AN ABBREVIATED SNOWSTORM

Blind Man in the Play Objected to Hammers and Other Hardware Among the Flakes.

"Mechanical devices are now made wonderfully real on the stage," said the old stock actor, according to the Philadelphia Record. "It hasn't been so many years ago since even the simple device of depicting a snowstorm was regarded an achievement. I remember on one occasion I was out with a 'ten, twent and thirt' company playing reportoire, and in one melodrama—I don't even now recall the name, for it was a pirated play—I took the part of an old man whose daughter, the heroine, had been abducted. I was supposed to be blind, and my strong scene was the third act, when I went out into a snowstorm in search of my daughter. She was lying in a drift, and as I hobbled across the stage I kept crying: 'Me che-ild! where is me che-ild?' Well, it was early in the season, and the play was the first attraction at that theater. The scene painters had been at work, and had dropped several paint brushes, hammers and other articles into the sheet that held the snowstorm. As the stage hands in the flies shook the sheets to make the snow come out a couple of hammers came down and just missed me by an inch. I was blind, and didn't dare to look up, but when a monkey wrench just grazed my temple I had presence of mind enough to yell: 'See yonder moon! The storm is over!' The stage hands took their cue and let up on me, and the audience never stopped to question how a blind man could see yonder moon."

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

"Oil Kings," "Money Kings" and Other Trade Monarchs Who Are Richer Than Royalty.

The few enormously wealthy American families of which the head enjoys an assured annual income of more than $1,000,000 may be regarded as representing in the American republic what the "royalties" represent in England, says Ainslee's Magazine. Popular phraseology, indeed, gives them, with unconscious fitness, quasi-royal titles in styling them—"oil kings," "money kings" and mining kings." Most of them live as few real kings can afford to live, and they receive from their immediate entourage something of the obsequious deference which in monarchial lands is given to those who are of the royal blood. Coming down a grade, we have the somewhat larger group of those whose incomes range from $1,000,000 down to $100,000. These individuals, as a class, are equivalent of the British peerage—the $900,000 magnate having, let us say, the relative rank of a duke, while the others represent a descending scale of dignity and are respectively the equals of marquises, earls, viscounts and barons. Then come what we may style in British terminology the "upper middle classes"—persons with incomes ranging from $100,000 to $20,000. Social classification ends with the final group of families whom we may collectively describe as the "lower middle classes," having incomes of not more than $20,000 and not less than $5,000.

PLAIN ENGLISH WANTED.

Young Medical Student Objected to the Use of Foreign Terms in His.

"There's a physician in my town," said a Cincinnati Drummer to a reporter for the New York Herald, "who has a son whom he is instructing in the rudiments of the profession, but just at present the young fellow is thinking of a great many things not down in the books. He has a lot of rapid young companions of the slangy sort, and he is master of them all. Indeed, his language is at times so utterly modern as to be almost unintelligible to the old-fashioned people who learned their language out of Webster's dictionary. The other day a patient was brought into the doctor's office and the son happened to be present.

"'The man is suffering from mania a potu,' said the doctor after a brief examination.

"'What was that?' inquired the son, with an evident effort to catch the meaning.

"'Mania a potu—delirium tremens,' repeated the doctor.

"'Oh,' commented the youngster, 'you mean the jim jams, the d. t.'s, the delirious trimmings, the gotemagins, do you? I suppose I'll get next to this medical racket before the finish, but until I do I wish you would talk plain English for my benefit, dad.'"

Volcanic Eruptions on the Moon.

Messrs. Loewy and Puiseux, of the Paris observatory, in issuing some additional plates of their photographic atlas of the moon, refer to the recent volcanic cataclysm at Martinique and St. Vincent, and say that study of the lunar surface leads them to think that eruptions, quite as intense as the greatest recorded on the earth have occurred on the moon, repeated at long intervals in the same places. But, "favored by a condition of calm and dryness, they have been more durable in their effects, and the more recent deposits superposed upon the earlier ones are distinguishable by their darker tone and less extended boundary."

Chinese Population.

It is stated that the Chinese population of to-day numbers about 426,000,000 of souls, including 8,500,000 in Manchuria, 2,580,000 in Mongolia, 6,430,000 in Tibet and 1,200 in Chinese Turkestan.

SOAP IN THE GINGERBREAD.

A Product of the Maine Forest Which Is Regarded by the Lumbermen as Very Good.

"Did ye ever eat hot gingerbread with soap in . . ." asked Frank Brown, the oldest camp cook on the West Branch, who, according to the New York Sun, boasts that he has made more than 2,000 barrels of flour into cream of tartar bread in the course of 26 winters in the forest. "Ef ye hain't e't it, you don't know what's good.

"Why, a lumberman would no more think of eating gingerbread without soap into it than he would think of drinking new rum without molasses. They always go together—soap into the gingerbread and molasses into the rum, and both are jest about as good as is made.

"My rule is to dissolve a hunk of hard soap as big as a hen's egg in a gallon of water, then pour in a gallon of molasses, a half pound of baking powder and stir in the flour until the dough will almost run. Then grease yer pans, slap in the mixture and chuck it into a red-hot oven.

"When it comes out all golden brown and full of sweet bubbles that smoke when you break them open—the man who won't eat such food isn't fit to live or die.

"You can't tell me that soap gingerbread ain't fit to eat. I've eat it more than 25 years, and I'm jest as sound to-day as I was when I first tasted the food."

INCREASE IN SUICIDES.

Figures Collected by an Insurance Company Prove That Self-Murder Grows More Common.

In the Spectator, an insurance journal, the statistician of an insurance company gives an analysis of the suicide record for the year 1901. His figures are taken from 50 cities, and show an average slight increase over the ratio for the preceding decade of nearly one per cent., from 15.7 to 16.6 per 100,000 population. He estimates an approximate annual mortality by suicide of 10,000 in the country as a whole. The implied conclusion is that a further increase in the rate of suicidal tendency in the cities of this country may be expected during the next decade, and the suicide question, like arson in fire insurance, is thus becoming more and more one of the utmost importance to life insurance companies.

He also gives another table showing the experience of one company for the last 55 years, dividing it into two periods, including males only, as the female suicide statistics are too insignificant to be tabulated. This shows a percentage of suicides in the total mortality of 2.4 in the later as compared with 1.9 in the earlier period. The age of suicides seems also to have lessened, as the suicides under 45 increased from 2.1 per cent. to 3.9 per cent in the later period, and there was an actual decrease of those in advanced life.

OUR SHOES IN MEXICO.

They Are Much Liked by the Natives, But the Prices Are Excessively High.

According to United States Consul Canada at Vera Cruz, trade conditions n that part of Mexico have undergone a great change within the past ten years, especially with respect to American shoes. In former years it was impossible to buy anything in Vera Cruz in the line of shoe leather except that of native stock and manufacture, and ready-made shoes for Americans were not to be had at all.

United States shoes have, however, within a very short time made a name for themselves, and, the consul says, were it not for the excessively high prices asked for them they would surely drive all others out of the market. As it is, however, he adds, only the better classes can enjoy the luxury of our shoes, and the great mass of the people is debarred from that privilege. The principal obstacle to a heavier business is the high import duty and the fluctuations in the value of silver. The duty on the cheapest shoes is the same as on the finest productions.

GAVE A LARGE REWARD.

So Thought the Bestower and the Young Hero Who Received the Money.

"The following story will illustrate a number of things," said the Detroit ship owner who narrated it, "but chiefly will it show how the value of money varies with the supply.

"A boy was telling me of his prowess as a swimmer. He could dive, too.

"'Once,' said he, 'I dived down to the bottom of the river and pulled a little boy out.'

"'Bravo!' said I.

"'An' I tell you,' he continued, 'his pa was glad! He give me a dollar-an'-a-quarter.'

"Both the father and the hero live in a neighborhood the occupants of which are sometimes known as 'wharf rats'—the neighborhood or the docks. I have no doubt," concluded the ship owner, according to the Detroit Free Press, "that the dollar-and-a-quarter was as large to the man as to the boy."

Imprisoned for Yawning.

A Japanese M. P., Mr. Tanka by name, has been sentenced to 13 days' confinement and a fine of ten shillings for yawning in parliament. The crown prosecutor maintained that in an assembly where order has to be maintained, even an act of a physiological nature should be controlled. As the defendant, however, had yawned in order to annoy the government, the defense was even more punishable.

SWEATBOX CONFESSIONS.

Recent Court Ruling on This Method of Compelling Accused Persons to Tell What They Know.

Here is a recent court decision in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, West vs. United States, which shows what a violation of the legal rights of accused persons the so-called "sweatbox" methods of the police are:

Where an officer, having a prisoner in custody, said to him: "You have been telling me a pack of lies; now, you had better tell the truth," whereupon the prisoner made a confession, it was held that the confession was involuntary, and it was error to admit it in evidence and to submit to the jury the question whether or not it was voluntary. Under the law, as properly administered, a confession, if forced, cannot be used against a person charged with the commission of crime. The sweatbox method of obtaining confessions to be used against the parties making them is not sanctioned by the court. The court said that words of exhortation to a confession seemed often to be innocent enough, and cited the following, all of which had been held sufficient to vitiate the confessions. "You are under suspicion and you had better tell all you know," "It would be better for you to speak out," "You had better tell the truth" and "You had as well tell all about it."

TWO DECADES OF BIG SHIPS.

Some of the Great Ocean Liners That Have Been Built Within the Last Few Years.

A striking illustration of the rapidity with which marine architecture has developed during recent years is to be had in the case of the old Anchor liner City of Rome, which was built in 1881, and for 12 years enjoyed the distinction of being the largest Atlantic steamship. She is being towed now in England to an obscure port to be broken into junk, says the Washington Star. It is with difficulty that one recalls the City of Rome as a holder of records of any kind, although when she was in her prime her name was familiar to the people on both sides of the ocean. When she was displaced from top rank in point of size by the Lucania and the Campania, in 1893, there was much marveling and many predictions that these vessels would for a long time hold the head of the lists. But once the era of big vessels opened it produced a rapid succession of "largest ships," and during the past five years there has been such an impetus in the steamship building line, especially in Germany, that the announcement of another monster excites comparatively little attention. Just at present the Oceanic and the Celtic are the largest vessels in service, and alongside of them the City of Rome would seem a pygmy.

MARY LEITER'S ELEPHANTS.

Former Chicago Girl Owns More of the Big Animals Than Any Other Caucasian.

Lady Curzon, too, has one distinction that is unique. She is the possessor of more elephants than any other Anglo-Saxon or European in the world, for more than one of her dusky admirers has sent her ladyship an elephant, sometimes two, says London Household Words. One of these is an immense creature, with the kind of wonderful sagacity about which we all read in school readers in the days of our youth. Its unwieldy form, with Lady Curzon in a white and gold howdah on its back, is often to be seen in the native bazaars, and when the beast sees anything for which it has a fancy that article is promptly handed up to its mistress. One day last year he made a very queer present, nothing less than a small brown baby two or three years old. It was the son of the great beast's keeper, and no sooner did the elephant see it trotting along with its mother than he seized it gently and lifted it into the air. The next moment Lady Curzon was gazing in astonishment upon a small brown baby clothed in a string of beads. Needless to say, it descended a richer and happier baby.

Kick on Manners.

Are bad manners on the increase among us? Riding the other day on a suburban train there were five men sitting without their coats within the immediate range of the writer's vision, and it was not an inordinately warm day, either, says Harper's Weekly. One of these gentlemen had gone so far as to roll up his sleeves and take off his collar, a pair of red suspenders being much in evidence. There were also three women in the same car who divested themselves of gloves and hats with the utmost unconcern, and who were possibly prepared to go further, had the thermometer been a few degrees higher. Five, or even three years ago, such spectacles were confined to the smoking car and to the day coaches of immigrant trains.

Lucky Old Maids.

Woman insure against being old maids in Denmark, says the New York Mail and Express. If they marry before they are 40 what they have paid goes to the less fortunate, and these last are pensioned for the remainder of their lives on a scale proportioned on what they paid in.

Starving in Galicia.

In Galicia the wage of the farm laborer has been so reduced that he is starving to death on a pittance of from three to 16 cents a day.

Index of Cleanliness.

The average French person uses six pounds of soap in a year; the average English person uses ten pounds.

Methods of Milking.

Methods of milking have much influence on the quality of milk given by the cow, and some think that a faulty method also effects the proportion of butter fat in the milk. At a recent meeting of the British Dairy association the subject was discussed and an interesting paper was read by Mr. McConnell on the subject. He described the "stripping" method as that in which the fingers are forcibly drawn down the teat and the milk squirted out, sometimes with energy, as if the milker was drawing the milk down from the very horns of the cow. If the teats are scratched in the least or chapped this rough process opens and keeps irritated the broken skin, so that there will be considerable soreness—inevitably resulting in a decreased yield. The "squeezing" method is much better. The operator grasps the teat and—the arms and elbows never moving—squeezes it only, without pulling, and the stream is started from one teat before stopping to take a new hold at the other. The principal superiority of this method lies in the fact that it deals gently with the teat, so that where there is a tendency to soreness the sores are not reopened, and thus the animal stands more quietly during the operation. Sores heal up more quickly, new ones are not formed, and consequently the animal will be a better milker. A cow that could hardly be made to submit to the former method may stand quietly during the latter.

Wireless Messages.

ROME, Dec. 22.—King Victor Emmanuel this morning received the wireless message from Marconi, forwarded from Cape Breton via Cornwall, and sent a congratulatory reply.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The second edition of the Times today prints the text of a wireless Marconi message received from the Canadian government as follows:

'Ottawa, Dec. 21.—The government of Canada through the Times, desires to congratulate the British people on accomplishment by Marconi of the greatest feat modern science has yet achieved.

"CARTWRIGHT, Acting Premier."

The representatives of Marconi say they have been receiving trans-Atlantic messages for a week. They add that the message to king Edward and others came through without a hitch and practically instantaneous. It is calculated that the company will be able to handle 1000 words per hour. As soon as it is able to get the postoffice authorities to connect Boldhu with the coast the Island Telegraph Company will commence regular commercial business between Cornwall and Nova Scotia. Marconi is going to Cape Cod, where his apparatus only needs slight adjustment before it will be ready to be linked up with Poldhu, which at present is the only wireless station on this side capable of receiving trans-Atlantic messages. Other stations will be built on the continent.

NEHALEM.

Steamer Harrison came in on Wednesday, and went out Saturday loaded with salmon.

Tuttle has been repairing his telephone line this week, so we are again connected with Tillamook.

S. M. Batterson has opened up a cigar and candy store at his old stand.

Mrs. R. D Sales and family will move to Tillamook to live next week.

Sophia Larsen went to Tillamook on business Thursday.

The steamer Vosburg came in Saturday with freight for our merchants.

Miss Kaura Kabka went home from Vosburg to spend the holidays with her parents.

There will be a Christmas tree at the M.E. Church Christmas eve.

There will be a dance in the W. of W. Hall, Christmas night and a masquerade ball at the same place on New Year's eve.

Bright's Disease.

The largest price ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900 They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicans to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to Aug. 25 eighty-seven percent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clincial reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fuiton Company, 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Notice.

Having transferred my fire insurance agency to Mr. J. S. Stephens, to take effect January 1, 1903, I respectfully solicit those who have insured with me to continue their patronage to Mr. Stephens. B. L. EDDY.

MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR to Everybody.

Our Annual CLEARANCE SALE will begin on JANUARY 1st.

We have had a most prosperous year, and in thanking our numerous patrons, promise them that they will receive the same fair treatment and obtain the best quality of goods in the future as in the past.

COHN & CO.,

The Leading Merchants.

"C." BEN RIESLAND.

Dairy Farms. Timber Claims.
Home Locations. Town Property.
Insurance. Loans.
Financial Agent.

Houses Rented and Taxes paid for non-Residents.

Tillamook City, Oregon.

John A. Smith's Gloriatonic.

Cures all Kinds of Rheumatism and Blood Diseases.

It works out all impurities out of the blood that causes rheumatism.
A package of 50 tablets is twelve days treatment, for $1.00; or two packages for $1.50. Will send testimonials with all orders.
For the Gloriatonic sent by mail remit by postal money order addressed to

Mrs. C. GIBSON, 2727, Court St., Baker City, Or.

J. S. LAMAR,

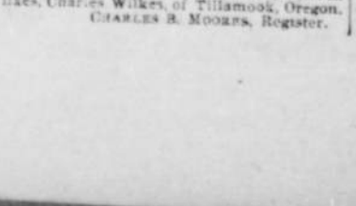
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

I have the largest and best assorted stock of old Wines and Liquors that has ever been imported into this City.

Whisky, $2.25 to $8.00 per gal.
Wines, $1.00 to $3.00 per gal.

Don't drink cheap doctored stuff when you can buy it pure and unadulterated from me.

BEST HARD WHEAT FLOUR,



Sold by COHN & CO.
Tillamook, Or.

C. E. REYNOLDS,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

All orders promptly attended to.

Office:
ON THE MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE ALLEN HOUSE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
December 20th, 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, at Tillamook, Oregon, on February 7th, 1903, viz:

W ½ Se ¼, Ne ¼ Se ¼ sec. 19, and Nw ¼ Sw ¼, sec. 20, tp. 1 S., R. 8 W., for the B.E. No. 13217, by

ALBERT E. WILKES.

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

Walter C. Bailey, Walter O. Carmen, Hans E. Wilkes, Charles Wilkes, of Tillamook, Oregon.

CHARLES B. MOORES, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.,
December 4, 1902.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by WILLIAM H. STEWART, contestant, against homestead entry No. 11913, made July 3rd, 1896, for Se ¼ Ne ¼, E ½ Se ¼, section 11, and Nw ¼ Sw ¼, section 12, township 5 South, Range 10 West, by CHARLES BUSCHWEIT, contestee, in which it is alleged that contestant "knows the present condition of the same; also that said Charles Buschweit has wholly abandoned said claim for five years last passed or more; that he himself has not improved the same nor had anyone make any improvements thereon for him, and to my best knowledge and belief said Charles Buschweit never resided at all upon said claim (and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine, during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged)," said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 19th, 1903, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Oregon City, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed December 1, 1902, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

GEO. W. BIBEE, Receiver.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
December 8th, 1902.

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,

MARY J. GOODSPEED,

Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5985, for the purchase of the Se ¼ of Section 7, in Township 1 N, Range 9 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 her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1903. She names as witnesses:

George W. Pettet, Peter F. Ducham, of Bay City, Oregon; Ace M. Hare, Daniel E. Goodspeed, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of February, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.