

Timber Men Wanted Reduction.

The board of equalization, which was in session last week, made very few changes in the assessment as made by Assessor A. M. Hare, and had it not been for the timber syndicates the board would have had a "walk over."

That your Petitioner is a limited partnership association, formed and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, and is the owner of the real property situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, as shown by the list hereto attached, marked Exhibit 'A,' and made a part of this petition.

That the County Assessor of Tillamook County, Oregon, has assessed said lands upon the assessment roll of said county for the year 1903 at the uniform rate of \$4 per acre, or \$640 per claim of 160 acres.

That said assessment is not just, or equal, or uniform as required by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Oregon, for the following reasons:

Said lands are not of equal and uniform value, but owing to the diversities existing in their location and character, they are of different values; that said lands are wild lands, unimproved and uncultivated, mostly mountainous, and valuable only for the timber thereon standing and growing; that in the preparation of said assessment roll, the said assessor has not placed a valuation upon any agricultural land in said county in excess of one third of its true cash value or market value, or the value for which it would sell at voluntary sale in the ordinary course of business; that said valuation of \$4 per acre upon Petitioner's said lands is greatly in excess of one-third of the true cash value thereof; that said valuation of \$4 per acre upon Petitioner's said lands is greatly in excess of the valuation placed upon said lands upon the assessment roll of said county for the year 1902; that said assessor has intentionally and expressly increased the valuation upon said lands, and at the same time he has lowered and reduced the valuation upon all other classes of property in said county, as compared with the assessment roll of said county for the year 1902; that said assessor has so increased his alleged valuation of Petitioner's lands, and has decreased and lowered his alleged valuation of agricultural lands, and of all other property in his said county, aside from timber lands, as compared with said assessment roll for the year 1902, purposely and intentionally, and has thus unjustly and unequally and injuriously assessed and valued Petitioner's said lands; that the total gross value of taxable property in said county for the year 1902, as shown by the assessment roll of said county was \$2,524,819, while the total gross value of taxable property of said county as shown by the said assessment roll for the year 1903, is \$2,192,437, or a decrease for the year 1903, as compared with the year 1902, of \$332,382, and this decrease is due to the fact that said assessor has purposely and intentionally lowered the valuation of every species of property in said county for the year 1903, except timber lands, in cluding the said lands of your Petitioner, and as to the said lands of your Petitioner, and other lands of like character, said assessor has increased his valuation thereof, as compared with the said assessment roll for the year 1902, more than 6 per cent; that reference is hereby made to said assessment rolls for the years 1902 and 1903, for the purpose of comparison of the different valuations as shown thereon of the different classes of property in said county.

That on said assessment roll for the year 1903, said assessor has not valued any species of land except lands of the character of the aforesaid lands of your Petitioner, or any other kind or character of property whatever at so great a proportion of its true cash value as the said lands of your Petitioner, and because of said erroneous plan or system of assessment which said assessor has arbitrarily and unjustly adopted, your Petitioner will be wronged by said assessment unless your Honorable Body shall reduce the same so that it shall be equal and uniform as compared with other classes of property upon said assessment roll.

Wherefore, your Petitioner prays that your Honorable Body set a time when your Petitioner may produce evidence in support of the allegations of this petition, and that your Honorable Body make a just reduction in the said assessment upon Petitioner's said lands.

Hogs for Sale. For sale, 12 head of hogs, weighing 100 to 150 pounds. All in good condition and will be sold cheap. Apply to W. D. Gladwell, Beaver, Or.

The best cup of Coffee in town. Lunch at any time, at Ogler's bakery.

General News.

According to Signor Marconi, the system of sending wireless messages to any necessary distance under any conditions has been perfected and within three months his company will accept commercial messages for the transmission to Europe. Of most importance is his positive statement that one of the new inventions he brings with him will make it impossible for a rival to interfere with the sending or receiving of messages.

The Turkish government, according to information received from the Foreign Office by the Associated Press, has notified the powers that the Porte cannot guarantee the safety of the legations at Constantinople. This extraordinary statement was communicated, without explanation or without qualifying details, in response to an inquiry as to whether German marines were among those United States Consul Leishman reported as having landed at Constantinople.

The administrator of British New Guinea reports the discovery of an extraordinary tribe of marshland dwellers in the Island of Papua. Owing to the swampy ground and tangled undergrowth, walking and canoeing are almost impossible. The native dwellings are built in trees and as a result of the conditions existing the natives are gradually losing the use of their lower limbs and are unable to walk on hard ground without their feet bleeding. Their bodies have developed enormously while their legs and thighs have become atrophied. In figure and carriage they are ape-like.

There is nothing that improves a boy's character so much as putting him on his honor—trusting to his honor. I have little hope for the boy who is dead to the feeling of honor. The boy who needs to be continually looked after is on the road to ruin. If treating your boy as a gentleman does not make him a gentleman nothing else will. Let your boy wait upon himself as much as possible. The more he has to depend on himself, the more manly a little fellow he will show himself. Self-dependence will call out his energies, bring exercise and good health. The wisest charity is to help a boy to help himself.—The American Boy.

The Tongue Point Lumber Company's new mill on the Columbia River cut its first lumber Saturday afternoon and will now be operated continuously, although it will be several weeks before the plant will be running to its full capacity. The mill, which was built by George W. Hume, of San Francisco, and will be managed by his son, W. R. Hume, is the finest equipped plant of the kind on the Coast and equal in size to any in the state. When in full operation it will have a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber per day. No pains or expense were spared in building the mill and its cost complete will exceed \$250,000. The plant occupies about 21 acres of ground and is conveniently situated for handling rail or cargo business.

England is talking about taking measures to restrict immigration. With an inflow which is reasonably certain to pass the 1,000,000 mark in the present calendar year, the United States, it would seem, would get a far larger number of incompetents and undesirable than England or any other country, yet no steps are being taken here to cut down the incoming wave. The chances are that only a very small number of objectionable persons get into the United States, even in the present big flood of newcomers. Possibly, however, it may be well for Congress to look into the matter of immigration next winter to see if abuses are being committed on the country's hospitality. So far as is visible to the naked eye, the country is not suffering from the present influx of new people.

A London music hall artist named Alard, well known in the profession for long distance feats of pedestrianism, started from Kennington on November 8, 1900, to walk to Portsmouth, carrying in each hand an ordinary walnut, instead of a running cork. He got nearly as far as Godalming and abandoned the journey, not because he was "used up" in the ordinary sense of the word, but because he could no longer hold the walnut in each hand. By keeping his fingers clenched tightly round the walnuts for so long they became numb and useless, and his arms were in an almost similar condition. He says that had he been allowed even to "change hands" with the walnuts the result might have been different, but this was contrary to the conditions of the race.

According to well-matured plans, not only of the great railroad corporations of the country, but of the larger investors of capital in building operations, there is likely to be a general cessation of building operations during 1904, which will make that year memorable to the trades interested. The statement of one of the largest contracting concerns in the country connected with railroad construction work in the basis for the assertion that at least \$180,000,000 worth of building operation proposed for 1904 have actually been called for, and plans have been recalled from architects and engineers. It is also said by the same authority, so far as known, there will be nothing in the shape of new work undertaken during the coming year, and when the present contracts are completed a period of waiting will ensue. It will be a waiting for the general labor situation to settle down, and the end of the factional wars and strikes that have almost destroyed confidence in building.

The Washington correspondent of the Oregonian says: When one-fourth of the area of the State of Oregon, including some of its most valuable lands, has been withdrawn from all form of settlement and entry, with the intention of ultimately making these withdrawals permanent, it is time for the people of that great commonwealth to pause and consider the situation which confronts them. Such a time is the present. Such an issue has been raised. Its settlement is the question of but a few years. Are the people of Oregon to be heard in their own behalf? Are their wishes to be respected, or are the fancies of theorists to be carried out regardless of the demand of an educated and enlightened public? Are the people of the state to have a voice in the disposal of its vast public domain, or are their demands to be set aside, their protests unheeded their requests totally ignored? These questions must soon be answered. The crisis is fast approaching. The result is purely problematical.

Less Cheese Exported.

Some of our contemporaries are lamenting the fact that the exports of cheese have greatly fallen off in the last few years. We see our reason to lament this fact. The production has not increased in that time, while our population has greatly increased and consumes that portion of cheese that was formerly exported. In the palmy days, when the volume of cheese exports was at its height, there was a practice among the creameries that were then running of taking off most of the cream from the milk and using the partially skimmed milk for the manufacture of cheese, and much of this was sent abroad and gave poor satisfaction and destroyed the reputation of American cheese. The price of this white oak article (as it was called) got so low in the European markets that it hardly paid the freight, and then the cheese makers began to put in the curd cottonseed oil, making what was called filled cheese. This article had a comparatively short run, as congress passed a law taxing it until its manufacture was no longer profitable. This style of cheese was made in the days of gravity setting milk, before the centrifugal process of separating was introduced. We would not have it understood that there was no full cream cheese made in those days, for perhaps there was more of the full milk made than the skim, but all the American cheese came under the ban because of the skim cheese that was exported.

With the falling off of the demand came a shutting down of the combined factories where both cheese and butter were made. As before stated, creameries came to use separators and the milk was left sweet and fit to feed calves and pigs, and much of the skim milk that had formerly been made into skim cheese was fed to young stock and only the butter sold, and skim cheese became a thing of the past.

The time is now close at hand when America will use all the cream cheese that is made within its borders, and even now the exports and imports nearly balance. When cheese is made from milk there is very little left that is of value for feed or for any other purpose, under ordinary conditions. In the whey that is left, if it is not allowed to sour in the process of manufacture, there can be regained from three to four pounds of milk sugar to each 100 pounds of milk, but the demand is so limited that there is but a fraction of the whey in the country used for this purpose. Whey may be used for pig feed, but if it is fed sour (and some contend that this is the only safe way to feed it) there is but a very small amount of nourishment in it, probably in the average whey not over 1 per cent.

The demand for full milk cheese is increasing faster than our population, and if our dairymen can sell all the cheese they can make at home we see no occasion to seek a foreign market.

Cheese making has not proved a success in all parts of the country, especially in the newer portions. The skimming station has proved cheaper and more practical for the reason that it takes but a small capital to start a skimming station, and it can be run by a man of less experience than can a factory for the manufacture of cheese.

Secretary Wilson has asked the Department of Commerce and Labor to ascertain through the Consular service suitable markets for macaroni wheat, a hard grain common in some European countries and crops of which are increasing rapidly in the United States. Secretary Wilson says the macaroni wheat yield in this country this year, according to the most commonly accepted estimate, is 10,000,000 bushels, against 2,000,000 bushels a year ago, and predicts that next year's crop will be 25,000,000 bushels.

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.

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