

Mr. and Mrs. Goddard's Entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Goddard will give another of their high class, enjoyable entertainments at the Opera House, on Saturday evening, when the program is as follows:

- Piano Duett, "The Witches Flight," (Russell).
Mrs. Alderman and Miss Kelly.
- Trial Scene, "From the Merchant of Venice," (Shakespeare).
Mrs. Louise Goddard.
- Song, "Where Do Fairies Hide?"
Mr. Goddard's pupils of Mrs. Hays' class-room.
- Recitation, "The Clown's Baby," (Margaret Vandergrift).
Blanche Goodwin.
- Tenor Solo, "Then You'll Remember Me," (Balfe).
Mr. Thomas Coates.
- Recitation, "Johnnie's Opinion of Grandmother's," (Beers).
Master Harry Tuttle.
- Baritone Solo, "Friends," (Julian Edwards).
"From Jolly Musketiers,"
Mr. Goddard.
- Selection (humorous),
Mrs. Goddard.
- Solo and Chorus, "The Honeysuckle and the Bee," (W. H. Penn.).
Mr. Goddard's pupils of the Public School.
- Baritone Solo, "Calling to Her Boy Just Once Again," (P. Dresser).
Mr. Jolly Musketiers.
- Vocal Duett, "Juanita,"
Clara Watt and Hazel McNair.
- Baritone Solo, "The Arrow and the Song," (Pinsuti).
Mr. Goddard.
- Selection, "The Model Discourse,"
Mrs. Goddard.
- Solo, "Could You be True to Eyes of Blue, If You Looked Into
Eyes of Brown," (Cobb & Edward).
Mr. Goddard.

rs. H. H. Alderman Accompanist.
The Piano used on this occasion furnished by
courtesy of M. M. Melvin.

Tribute to Mr. Tongue.

The key to the success in life achieved by Thomas H. Tongue is given in the words of his friend and classmate, Benton Killin, of this city: "In his school-days he was no dawdler; he knew what he wanted and how he was going to accomplish it. Evenings, mornings and Saturdays he grubbed on oak grubs and earned his way through college in that way." There is a lesson in earnest purpose in this simple testimony the value of which not all the advantages of free colleges can discount. The young man who wants an education and is determined to get it finds a way, paying, if necessary, for what he gets in college by his own exertions. Having gotten an education, he makes use of it. This is the testimony of the life of Thomas H. Tongue and of the lives of a multitude of Americans who, like Whittier's schoolmaster—

Early gained the power to pay
Their cheerful, self-reliant way.
It is neither a merit nor a discredit
where the necessity for working the
way through college does not exist; but
when it does exist and is overcome by
an energy begotten of the love of learn-
ing, either for its own sake or because
of the power that it engenders, it does
not find expression in dawdlers in school
or along the rugged ways of later life.
—Oregonian.

Legislature Meets.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 12.—The Oregon Legislature organized this afternoon with George C. Brownell, of Clackamas County, as President of the Senate, and L. T. Harris, of Lane County, as Speaker of the House. The caucus of the Senate Republicans took 18 ballots before a change of one vote gave the victory to Brownell. The name of the Senator who changed from Smith to Brownell cannot be learned, but the Brownell people give the following as the list of those who voted for the winning candidate: Kuykendall, Marsters, Booth, Dimmick, Smith of Yamhill, Howe, Fulton, Williamson, Carter, Steiner, Johnston.

The Smith leaders count the following as their stalwarts on the last ballot: Daly, Myers, McGinn, Mays, Holman, Hunt, Farrar, Craisan, Hobson, Mulkey, Band. Brownell's nomination was made unanimous upon motion of his opponent, Smith of Multnomah.

In the House caucus 19 ballots were required to make a choice. Just before the last ballot, Eddy, who had lost several votes to Harris, withdrew in the latter's favor, and Harris was elected. Upon motion of Davey, the third candidate, the nomination was made unanimous. It is understood that in making committee appointments Mr. Harris will deal very liberally with the supporters of both Eddy and Davey.

At the close of the organization both Houses adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Congressman Tongue.

The ways and means committee decided to report a bill providing for a rebate equal to the duty now imposed on all kinds of coal and coming from all countries for a period of one year. This bill is a substitute for the one introduced by Representative Hill, of Connecticut, which provided for a rebate until June 30 next. It is expected the bill will be called up in the House at once.

Hypnotist Almost Prevented Marriage.

DAYTON, Wash., Jan. 12.—A story of unusually romantic interest and many peculiar features has been brought to light in this city by the marriage of two young people, both well known in Columbia County. The wedding occurred Sunday, January 4, and had the efforts of interested parties been successful the story would have been lost to the world. With deep regret expressed by all those interested directly have the romantic incidents been given to a few friends.

At the home of the bride's parents, in this city, January 4, occurred the simple ceremony which united Mr. Reverda L. Cross and Miss Estelle Harless, Rev. O. J. Gist, pastor of the Christian Church, officiating. The wedding was private, and at first occasioned no unusual interest. For many months it has been known that Mr. Cross and Miss Harless were engaged, but both are young and the wedding was not expected. The groom is 20 years of age and his bride is just past 17, handsome and attractive. Mr. Cross is the son of a local miller, and Miss Harless had been regarded as one of the most promising of the many young ladies residing near Dayton.

The romantic part of the story finds its origin in one Miss Lou Garner, as she is commonly known, although her real name is known to but few. Miss Garner is a hypnotist, and it is said has been in love with Cross for many months, without making much progress toward capturing his heart, already pre-empted by Miss Harless. The wedding day had been set for Sunday evening and Miss Garner met Cross for a chat. He expressed himself as being downhearted and sad because of a dispute with his sweetheart, and it is said that the dainty hypnotist suggested to him that he take a sleep and rest up, thus steadying his nerves and overcoming his trouble. The suggestion worked and for 36 hours young Cross was helpless, under the spell. The time for the wedding approached, and the hours passed rapidly, without any apparent approach to a normal condition on the part of the groom-to-be. The bride-elect became desperate and her friends could not comfort her. Everything that could be done was attempted, and hope had nearly vanished, when a hypnotist was called from Pomeroy, 20 miles across the country, to restore the young man to his normal condition. He arrived just in time to cast off the spell and allow the wedding to proceed. When himself again, Cross was willing to marry Miss Harless, and the ceremony took place as had been arranged.

Friends of the parties say the trick was to keep Cross under the spell until the time for the wedding had passed when it was supposed the fair hypnotist, Miss Garner would capture the prize, and Miss Harless would be satisfied to let him go. Miss Garner denies having anything to do with the case, further than suggesting a sleep to Cross, and says that he himself brought about the cataleptic state. Cross does not deny that he possesses hypnotic power, and it is not known that Miss Garner is very strong in occult powers, having traveled with McEwen, the hypnotist, for several months.

The cataleptic state into which Cross was thrown was a peculiar demonstration of occult power. Part of the time the man would sleep soundly and peacefully, then he would half waken and

walk about in a dazed condition, seeming to realize nothing. Several persons tried to throw off the spell, but failed. Miss Garner herself was called, but she either could not or did not want to stop the spell, as after several attempts she disclaimed the necessary power. Not until Prof. A. Garner, father of the fair hypnotist, arrived from Pomeroy was it possible to revive Cross and allow the wedding to proceed.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Cooper & Botts, Abstracters.
Transfers for the week ending January 14, 1903.

Louis Olsen to Charles A. Clase. Bond for deed. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 1, Central addition to Tillamook. \$400.00 penalty.

Daniel R. Hurlbut and wife to M. J. Cone and wife Jennie. E. 1/2 Sw and Sw Se 30, 1 S. 10. \$700.00.

J. S. Stephens and wife to W. J. Stephens. Quit claim. Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 16, Thayer's addition to Tillamook. \$300.00.

John Williams and wife to Delos A. Blodgett et al. Deed of correction. W. 1/2 Sw sec. 9 and Ne Se and Se Ne sec. 8, 1 N. 7. \$100.00.

Gertrude S. Murry and husband to Olean Land Co. Sw Se 30, 1 N. 7. \$500.00.

U. S. Land Office to Francis M. Franklin. Receipt final. Lot 17 8 S. 10. Hiram Weiman to Clara Weiman. Se 9, 3 N. 6. \$1450.00.

C. S. Robbins and wife to J. B. Pape. Small tract in lot 4 sec. 23, 3 N. 10. \$50.00.

Paulus D. Newell to Arara Idaho and Oliver Brown Frame. Bond for deed. Lots 8 and 9 36, 3 N. 10 and the home farm of P. D. and Laura Newell on South Bank of Nehalem river. \$1090.00 penalty.

A. W. Severance to F. R. and Bird L. Beals. 25x100 feet in lots 7 and 8, block 10, Tillamook City. \$300.00.

Carl Albin Svenson and wife to C. E. Hadley. Sw 8, 1 S. 9. \$1000.00.

J. S. Stephens and wife to W. J. Stephens. Lot 3, block 8, Thayer's addition to Tillamook. \$100.00.

B. S. Thompson and wife to Louis Olsen. Nw Se Ne Sw and lot 3 sec 32, 2 N. 10. \$1000.00.

Francis M. Franklin and wife to Frederick W. Redberg. Lot 8, sec. 8, 5 S. 10. \$175.00.

T. H. and D. E. Goynne to J. W. Maxwell. Lots 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 3, A. A. Miller's addition to Tillamook. \$1000.00.

E. A. and J. W. Maxwell to William Maxwell. 1-3 interest in E. 1/2 Se, 21, 1 S. 9, except 2 acres. \$400.00.

U. S. A. to Carl Albin Svenson. Patent. Sw 8, 1 S. 9.

Claude Thayer and wife to A. G. Beal. Quit-claim. Sw Se and S 1/2 Sw sec. 24 and Nw Nw sec. 25, 2 S. 8. \$100.

Harry Hilland wife to Elmer D. Hall. Lots 12 and 13, sec. 6, 3 S. 9. \$400.00.

W. S. Thompson to C. W. Talmage. Tract in 30, 1 S. 9, in Tillamook City. \$1000.00.

Five mortgages filed securing \$1725.00.

DISTRIBUTE DISEASE**Street Cars as Disseminators of Infectious Maladies.**

Vitiated Air and Expectoration Remain These Conveyances Fruitful Sources of Contagion—Need of Stringent Rules.

In the larger cities of this country the street car is as potent a factor in the dissemination of communicable diseases as many of those usually catalogued in the standard works of hygiene. In these larger centers of population the condition is one of an excessive number of passengers crowded into a limited number of cars. In some cities this continues throughout the entire day, and in all of them during the morning and evening hours. During the period of congested traffic, the cars are crowded to the limit, every seat being occupied, and the aisles and rear platforms literally packed with all classes of our variegated population, says the Interstate Medical Journal.

The ventilation of these cars is inferior, both on account of inattention to this important matter on the part of the builders of this class of rolling stock, and also because the passengers differ so widely as to the proper temperature and circulation necessary to their comfort.

Tuberculosis is undoubtedly propagated through the medium of these cars, which become infected by the promiscuous expectoration indulged in by consumptives, notwithstanding notices of warning. Hannum, of Cleveland, recently examined 25 specimens of sputum found in street cars (15 from the interiors and ten from the rear platforms); the tubercle bacillus was present in three instances. Other specimens showed the pneumococcus and the bacillus influenzae.

These conditions, the person-to-person contact, and the breathing of vitiated air frequently laden with contagious exhalations and with dust from dried sputum, are most favorable to the distribution of contagious diseases. Of course, it is only prophylactically as to the number of small-pox cases which were infected through these conditions during the recent epidemic, but it is certain that but few better opportunities of infection are offered than through the street-car contact of all classes. Other transmissible diseases can very easily be, and no doubt are, communicated in the same way.

The solution of this problem is not easy. Street railway companies are not inclined to relieve the present situation without compulsion. Health officers, however, have authority over the sanitation of these public conveyances. This authority in most municipalities gives sufficient power to prevent undue overcrowding of cars when such prevention would be for the protection of public health. When necessary, as in times of a general epidemic, such authority should be exercised. Under all circumstances regular disinfection of street cars should be practiced in an efficient manner. In this way the cars can be made biologically clean, and the health of the community better protected. There is just as much occasion for this procedure as there is for the disinfection of Pullman cars, now energetically practiced at different points. Investigation has developed the fact that there is but one city in the country, Philadelphia, where any pretense is made of disinfection of street cars. The Union Traction company of that city disinfects its cars with carbolic acid. This possibly answers for the killing of bacterial life on the floors and walls of the cars, but does no good for the contaminated places where dust has settled, and which nothing but a gaseous agent would reach.

CHEAP FUEL IN GERMANY.

Briquettes Made of Peat and the Dust and Waste of Coal Mines, Generally Used.

Among the several branches of German industry which deserve the attention of Americans by reason of their economy, their recovery or utilization of some raw material which exists unused in this country, or because they invoke the most intelligent application of scientific knowledge to technical processes, may be reckoned the manufacture of briquettes from brown coal, peat and the dust and waste of coal mines.

Briquettes form the principal domestic fuel of Berlin and other cities and districts in Germany; they are used for locomotive and other steam firing, and are employed for heating in various processes of manufacture. For all these uses they have three tangible advantages: They are clean and convenient to handle; they light easily and quickly, and burn with a clear, intense flame; they make practically no smoke, and are, withal, the cheapest form of fuel for most purposes.

Like most other important German industries, the briquette manufacture is controlled by a syndicate which includes among its members thirty-one firms and companies, or more than nine-tenths of all the producers in the country, and regulates the output and prices for each year. From the official report of the syndicate for 1901, which has recently appeared, it is learned that the total output during last year was 1,566,385 tons, to which is to be added the product of makers outside the syndicate, consumed at works, small retail sales, etc., making a grand total of 1,643,416 tons.

The average selling price in large quantities was \$3.16 a ton.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

Dainty Dishes That Are Delightful on a Hot Day—May Be Made at Any Time of the Day.

A housekeeper suggests the following dishes for a cold luncheon on a hot day, says the New York Tribune. With such a bill of fare the meal may be prepared long before the guests arrive: Sandwiches spread with chopped meat, veal loaf, deviled eggs, vegetable salad, cottage cheese, gelatin with cream, custard or ice cream and angel cake. Olives and radishes may accompany both courses.

Maple fudge is liked better by many persons than chocolate. Put into a saucepan one-half cupful of granulated sugar, 1/2 cupfuls of scraped maple sugar, and a cupful of milk. When the sugar is melted and the mixture hot add two tablespoonfuls of butter and boil for 20 minutes. When it hardens in cold water, it is done. Upon removing it from the fire add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Begin to beat as soon as it comes from the fire. When it shows signs of granulation turn into buttered, shallow tins, and when cool enough mark into squares. Two tablespoonfuls of grated coconut and a cupful of walnut or hickory nuts may be added, if they are wanted, with the vanilla.

Mint bags for the linen closet are liked by some persons. Put into little silk bags a mixture made of a pound of dried lavender, an ounce of thyme, an ounce of mint, an ounce of ground cloves and caraway seeds and a tablespoonful of dry salt.

A woman who has tried it avers that a watermelon may be kept for any length of time by varnishing its entire surface, leaving no spot untouched and open to the air.

Panned tomatoes are an excellent accompaniment for a roast of lamb or veal. Peel and cut in two six plump tomatoes. Put them in a pan with a tablespoonful of melted butter, and cook slowly on top of the stove for ten minutes. Then brown in the oven. Arrange the tomatoes on a hot plate and serve with a sauce made in the pan in which they cooked. For the sauce put another tablespoonful of butter into the pan, and when it has melted cook in it for four minutes two tablespoonfuls of flour, stirring it constantly. Then add two cupfuls of milk, salt and pepper, and turn it over the tomatoes.

Some housekeepers vary the flavor of potato salad by boiling the potatoes for it in stock, or, if it is more convenient, in the soup kettle.

Dainty and reasonable sandwiches may be made of thin slices of brown bread with mayonnaise and separated by a thin slice of a tart apple.

Stewed okra is one of the dinner possibilities. Select the small green pods, and remove the stems and discolored tips. Put into boiling salted water and cook until tender. It will take about half an hour. Then drain; add a heaping tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of vinegar, and season with pepper and salt. Simmer until the butter is absorbed, and serve hot.

Experiments in canning peas reported in a government bulletin show that heating under pressure to secure a higher temperature than the ordinary boiling point, 212 degrees Fahrenheit, is necessary to insure keeping. Where a temperature of 242 degrees Fahrenheit was maintained for about 30 minutes very few swelled cans resulted; at 232 degrees a much larger number spoiled. This shows that it is hardly wise for the average housekeeper to attempt to can any of the fruits and vegetables most liable to spoil.

Impulsiveness.

If a thoughtful woman were asked, "What is the greatest curse of your sex?" she might well answer, "Impulse." It is responsible for almost all the mistakes made by the good-hearted among us. May it not safely be said that a few minutes' thought before speech or action would prevent most fatal blunders? Many of us are in positive bondage—quickness to feel, to show our feelings, to retort or to respond. If we are hurt we must immediately "give ourselves away," as the phrase runs, if not by bitter speech, at least by look and manner, yet reflection frequently brings the keenest regret for lost dignity, the betrayed secret or other ill results.—Home Magazine.

Quinces with Apples.

If possible use pippin apples or a variety that is firm and sweet. Take equal quantities of apples and quinces. Pare and cut the apples and quinces in round slices; remove the cores with a small round cutter. Stew the quinces in just enough water to cover them until they are tender; then remove them and put the apples in the same water and cook them tender without breaking them. Place the fruit in separate dishes and cover them with a hot syrup made of one part sugar and two and a half parts water; cover and let them stand over night. In the morning reheat the fruit and syrup and place in alternate layers in glass jars and seal at once.—Washington Star.

Little Pigs in Blankets.

Large oysters, fat English bacon, pepper and salt, buttered toast. Season the oysters with pepper and salt. Wrap each in a very thin slice of bacon and fasten with a wooden toothpick. Have the chafing-dish very hot and cook the pigs just long enough to crisp the bacon, taking care not to let it burn. Serve hot on small pieces of toast. Garnish with parsley.—Miss Mattie E. Jewell.

A Political Definition.

"What's harmony?" asked the politician's little boy.
"Harmony," answered his father, "is what the faction of a party that's getting the worst of it yells for loudest."
—Chicago Post.

FASHION'S LATE MANDATES.

What Lady Must Wear If She Would Appear in the Newest Styles.

Shirt waists of fancy velvets, velveteens and corduroys are fashionable. Some are made simply, the only trimming being fancy buttons; others are finished with passementeries, lace and moire silk in bands or pipings, says a fashion authority. These have showy buttons, too.

Robes are tempting in light-weight cloths, silks and stenciled cloth. Some are beautifully embroidered all over or at the bottom of the skirt and front of waist and sleeves. Two-toned cloths are revived for these, and make up prettily when trimmed with some rich passementerie or velvet.

The newest tea gowns are in empire fashion, with accordion plaited skirts beautifully trimmed with lace medallions and insertions. They are finished with handsome collars of lace or embroidery, lace frills edging the collars. Sleeves are elbow length, finished with several lace ruffles. Light colors prevail for tea gowns and white is much favored.

The fancy for fruit as a decoration has extended to embroideries on dinner and reception gowns. An illustrative gown of black point d'esprit made over white satin was trimmed with embroidery in the form of cherries and their leaves, and had cherry red belt and shoulder straps. Another of pearl gray satin and tulle was embroidered with green grapes. Black grapes were put on a delicate cream lace gown.

On sheer gowns are put hand-work embroidery and lace and winter gowns repeat those of summer in these trimmings. Cord braiding is put on the thinnest gauzes with good results and the silver lace that has been employed so much is combined with white lace. Tiny blossoms are set on dainty fabrics in large rings and scarfs of lace, tulle or satin are threaded through them. Scarfs are also drawn through cloth cut in lattices or circles for trimming cloth or wool gowns.

Flat trimming is standard for fall and winter hats. These are a trifle larger than those worn during summer, and feathers, breasts, wings and quills are the trimmings. Beaver hats will be fashionable and various tinted velvets are submitted. Hats of silk plush so far are in delicate shades. Black, green, reds, browns and blues are well represented. Blue and green combinations will be numerous and some new fancies in these shades are stunning. Coque feathers are revived in many pretty colorings. Birds are wonderfully tinted, as are breasts. Quills are in black and green combinations. The rolled brim sailor in all shades of felt and beaver will be fashionable for general wear.

Hardly a new skirt is lined—among the handsome ones, that is. All have instead the drop skirt of taffeta. This skirt of taffeta is cut like the outer skirt, exactly and finished with a plaiting or a ruffle with a plaiting along the edge. "We say the handsome ones advisedly. When the outside is not of good, firm cloth a lining is necessary to help keep it in shape, and when the lining is of some cheap cotton stuff the wearer certainly would not want it hanging loose. It has or thing to recommend it especially. When it is worn out it may be cast aside. In the case of a worn-out lining made in a skirt one must have the whole thing taken apart to reline it and this is about as much trouble as making a new skirt. With the drop skirt there's only to buy another, is to be honest our stores will keep the ready made.

WOMAN BURIED ALIVE.

Young Lady Seized with Catalepsy, Interred and Suffocated in Her Casket.

A letter received in Paris from Buenos Ayres records the death of Mile. Cambaceres, a descendant of the famous French general and a member of one of the leading families in the Argentine capital, under most distressing circumstances, says a Paris correspondent of the New York Herald.

The unfortunate young lady had just turned 18 years of age, and her birthday was celebrated by a grand reception. All her friends came to offer their congratulations and brought presents.

In the evening Mile. Cambaceres went up to her room to dress for the opera. She was in the act of putting on her hat, when she fell to ground, apparently dead.

The funeral took place within hours, as under municipal law a corpse must not be kept longer, on account of the heat and the danger of decomposition.

A few days afterward someone asked the theory that Mile. Cambaceres had been poisoned, and the authorities ordered the body to be disinterred for a post-mortem examination. When the coffin was opened it was found, to the horror of everyone, the veil which covered the face of the unfortunate girl was torn and she scratched all over. From the veil it appeared clear that Mile. Cambaceres had been buried alive, had torn the veil and scratched her face in her struggle to get out of it.

The case, though not read in the press, has produced a painful impression in Buenos Ayres more so as Mile. Cambaceres was pretty and beloved by all who knew her.

Apple Fritter.

Peel the apples and cut thinly. Take a quart of flour, 1 egg, half a cupful of sugar and 1/2 cup sweet milk to make rather a stiff batter. Stir in the sliced apples and fry till brown in boiling lard. Soak with sugar as soon as taken from the kettle.—Albany Argus.



WOMAN'S RELIEF

A really healthy woman has little pain or discomfort at the menstrual period. No woman needs to have any. Wine of Cardui will quickly relieve those smarting menstrual pains and the dragging head, back and side aches caused by falling of the womb and irregular menses.

WINE OF CARDUI

has brought permanent relief to 1,000,000 women who suffered every month. It makes the menstrual organs strong and healthy. It is the provision made by Nature to give women relief from the terrible aches and pains which blight so many homes.

GRANWOOD, LA., Oct. 14, 1900.
I have been very sick for some time. I was taken with a severe pain in my side and could not get any relief until I tried a bottle of Wine of Cardui. Before I had taken all of it I was relieved. I feel it my duty to say that you have a wonderful medicine.

Mrs. M. A. YOUNG.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton, Pa., closed down indefinitely on account of the lack of fuel, throwing several thousand men out of work. The company is crowded with orders.