

**Real Estate Transfers.**

Furnished by Cooper & Botts, Abstracters.  
Transfers from January 20th, to January 28th, 1903.

C. E. Hadley to Claude Thayer. Nw 23, 2 N, 7. \$1.00.  
B. H. Bunn and wife to Alvis W. Bunn. Lot 6, block 6, Thayer's addition to Tillamook. \$450.00.  
Susie A. Wilson and husband to Thomas H. Goyno. Lots 3 and 4, block 10, Thayer's addition to Tillamook. \$1030.00.  
Frank A. Paul and wife to Mike Pelz. W. 1/2 Nw Sec. 6, 2 S, 9. \$1327.00.  
Charles Pappleyoung to C. E. Hadley. Se Sw, S 1/2 Se and Ne Se, 7 1 S, 9. \$860.00.  
M. T. Lessick to School District No. 41. Quit-claim to 1 acre in Se corner Sw 9, 3 S, 10. \$1.00.  
Mary E. Judd and husband to Studebaker Bros. Company, Northwest. Quit-claim. Se Ne section 16 and 60 acres in W. 1/2 Sw 15, 1 S, 9. \$25.00.  
U. S. A. to Arthur B. Caples. Patent. E. 1/2 Se, Sw Se and Se Sw 7, 2 N, 7.  
U. S. A. to Peter H. Peterson. Patent. E. 1/2 Se sec. 23 and E. 1/2 Ne section 26, 3 N, 6.  
Alvis W. Bunn and wife to A. B. Allison. Lot 6, block 6, Thayer's addition to Tillamook. \$450.00.  
L. N. Barnes to Frank F. Fowler. Lots 1 and 2, block 11, Stillwell's addition to Tillamook. \$175.00.  
Six mortgages securing \$2725.00.

**Timber Land Proofs.**

The applicant to purchase land is not required to go on the land personally before he can make his proofs and get his patent. That is the decision of the United States court of appeals in the Seventh district recently in a case that went up from the state of Wisconsin. It was the case of Stella W. Hoover vs. Ernest N. Salling. Mrs. Hoover filed first but made no proof of having gone upon the land to examine each quarter section. Salling's grantor filed later but went on the land and so proved before the register and receiver, who gave him the land. On appeal to the courts the ruling was reversed and the land was given to Mrs. Hoover. This is a very important decision and is next in authority to the United States supreme court. It was made by Judges Woods, Jenkins and Grossip, three eminent United States judges.

**Gobble 'Em Up, Gentlemen.**

A similar law to the following was passed at the last session, when all the river and streams were gobbled up, but which did not stick.  
D. C. Miles, of Yamhill, is the promoter and introducer of a bill providing for the improvement and use of rivers, streams and sloughs, which are not navigable for general commercial purposes, and for the use thereof for floating, transporting and booming of logs, declaring such rivers and streams public highways.

Section 2 of this act says: "Any individual or association, residents of this state, shall have and is granted the exclusive right to improve, regulate, manage and control the floating, transportation and booming of logs and other timber products, upon any such river, stream or navigable waters. Such individual or individuals shall file for record with the County Clerk notice of intention to operate on such streams, and shall further cause an accurate survey to be made of the part to which they desire to acquire rights, together with the probable cost of improvement they propose to make. Within six months after filing notice and their map they shall begin and prosecute their work. This work must be in the nature of removing all obstructions in the streams.

"Whenever it may be found necessary to secure land adjacent to the stream, this may be done by purchasing, or condemning, if the price is too high.  
"The owners must also file with the County Clerk a schedule of tolls for which the logs and timber of other companies or individuals will be floated through the body of water to which they have acquired such rights."

**Cowboy Dances.**

Miss Ward in the January Pearson's gives the following amusing description of her first western cowboy dance:  
"It was with many misgivings, in spite of my partner's assurance he would pull me through, that I take my place in the dance.  
"Honor yer pardners. Rights the same." So far I bowed, as did the rest.  
"Balance you all." With a plunge as of a maddened steer my partner came to ward me. I smothered a scream as I was seized and swung around like a bag of meal. Before I could get my breath I was pushed out in answer to first lady out to the right.  
Swing the man that stole the sheep. Now the one that hauled it home. Now the one that eat the meat. And now the one that gnawed the bones.  
Not being well acquainted with the private histories of the men in the set, was a little disadvantage, but I was seized, swung, and passed on to the next on it finally arrived breathless at the starting point.  
First gent swing your opposite pardner,

Then yer turtie dove,  
Again your opposit pardner,  
And now yer own true love.  
I blushed in spite of myself at so publicly posing as my pardner's "turtie dove," and "own true love," while his sweetheart over in the corner, transfixing me with a jealous glare, saw no humor in the situation.  
Again came the command:  
First couple out to the right,  
Cage the bird. Three hands round.  
I found myself in the center of a circle formed by my partner and the second couple and then exchange places with my partner at the call:  
Birdie hop out and crow hop in.  
Three hands 'round and go it again.  
Alleluia left; back to pardner  
And grand right and left.  
Come to your pardner once and a half  
Yellow hammer right and jay bird left.  
Meet your pardner and all chew hay.  
You know where and I don't care.  
Seat your pardner in the old arm-chair.  
By this time, feeling quite bruised and battered, I was ready for most any kind of a chair.

**Quaint Features of Life.**

The kaiser has issued a decree which is the death knell to the black overcoat of the German officer. After April 1 only the light gray overcoats are admissible. These are worn a good deal already, but many officers still prefer the black coat with its neat red collar and cuffs. His majesty decides upon the uniforms of all the way regiments—not a button or inch of gold braid but has the kaiser's consideration and sanction or disapproval.

"The editor of this sheet," says the Cherokee Democrat, "is lying on his back with cut little pains chasing each other up and down his spinal stairway, and all over his darned system, and with a temperature of 180 degrees above the sea level. And he feels about as much like writing slush for this column as a hen with the gaps feels like dancing the can-can. So if any of you readers think I am going to write anything joyful this week you are going to get mighty badly fooled."

Robert Harper of Minneapolis, who was born in 1798, has become alarmed at the germ theory recently so much discussed by scientists, and fears that he has devoured too many noxious bacilli during the 105 years of his existence to assure him of a continuance of the perfect health he has enjoyed thus far on his journey through life. He sorrowfully admits that he cannot now change his habits of life so as to abstain from eating certain foods, such as oysters, that are said to be deleterious to health.

Frank E. Fithen of Mingo Junction, O., is a striking example of what a man can do for himself under difficult circumstances. The young man lost both arms in an accident and promptly on recovering set himself to the task of getting along without them. He has become a trick bicycle rider and is able also to travel by wheel on all sorts of roads. He dresses and undresses without assistance, using an artificial hand which he himself designed, and he writes a very good hand, holding the pen or pencil in his teeth.

H. P. Kellar is the owner of a hundred-acre squirrel park on one of his farms two miles west of Ripley, Tenn. The trees in the park consist mainly of oak, hickory, beech and a few pecan and chestnut. There are several varieties of squirrels—gray, black, fox and a few white. At almost any hour of the day scores of the little nimble-footed creatures can be seen sporting around the cribs and barnyards on the premises, and seem to be quite gentle. Occasionally a few of them stray off in adjoining woods, but return.

Ernest Schilling, the coachman who created a sensation years ago by eloping with the daughter of Millionaire Morosini, has returned to his old vocation and is now coachman for a doctor in Astoria, N.Y. After their elopement the young couple went to live in a poor quarter of New York City, the husband becoming a car conductor. Seven months of this kind of life was enough for Mrs. Schilling, who quietly disappeared one day. Her husband has never seen her since. After a lengthy period of living in retirement the wife returned to her father's home.

Prof. C. A. L. Totten, formerly military instructor of Yale, replying to the question of a New Yorker whether 1903 is to be lucky or an unlucky year, says: "What is the matter with either Friday or the number thirteen? As to America, it bears thirteen all over its heraldry, and Friday has been its chief day (discovery of America, declaration of independence, etc.). We have thirteen letters in E Pluribus Unum, the motto on our great seal. We have thirteen, thirteen times repeated, on that seal. Take out a new silver quarter, if you have one left, and count the thirteens, even on its obverse face. Mannasseh was the thirteenth tribe in Israel and we are the people."

**MANCHURIA A VAST LAND.**

Contains Twenty Millions of People and is Said to Be a Garden Spot.

The most populous province of Manchuria is that of Laotung, which is penetrated by the branch railway from Harbin to Port Arthur. For a distance of 400 miles, extending from the Sungari river to New-Chwang, the railroad passes through a level, well watered region, densely crowded with population and under the highest state of cultivation.

The total population of Manchuria is variously estimated from 10,000,000 to 25,000,000, but there seems little doubt that Laotung also has a population of as much as 12,000,000, and that the total cannot be much less than 20,000,000. These, however, are largely Chinese.

The Manchus are a fading race, their success in arms having, as is often the case, led to their ultimate decay, for ever since the establishment of the Manchu dynasty at Peking, in 1644, they have been drawn in large numbers to Peking and to the garrisons stationed in all the principal Chinese towns. Here, living a comparatively idle life and depending largely upon pensions from the general government for their support, they have become enervated, while the quality of those left behind in Manchuria has depreciated in character. The Chinese, on the other hand, have gradually invaded Manchuria till they carry on nearly all of its business and swarm in all the centers of population. Gradually they are bringing under cultivation the vast areas of fertile land which under the Manchus had been devoted to pasture or left to run to waste.

**WHERE GOLD IS STORED.**

Of the Nation's \$577,000,000, Only \$7,065,202 is Kept in Vaults at Washington.

Of the \$577,000,000 gold held by the government, only \$7,655,292 is actually stored in the vaults of the treasury at Washington. The subtreasury at New York contains \$187,523,597 of the yellow metal and the assay office in that city \$28,923,402, while the mints at San Francisco and Philadelphia are caring for \$147,325,363 and \$94,305,291, respectively. The subtreasury at Philadelphia has \$9,035,557 and the subtreasury at San Francisco \$27,751,441.

The subtreasury at Chicago is accountable for \$23,868,124; at Boston, \$19,035,557; at St. Louis, \$10,372,444, and at New Orleans, \$5,860,116, and the mint at the city last named holds \$1,055,865. The assistant treasurers at Baltimore and Cincinnati have in their vaults \$6,300,057 and \$4,946,290, respectively, and the assay office at Seattle is charged with \$1,723,708, largely gold bullion received from the Nome and Klondike fields.

The remainder of the fund is in the mints at Carson City and Denver and the assay offices at Boise, Charlotte, Helena, St. Louis and Deadwood, the amounts ranging from \$660,237 at Denver and \$1,448 at St. Louis.

**WAR BLOCKS CIVILIZATION.**

Belligerent Spirit Declared by Quakers to Destroy the Growth of Peaceful Arts.

At the great "peace meeting" just held at Asbury Park, N. J., in connection with the Quaker conference, nearly 2,000 Quakers were in attendance. A paper was read by Henry M. Haviland, of Brooklyn, declared:

"We can't be careless with dynamite. If we want to live a quiet life. Nations having irreconcilable lines of progress have seemed to be able to ascertain that which is most fit to survive only by the arbitrament of the sword, but who can say how many peaceful arts have been destroyed, how much the progress of the conquered race has been retarded, how much the spirit of intolerance, arrogance, vainglory and hypercritical cast has not been fostered in the victorious nation and has interrupted her development?"

"Civilization is not extended so much by stretching the boundary line as by the growth of peaceful arts; it is suspended during national conflicts."

**Takes Soap; Other Spits.**

Mrs. M.—and Mr. O.—were two nervous sufferers, one of whom hypnotized the other. When Mrs. M.—had been put into a hypnotic sleep Prof. Binet-Sargh, of the Paris school of psychology, placed on the tongue of Mr. O.—a quantity of soap. Instantly Mrs. M.—at the other end of the room went through an expressive pantomime, spitting and gesticulating and displaying all the symptoms of disgust felt by the other. It was impossible for Mrs. M.—to see what was being done, as her eyes were bandaged and every precaution had been taken against trickery.

**Evolution in the Country.**

It is reported that the piano agents are selling large numbers of these instruments to the farmers. Alas! exclaims the Chicago Record-Herald. Has the cabinet organ gone the way of all things earthly?

**Happiest Time of Life.**

An eastern paper is trying to find out what is the happiest time of life. How about the time, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, when the children have been put to bed for the night?

**The Quiet Rich.**

There are more than 4,000 millionaires in this country, but, says the Chicago Record-Herald, only a few of them succeed in getting their names in the papers with any degree of regularity.

**PROVES A FAILURE.**

Naval Officer Says Wireless Telegraphy Is Unreliable.

In the Face of This Statement Comes the Latest Claim of Marconi That He Has Succeeded in Sending Message 1,500 Miles.

"No reliable system of wireless telegraphy has yet been developed." This statement was made by Rear Admiral Royal T. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, who has special charge of all matters connected with communications in the navy. Upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral Bradford, tests of various systems, which are declared to have worked satisfactorily, have been in progress between the Washington navy yard and the naval academy. The admiral declined to make public any of the results of the tests, but there is reason for believing that they have not shown the desirability of the immediate equipment of the service with wireless telegraphy system.

The recent maneuvers demonstrated the need of wireless telegraphy provided a reliable system could be obtained, but it has not been produced, according to Rear Admiral Bradford, and the navy will probably have to wait until something more satisfactory is found. The tests will not, however, cease. The department wants to find out just what each system is worth.

And right alongside of this discouraging statement of the naval officer comes the declaration of another triumph in wireless telegraphy achieved by Marconi, according to a cablegram received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company, of New York city.

Heretofore the inventor's success has been in the transmission of signals and messages over the sea, and signals partially over the sea and partially over land. These performances have been eclipsed by the receipt at Spezia, on the Mediterranean, of perfect Marconiograms or messages from Poldhu, in Cornwall, England.

From the Cornwall station to Spezia, which lies between Genoa and Naples, the distance is about 1,100 miles. Previous to last week, though signals had been flashed a long distance overland, complete messages had not been transmitted more than 40 miles.

How complete is his new triumph is shown by the message of Marconi to his London office filed at Spezia, in which he said:

"Perfect messages received inside Gibraltar harbor and throughout entire course of Mediterranean tour, direct from Poldhu, across France, Spain and Alps. All telegrams from king of Italy and minister received correctly on tape off Spezia."

Marconi, who is at Rome, declares in an interview that he has completely solved the problem of sending wireless messages over a distance of more than 1,500 miles, and that he is confident that communication between Europe and America will be established in the immediate future.

**TO STUDY ARAPAHOS.**

James Mooney, of Bureau of American Ethnology, to Perform Mission for Chicago Museum.

James Mooney, of the bureau of American ethnology, has just arrived in Washington after a few years' study of the Kiowa Indians and their methods of recording heraldry in their shields and tepee decorations. Mr. Mooney will make a similar study of the Arapahoe Indians for the Field Columbian museum at Chicago. Dr. G. A. Dorsey, curator of the Field museum, accompanied Mr. Moody to the reservation of the Arapahoe Indians and witnessed their sun dance. His interest became so great in Mr. Mooney's work that he gave him a commission for the Chicago museum.

Mr. Mooney had copies made from the original tepees of the Kiowas by native Indian artists, showing the wonderful art of tracing heraldry through their shield and tent decorations. From these paintings on buckskin a group of models will be made for the national museum. There will be a hundred tepees in the collection, all surrounding a medicine lodge, and following the arrangement for the sun dance.

In the collection for the Field Columbian museum there probably will be 150 models, the same ideas being followed out as for the national museum. Mr. Mooney's illustrated report on the Kiowa Indian medicine lodges will be issued from the government printing office within the next few weeks.

**Smithsonian Gets Fine Gift.**

The Smithsonian institution has received from S. S. Howland, a wealthy former resident of Washington, a valuable collection of articles pertaining to Burmese royalty and religion which were collected by the donor during his travels. The articles comprise a number of household and personal effects of the Burmese king. A valuable manuscript of the pentateuch, dating back to the eleventh century, is a feature of the collection. Among the other articles is a howdah of the sacred white elephant of Burmah, and two carved figures, representing Chinese gods of war and peace.

**Canned Lobster Wanted.**

American canned lobster is wanted everywhere in Germany, but there seems to be no efficient connection between dealers and American producers.

**Stockmen Oppose Beef Trust.**

There is one feature of the address of President Springer delivered before the National Live Stock association in which the general public is particularly interested. This is the declaration of hostility on the part of the stockmen to the proposed merger of the packing interest. President Springer was very direct and decided in his reference to this as to which it is to be presumed he is well informed. He characterized the proposed merger as the most unholy combination ever attempted and declared that if consummated the stockmen will refuse to sell to any packing-house combine.

If this reflects the sentiment of the members generally of the National Live Stock association and they are firmly determined to adhere to it, there is no doubt that they can work very effectively against a combine of packers. According to the president of the association they are able to command sufficient capital to establish a formidable competition to the packers. "If forced to do so," he said, "you can build packing plants of your own, kill your own stock, market the product and undersell any packing house trust." Possibly the warning implied in this may have a good effect and certainly the consumers of meat would welcome a movement on the part of the stockmen which would

result in reducing prices. But there are obvious difficulties in the way that could not be readily overcome, the chief of which, of course, is that of organizing the stockmen as competitors of the packers. However, the position of the members of the National Live Stock association, in this particular, is to be heartily approved as being distinctly in the public interest, and it ought to have a good effect.



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