing moment, but quickness and a little dexterity will extricate the young woman from the trying position.

Royal Autographs on Cloth.

Capt. W. Russell Watson, of the New South Wales detachment of the Australian coronation corps, wiring to the London Times, says: "It may not yet have come to your knowledge that one of the gracious acts of his majesty the king before his departure to Cowes was the signing of his autograph on the handkerchief used as a flag of truce when I demanded the surrender of the Boer capital, Pretoria, June 4, 1900. Her majesty, the queen, also signed, so that this handkerchief is now perhaps one of the most historical mementoes of the war, bearing as it does the autograph of their majesties, the prince of Wales, Earl Roberts, Viscount Kitchener and the British generals who were present next morning to receive the surrender of the city."

Strikes in Germany.

There were 1,071 strikes during 1901 in Germany, involving 141,220 persons, as against 1,462 strikes of 298,819 persons in 1900. In 200 cases in 1901 the strikes were successful. In 285 cases they were partially successful, and in 571 cases they failed.

A Queer Bird.

Sidney Smith described the ornithorhynchus paradoxus as a quadruped as large as a cat, with the eyes, color and skin of a mole, and the bill and feet of a duck, an eccentric kind of bird bitten with the ambition of being a quadruped.

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