

BILL TO BOND THE CITY
For \$60,000 and to Provide
Water, Electric Light and
Drainage Systems.

The following bill came before the meeting of the city council on Friday evening, which is for the purpose of bonding the city for \$60,000, giving that body power to buy or put in a water system, electric light plant and drainage. The first sections of the bill introduces the referendum into city affairs:

A BILL.
 for an act, entitled an act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1893," and to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend subdivision 13 Section 2 of Article IV of an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1893,' approved February 13, 1901, by the addition thereto of Chapter VIII, Article XI, containing Sections 1 to 3 inclusive, providing for the application of the Initiative and Referendum principle to said City Charter, and authorizing the said City to create an indebtedness for water works, light plants and sewerage purposes, and to levy a tax to pay the same, and the interest thereon.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon:

Sec. 1.—That an act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1893, be and the same is hereby amended by the addition to said act of Chapter VIII, Article XI, Sections 1 to 3 inclusive, said Chapter to read as follows, to-wit—

CHAPTER VIII,
ARTICLE XI,

Sec. 1.—The legislative power of the City shall be vested in the Common Council, but the people of the City reserve to themselves the power to propose by-laws, ordinances, and amendments thereto, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Common Council. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters of the City shall be required to propose any measure, by such petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the Recorder of the City, not less than two months before the election at which they are to be voted upon. The second power reserved is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to by-laws, or ordinances for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or for the improvement of the streets and sidewalks and such other improvements, as may be made a lien or charge upon the abutting property, and of which no part is a charge upon the said City at large) either by the petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters, or by the common council, as other by-laws, ordinances or amendments are enacted. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the City Recorder not more than thirty days after the meeting or session of the Common Council, at which the by-laws, ordinances or amendment, on which the referendum is demanded, shall have been passed. The veto power of the Mayor of the City shall not extend to any by-laws, ordinance or amendment, referred to the people. All elections on by-laws, ordinances or amendments referred to the people of the City, shall be held at the regular annual City election, except the Common Council shall order a special election. Any by-law, ordinance or amendment referred to the people, shall take effect and become a law, when it is approved by the majority of the votes cast thereon and not otherwise. This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the Common Council of the right to introduce any by-law, ordinance or amendment, nor the Common Council from passing the same, whether the initiative petition be filed or not. The whole number of votes cast at the last regular general election, as shown by the poll book and returned by the canvassing board of such election proceeding the filing for of any petition for the initiative or for the referendum, shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be computed. Petitions and orders for initiative or for the referendum shall be filed with the City Recorder, and in submitting the same to the people he and all other officers shall be guided by the general provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 2.—Whenever the referendum shall be ordered on any by-law, ordinance or amendment, by the petition filed as aforesaid, the City Recorder shall place upon the ballot to be used at the next general election, or at the special election ordered, as the case may be, a brief title or description of the by-law, ordinance or amendment, and the words, "For the by-law," "ordinance," or "amendment," "yes," and "against the by-law," "ordinance," or "amendment," now, and the voters shall be guided, and proceed to vote upon the question for or against the by-law, ordinance or amend-

ment, as for any candidate for any office upon a City ticket at a general City election.

Sec. 3.—Under and by virtue of the power of the initiative and referendum, the people, or the Common Council of the City shall have full power and authority to provide by appropriate ordinance or ordinances, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Oregon, or the laws thereof, for the purchase or erection, construction, maintenance and operation of a complete system of water works, electric or gas light plant or plants, to create a sewer district or districts within said City, and to put in and maintain a sewer system or systems, or drain the City, and to make such drains or sewers or any part thereof a charge or lien upon the abutting property within said sewer district, and to compel the connection of closets, cess-pools and drains with said sewer or sewers, and to loan the credit of the City or borrow money upon the faith and credit of the City therefor, by issuing bonds or otherwise.

Provided that no indebtedness of the said City shall ever be created, which in the aggregate exceeds the amount of sixty thousand (\$60,000.00) dollars.

Provided further that at any and all elections held under the order for the referendum which shall be for the purpose of improvement, which shall create an indebtedness by borrowing money or issuing bonds upon the faith and credit of the City, the person voting thereon, must in addition to having the ordinary qualifications of an elector of the City, to be a bona fide taxpayer of the City.

Provided further that the Common Council shall have the power and authority to levy and collect a tax for the payment of interest on the bonds or other indebtedness of the City, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment, which in addition to the two mill levy provided for in Subdivision 2 of Article IV of Chapter VII of the Charter, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of ten mills on each dollar of the taxable property of the City, per annum.

Sec. 2.—That an act entitled "An act to amend Subdivision 13, of section 2 of Article IV of an act entitled 'an act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith,' filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1893," approved February 13, 1901, be and the same is hereby repealed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The municipal expenses of New York are approximately \$100,000,000 a year.

Of 23,000 children placed in families by the Children's Aid society, only 60 have been arrested and sent to reform schools.

While London has 47 telephones per 10,000 inhabitants, Paris, 71; New York, 150, and San Francisco, 706, Stockholm reaches the figure of 980.

Berlin has its first female barbers—the wife and daughter of a hairdresser. In Bohemia, Hungary and Scandinavia there are many women barbers.

In the year ending April 1, 1900, Berlin imported from Italy 50 car loads of cherries, 357 of table grapes, 245 of summer fruits, etc. In the following 12 months the business doubled.

A Leipzig physician expresses the opinion that on account of their delicate sense of touch blind persons are specially qualified for practicing massage. In Japan this is done very largely.

In the clear atmosphere the other day Bostonians could see from Boston two mountains, Wachusett and Monadnock—that is, those Bostonians who took the trouble to climb Mount Bellevue, West Roxbury, could.

If all the reports that have reached the police within the past few days are true, diamond stealing by servants has reached the proportion of a mania in New York. Three young women employed in as many fashionable homes in the up-town section are now under arrest on this charge.

A Vermont town supports two papers which live in friendly discord. The Herald printed a meaningless item about one Snaets S. Wench, a Syrian, and the News copied it, without the formality of giving credit. Gleefully the Herald now points out that the fictitious Syrian's name spelled backward proclaims the truth, well known locally that "the News steals."

What is described as an "ancient drafts board" has been discovered in Crete. It must by all accounts be a fine piece of work, since it is composed of natural crystal, ivory, gold and silver, but it is by no means unique. Chess, drafts, or the game from which both are derived, was known to nearly all the ancient civilizations, and Greek and Egyptian boards are by no means uncommon.

TILLAMOOK
HEADLIGHT
 AND
WEEKLY OREGONIAN,
 \$2.25.

SLOW PHILADELPHIA

The Funny Flings at the Quaker City Not All Well Founded.

Business Men and Politicians Are as Wide Awake and Enterprising as Those of Any Other Great Community.

Those who have grown accustomed to the almost proverbial expression, "As slow as a Philadelphia," have never gone beyond the humorous consideration of the matter, writes Dr. William Ellis Trings, in the Chicago American.

The newspapers have made it the brunt of humorous thrusts, the theme has furnished food for caricaturists on occasions when more momentous problems have lain in slumbering quiescence, lecturers have scored, introductory points about it, and knights of the "heel and elog" have come to resort to it as a vindication when old and memorable gray-haired jokes have failed to find market in the playhouses of the beautiful city of homes.

So far has this over-indulgence of a well-taken criticism extended, that one may hear in England and as far away as the orient, stories invested with ridicule for patient Philadelphia, the long-suffering and never-complaining home of as lovely and loving a community of people as God ever made.

A certain lecturer in Scotland, commemorating the disposition of his family said: "I have three children living, and one in Philadelphia, Pa." A well known long distance walker athlete, losing the championship in a time walk from Washington to New York, consoled his defeat and amused his admirers by declaring that he was far ahead of his old-time record, when, on arriving in the city of Philadelphia, his feet went to sleep, and he was unable to proceed further with his accustomed agility.

The members of a flourishing baseball team, on alighting from the train, each appeared armed with a gigantic alarm clock which they proceeded to carry about the town to keep them awake.

A still more unfortunate but actual occurrence is the one recorded in the undertakers' journals that Philadelphia is the only city in the world enjoying the distinction of having had one of its citizens run over and killed by an undertaker's hearse.

Actors expose the fancy's fickle follies by informing us that they come to Philadelphia and tell jokes one season, returning the next to find they have just penetrated the slumbering perceptions of the easy-going citizens.

And thus, Philadelphia becomes the poet's theme, the joker's jest, the caricaturist's hope, while its unavenging millions are born, live and die in the deepest affection for the place, unmindful of the thrusts, and not infrequently enjoying them.

I have seen consumptives deliberately refuse the offer of home and comfort, with an almost indelible assurance of restoration to health and certainly a longer life, in the mountains of the south, southwest and Colorado that they might remain in the city of their love and die there—seemingly perfectly contented. In two cases particularly I know that each could have had every luxury that wealthy and anxious friends and relatives would have tendered to go away into the land of oxygenous air and balmy sunshine, but they refused to leave—the one dying when the winter came, and the other lingering to-day, held by the barest thread of existence that is worse than death.

Now, there is a serious and a scientific side to the fact of Philadelphia's slowness as a body of people.

It is noticeable that the men who control wealth, who handle great corporations and engage in vast business enterprises therein, are alive to their business' best interests, and comprise a wakeful set of men as one wishes to find in any municipality in the world. This is particularly noticeable in the political affairs of Philadelphia.

Those who engage in the actual control of the vast city's interests take occasional opportunity to assure the world that there is nothing slow about the politicians of that town. The voters are just the contrary—let a man in authority betray every sense of honor and fidelity to his constituency, and they will re-elect him as long as he shows his allegiance to the powers that be. This signifies subservience—servile submission—whether it be good or bad. The same is true in business. While it is not done, I add, to the honor of Philadelphia business men, yet a business man who desired could exact almost any honest condition of employment from his hard-worked artisans, and they would humbly submit to it rather than run the risk and dread of a lost position. This is said in no disparagement—it is simple truth.

Domestic Point of View.

If there was anything upon which Mrs. Unjohn prided herself it was her coffee. It was always rich, black and strong, and she trusted the making of it to none but her own fair hands.

This is why the visitors in the parlor, from whose presence she had excused herself for a few moments, distinctly heard through the partly open door the loud, horrified voice of the kitchen girl:

"Fer goodness' sake, ma'am, you're not goin' to feed the company on the horrid black stuff you drink yourself, are ye?"—Chicago Tribune.

In the Mountains.

He—Now that we are engaged, won't you kiss me, sweetheart?
 She—I never kissed a man in my life.
 "Nor I."—N. Y. Herald.

AN HONEST PORTER.

He Helped Himself to a Tip of Ten Dollars for Being Accommodating and Honest.

"The tip-exacting Pullman car porters are the recipients of a good many knocks from press and public, but they are not the worst in the world," remarked a commercial traveler to a Washington Star man. "They may have a pretty fierce way of drilling for tips, but when it comes to the matter of honesty I know one of them that's there with the goods, as the saying goes.

"I left San Francisco, or, rather, Oakland, on the Santa Fe line for Chicago at 8 o'clock in the evening a couple of weeks ago last Sunday. The gang that I met in Frisco had been rather too enthusiastic in giving me a good time of it out there on the day of my departure, so that when I woke up on the train along toward 7 o'clock the next morning the sleeper bunk felt pretty warm and my coppers a whole lot warmer. The nearest, in fact, the first stop at which I would have a chance to fix those hot coppers out was Mojave, and so I hustled into my clothes to be ready to hop off the train during the stop at Mojave for one of those katzenjammer alleviators.

"I asked the Pullman conductor how long the train would stop at Mojave, and he replied that the stop would last ten minutes. I raced into the station cafe when the train pulled into Mojave, and instructed the man in charge of the bar to rig me up one of those long, long damp things. He went at the job in a pretty scientific manner, and the piece of wet work that he set before me was a rare thing to find right alongside of the California desert. It was such a fine and effective creation, in fact, that I asked him to frame up another one, and I got away with this with equal joy. Then I leisurely strolled to the door to take a look at my train—and saw the end of it curling away in the rarefied distance on its way toward the land of the rising sun. It had pulled out without notifying me. I hustled into the ticket office to ask the man in the window when I'd be able to corral another eastbound train, and he said that 'ud be along at 8 o'clock the next morning—the mate to the train that had departed without me; there was only one of the overland expresses per diem. So there I saw myself stuck in Mojave, Cal., the most miserable little sand dune on the globe, for a full twenty-four hours.

"But that wasn't the worst of it. I had left my Gladstone bag wide open on my bunk, with my wearing apparel thrown around the section every which way, and in the bag I had placed, on the night before, \$200 in gold coin, the stuff being too heavy to carry around in my pockets with any comfort.

"I've got a chance of getting the bag back," said I to myself, "but what the black porter'll do to those \$200 in gilt money will be something swooningly scandalous."

"I had no plan on earth that I'd ever see a dollar of that money. I figured it all out that the porter would corral the money and then stuff my wearing apparel into the bag and hand it over to the conductor. I knew then I wouldn't be able to prove any such fact that I had \$200 in gold money in the bag, and I gave it up for gone. I told the station agent at Mojave about the bag, and he immediately telegraphed to the next station to be made by my lost train along the line, a place called Herston, N. Mex., directing that the bag be shinned back to Mojave on the west-bound overland.

"The bag was returned to Mojave on the west-bound late that night, and I eagerly opened it up to see what I had left in the bag. Everything was there, including the stack of gold money. I counted the gold roll, and it amounted to an even \$190. The porter, I felt certain, had appropriated just one of the \$10 gold pieces to compensate him for his trouble in packing the bag, and I afterward found out that I was right in this supposition.

"I caught the train east on the following morning, and when I got to Kansas City I got off to take a bit of a rest at a hotel. As I was getting off I met the porter of the train that had left Mojave without me. He was walking about the station, waiting to go aboard his car for another western trip. He saw and recognized me as soon as I recognized him, and he grinned broadly when he saw me.

"'Boss,' said he, coming over to me. 'Ah snah did look eve'ywheneh' dat othuh ten dolluh gol' piece, but Ah snah couldn't fin' it nowheah,' and then he burst into a happy darty laugh and slapped his thigh joyously. I told him how welcome he was to the \$10 piece that he had pinched out for himself, and I'm not certain that I didn't give him another couple of dollars to show my appreciation of his honesty. It might not sound like honesty to speak of his swiping \$10 from my Gladstone bag, but under the circumstances, considering the chance he had to grab it all, and considering, too, the nature of Pullman porters as they're supposed to be, I think he was a paragon of honesty."

Chocolate Waters.

One-half of a cupful of light brown sugar, as much granulated sugar creamed with one-half cupful of butter, one well beaten egg, one-half cupful of grated chocolate, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix all together to a soft dough, roll out a little at a time very thin and cut into circles. Bake in a moderate oven.—Detroit Free Press.

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