

Prize Shooting Contest for Water-fowl.

Prize, a handsome knit Jersey shoot, ing jacket, and an additional cash prize of 50c. for 100 points; 75c. for 150 and \$1 for 200 points registered by one hunter for a day's hunt. The contest commences January 15th and continues until March 1st. The one having most points March 1st will be awarded the shooting jacket. Customers must register before they go and immediately on return. Parties trading or clubbing game will not be counted. For my customers only. Point: Geese, 50; snipe, 15; duck, 10; saw bills, 20; jack snipe, 3; king fisher, 5. Sea gulls a loss of 500 points. Mud hens, coots, surf ducks, etc., nothing.

See Ralph Ackley, the man that prepares you for a good time while in Tillamook, three doors south of the P.O.

Vote of Condolence.

Hall of Alder Camp, No. 219, W.O.W., Tillamook, Oregon, Jan. 12, 1904. To the Officers and Neighbors, Alder Camp, No. 219, W.O.W.

Your Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions of regret this Camp on the death of our late neighbor, Jesse Kays respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, the Almighty, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call hence into the great forest beyond the soul of our deceased neighbor; and

Whereas, Our neighbor was an earnest faithful Woodman who endeavored to cherish the sentiment peculiar to Woodcraft; now therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of neighbor Jesse Kays, this Camp loses a worthy and respected member, his family an honored and affectionate husband and father, and the community a worthy citizen; be it further

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Camp be, and the same is hereby tendered to the family of our deceased neighbor, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Camp, a copy furnished the family of our deceased neighbor, under the seal of the Camp, a copy be furnished the Pacific Woodman and the local press for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the Charter of this Camp be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

OTTO HEINS, W. O. CHASE, CARL HABERLACH, Committee.

NEHALEM.

Fred Zaddach and wife are visiting friends and relatives at Astoria and Westport this week. Miss Amie Dean, sister to Mrs. Zaddach, is quite sick at the hospital in Astoria, but is getting better.

D. C. Pregow, Wm. Reddaway and Henry Tahl went out over the trail to Seaside Tuesday.

Albert Crawford is finishing his new house in upper town.

G. M. Cobb is logging on Wm. Schollmeyer's place, he will raft the logs down the creek.

W. S. Linkhart is visiting in Roseland, Wash.

Johnnie Snyder is home from Alaska. Born, to the wife of Louis Ludtke, January 10th, a nine pound boy.

Kline's have rented their hotel to W. D. Steel and wife, and moved on to their ranch near town.

A new religious sect known as the "Christian Israelites," has appeared in Boston, with members scattered through Charlestown, Somerville, Medford and Roslynale. Part of the creed for the men is allowing whiskers to grow as long as possible and the hair to such length that it has to be coiled up like a woman's. They predict the millennium in 1916.

There is a row on in Ohio that is very interesting. Hanna wants Hanna men as delegates and no instructions; Foraker wants Roosevelt men, and instructed for the President. These two men have locked horns, and the contest promises to be very bitter. Roosevelt's friends, in view of the talk of naming Hanna or some other man, do not want to take any chances in the selection of delegates, but want men who can be relied upon to vote for the President in the convention.

The United States government has issued a warning to Colombia which that country's authorities, if they are wise, will intelligently heed. Secretary Root has pointed out that, despite the assertions of yellow journals and politicians, no state of war exists between the United States and Colombia; that no inauguration of hostilities is in sight on our side; that no preparations for war are being made by us, and that neither President Roosevelt nor Secretary Hay looks for war. Secretary Root also says that the President and secretary of state have offered the good offices of this country toward the settlement of the disputes between Colombia and the republic of Panama. The secretary adds, however, that the United States, even if Colombia should declare war, would be in no haste to accept the challenge, but he tells the Bogota officials that if they are wise they will not, "by any act of rashness and violence," put it "out of our power to help them."

It is easy to comprehend Prof. Langley's meaning when he says that the flying-machine business is picking up.

Death Reunites Them.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 18.—With their heart filled with sorrow over her tragic death, the divorced parents of Louise Harris, a victim of the Clallam wreck, are apparently becoming reconciled, and their many friends in Spokane predict that the resumption of their old relations as husband and wife is not far distant.

Several years ago, William Harris and his wife, Carrie, agreed they could no longer live together. They were wealthy and a division of property was made, the wife taking most of the real estate and the husband retaining mining stock of much value. Mrs. Harris has since built the Victoria Hotel, a handsome hostelry in Spokane, and has lived here, while Mr. Harris has spent his time in various cities of the Northwest. Louise, their only daughter, lived with her mother when in Spokane. Two years ago Harris sought to have the old divorce case reopened, alleging that he did not get a fair division of property. A bitter legal fight followed and his wife won.

When Louise was drowned in the Clallam lifeboat, both parents went to the Sound to accompany the remains to Spokane for interment. Husband and wife did not speak to each other, and friends had to make mutual arrangements. But since the funeral Mr. Harris and his former wife have frequently dined together and are so often seen in each other's company that a complete reconciliation is looked for.

Time Too Short.

SALEM, Jan. 18.—All attempts to submit constitutional amendments at the next election, by means of the initiative, will probably have to be abandoned, because the time is too short to secure signatures to petitions, and also for the reason that the question has been raised as to the power of the people to propose amendments at this time.

One amendment is already pending, and there are many who believe that other amendments cannot be proposed until that one has been disposed of. The direct primary law and the woman's suffrage amendments are spoken of under the initiative this year, but it is doubtful whether the required number of signatures, 7018, can be secured in the 11 days that remain before petitions must be filed, even if it is possible legally to submit the amendments.

The constitution provides that while one amendment is awaiting the action of the Legislative Assembly or of the people no additional amendments shall be proposed. This is the limitation contained in article 17 of the constitution, prescribing the manner in which amendments may be proposed by the Legislature. The initiative and referendum clause, prescribing the manner in which the people may propose amendments, does not say whether this limitation shall apply to amendments proposed by initiative. The Supreme Court held, in construing the constitution in the referendum case, that the provisions of the constitution are mandatory and must be strictly observed. It was decided that when an amendment is pending no other can be proposed, but it was not said whether this applies to amendments proposed by initiative.

The Legislature of 1903 proposed an amendment repealing the anti negro clause of the constitution. That amendment is now awaiting the action of the Legislature of 1905, and until that Legislature has rejected it, or has adopted it and the people voted upon it, no other amendments can be proposed by the legislative body. Whether the people can propose an amendment in the meantime is not certain, but there are many who believe they cannot. In deciding the referendum case, the Supreme Court held that the reason for the limitation is that the people should not be called upon to vote upon constitutional amendments except after long intervals. Upon the same reason it is argued that the limitation applies to all amendments, however proposed.

Colombia, whose present government is the concentrated essence of past revolutions, undertook to stop an isthmian canal. Forty-six years ago a Democratic cabinet officer said that no Central or South American country would be permitted "to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act on the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them." There is a long interval between Secretary Cass and some of the Democrats of to-day.

When William Homer Leavitt was lying in Newport, struggling for prominence as a portrait painter, he won the heart of Wilhelmina Cook, one of the humble villagers of that abode of the wealthy. She was willing to share his poverty and to work herself in order to keep up a modest home. But when Mr. Leavitt got a commission to go to Lincoln, Neb., and paint the portrait of William J. Bryan, his ambition soared above his humble sweetheart and he prolonged his task while he was making love to and winning the heart of Ruth, the daughter of the wealthy editor of the Commoner.

This is how the St. Louis Globe Democrat looks upon the land frauds. "Those Pacific coast conspirators were not satisfied to steal the government timber—they went back and took the land."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The maple sugar season lasts only five or six weeks, but it yields American farmers over a million dollars a year.

Paper coal is a form of lignite found near Bonn, in Germany. It splits naturally in films as thin as paper.

Seventy-eight profit sharing enterprises, affecting 53,526 workpeople, were in operation in Great Britain last year.

The sanitation of the city of Ahmedabad, India, is so bad that the mortality is 70 per 1,000, with no epidemic to account for it.

A white badger, which is almost as great a rarity as a white blackbird, was killed recently by the Axe Vale (England) badger hounds.

Signor Schiaparelli the Milan astronomer, has been elected an associate of the French academy of science in the room of the late Baron Nordenskiold.

A Roman bowl of Samian make, said to be 2,000 years old, has been brought up from the sea bottom off Beachy Head by a Brightlingsea oyster dredger.

Maiden Bower, a pre-Roman earthwork, near Dunstable, England, is in danger of being destroyed by the extension of a chalk quarry, which has already been worked to within a few yards of the ancient rampart.

The Pasteur institute for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals in Calcutta is rapidly gaining in popularity among the natives. In the eight months ended May 31 last, 352 persons were treated, and the mortality was only eight per cent.

BOER TONGUE TROUBLES.

Language Difficulties That Besset the People Who Start Up New Colonies.

There is no question in South Africa of suppression of the language of the people. The language of the Boer people of South Africa is a patois called Taal, based on the seventeenth century Holland Dutch, with a mixture of many strange words, Kafir and English, and with the omission of most grammatical inflections. In that happy tongue you are permitted to say "I is." It is needless to say there is no literature in this patois, as there is in Holland Dutch of this century. The official recognition of Holland Dutch dates from 1882 in the Cape Colony, and is a result of a political propaganda of the Afrikaner Bund, says the Pall Mall Gazette. It was openly announced and hailed as the "thin end of the wedge" to prevent the fusion of the Boer and British strains of the European people, and to drive the British into the sea.

The veld Boer does not understand Holland Dutch; he dislikes the Holland outlander only a degree less than the British outlander, or than the French, Italian, German or any other outlander. He only hears the Holland tongue, or, rather, the seventeenth-century predecessor of it, in the text from the seventeenth-century Dutch Bible read out in the churches on Sundays by the predikant, or in the hymns chanted by his fathers of the low lands, who worshiped Alva, prosecutor of the saints of the Lord.

A very minute proportion of the Boers have any business to transact in the law courts or public offices, unless such are fully acquainted with English. For a generation before Majuba hill the Boers, desiring to give their children a fair start in their business dealings with the business people of the towns, had their children taught English. The English governess was an institution among Boers of any position. At the present moment there are none of the Boer leaders who cannot speak English; there are many, of course, who will not. After so many years of active political propaganda of the Holland Dutch language, in the year before the war in Pretoria there were only five per cent. of the cases in the law courts between non-English-speaking people. All business transactions were conducted in English; sales and mortgages of farms, sales of mining options, dealings in stocks and shares, purchases in shops of imported goods, sales in the market squares of agricultural produce. Every Boer professional man, every Boer politician, had, as a necessity of life, to be acquainted with English.

Prize for Ugliest Girl.

From Germany comes a story of novelty and charity. In the town of Hasehmann prizes are offered yearly for men who will marry the ugliest or most crippled woman and also women over 40 who have been jilted as least twice. The money for the prizes was left by a rich financier, who provided that out of the funds an income of not less than \$80 should go to the ugliest girl and \$60 to a cripple.—London News.

Betting for Charity's Sake.

Betting on the results of the recent municipal elections at Rome was permitted by the government. The profits were devoted to charitable purposes.—N. Y. Sun.

The Real Reason.

Blanche—Did you part owing to a misunderstanding? Rose—Toodness me, no! We understood each other too well.—London Tit-Bits.

BEHIND AN ARMY REGISTER.

War Department Finds Difficulty in Determining the Position of Numerous New Officers.

The war department is six months behind in its annual publication known as the Army Register. This is due to the confusion which has arisen in the preparation of the lineal and relative lists of army officers and the difficulty in determining the position of the numerous appointees to the army during the last six months. It was expected that Secretary Root would give his approval to the lists this week, but at the last moment it was discovered that signal corps officers were protesting against the construction of a law which placed them at the foot of the relative list, regardless of the fact that most of them were entitled to positions much higher in the list by reason of prior service in the volunteers.

This question does not affect the promotion of the officers of the signal corps, but it has an importance in giving them precedence over lieutenants of the artillery, cavalry and infantry, and govern their seniority on courts of inquiry and courts-martial.

More important still, however, is the question of quarters. The highest ranking officer at a post has the selection of the place where he lives and the choosing of a habitation is governed by the position of an officer on the relative list. For this reason the signal corps men are anxious that they shall not be slighted, and through Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, they have sent an appeal to Secretary Root that their prior service shall not be entirely ignored.

The protest has served to delay approval of the completed lists and to postpone further publication of the annual register.

SHORTER MISSISSIPPI ROUTE.

A Canal to Avoid the Rapids Near Rock Island is Projected and Declared Feasible.

A canal is being projected by well-known men of Whiteside county, Ill., to run along the Illinois banks of the Mississippi river from Fulton to the three cities of Moline, Rock Island and Davenport to avoid the dangerous rapids in the Mississippi above Rock Island and also to shorten the distance by water from Clinton to Davenport, Ia., by about 70 miles.

The canal as projected would leave the Mississippi at Fulton, run east 17 miles to Rock river, near Lyndon, and then south to the Hennepin canal, which was constructed three years ago and enters the Mississippi near Milan. The new waterway would virtually be a changing of the course of the Mississippi, making it flow more nearly straight south, shortening distances at least 100 miles between large cities on the river and avoiding the dangers to navigators at Rock Island, where the United States has spent thousands of dollars.

Engineers who have examined and surveyed the route declare it feasible and say that when completed the canal will be one of the great inland waterways of the middle west and mark an epoch in the revival of traffic from St. Paul to Peoria and points on the Illinois river by making them accessible through the Hennepin canal.

ITALY SEEKS OUR COAL.

United States Consul at Turin in America Negotiating for Delivery of 4,000,000 Tons.

Italy may be the next European country to try American coal as a substitute for the English product. Signor Hugo Pizzotti, United States consul at Turin, Italy, who is now in this country, is said to be negotiating for the delivery of 4,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, for export to Italy. It probably will come from Alabama, although the Cape Breton coal also has been considered by him.

Prominent coal dealers in New York city say they fail to see any margin of profit in such a transaction. They claim that so long as our present prosperity continues the demand for coal in this country will equal the supply, thus keeping the price of coal up to a point where it would not be possible to compete with British coal even with the export tariff added on.

It was stated recently that the Italian government had entered negotiations for the purchase of a large tract of bituminous coal land in West Virginia. The report never has been confirmed officially, however.

MARCONI'S MACHINES.

Giant Transformers and Dynamos Completed at Montreal for Sending of Wireless Messages.

One of the most interesting electrical tests ever made in Canada was performed at the workshops of Thompson & Co., Montreal, which firm has built the dynamos and the two big transformers for the Marconi station. These are the highest voltage transformers ever constructed in this country. Aside from a few long-distance electrical systems in the western portion of the United States no occasion for the use of such powerful machines has arisen anywhere.

The test was a weird performance. The transformer, which contains over 20 miles of wire, was built to have approximately a capacity for increasing the voltage of an electric current having a voltage of 2,000 and amperage of 20 to a current with a voltage of 40,000 with an amperage of one. When the connection was made the transformer was tested to 96,000 volts, more than double its specified capacity.



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P. F. BROWNE, Agent.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, Department No. 1, State of Oregon, Plaintiff,

vs. Frank Severance, administrator of the Estate of Herman Brown, deceased, Defendant.

This cause coming on to be heard upon the application of J. N. Hart, District Attorney, for an order requiring all persons interested in the estate mentioned in the information herein, to appear and show cause, if any they have, within a time to be fixed by the Court, why the title to the land described in the information should not vest in the State of Oregon, and it appearing to the Court that upon the filing of the information herein, a summons was duly issued to Frank Severance Administrator of the estate of Herman Brown, deceased, the defendant above named, and the person in possession, requiring him to appear and answer the information herein within the time allowed by law in civil actions; that the said summons has been duly served upon said defendant in person within Tillamook County, Oregon more than ten days prior hereto; and it further appearing to the Court that this action was prosecuted by J. N. Hart, District Attorney of the Third Judicial District of the State of Oregon, by the leave and under the direction of the Governor of said State; that E. L. Eddy has been employed by said Governor as additional counsel in this cause; that on or about the 12th day of September 1899, one Herman Brown died intestate in Tillamook County, Oregon, and the said decedent was, at the time of his death, an inhabitant of said county, and the owner of the following described real property situated therein, to wit:

The North Half (1/2) of the South Half (1/2) of Section Two (2), in Township One (1) South of Range Seven (7) West of the Willamette Meridian; that the said Herman Brown was the person last seized of said real property, and he died without heirs, leaving said real property escheated and vested in the State of Oregon, subject only to the lawful claims of creditors; that Frank Severance, the above named defendant, is the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the estate of said Herman Brown, deceased, and as such administrator, said Severance is in possession of said described real property claiming such possession for the purpose of subjecting the same to the payment of certain claims of creditors against the estate of said Herman Brown, deceased.

It is therefore ORDERED: That all persons interested in the said estate of Herman Brown, deceased, be, and they are hereby, required to appear before this Court, and show cause, if any they have, within sixty days from the date hereof, why the title to the real property described in the information herein, and being the estate of Herman Brown, deceased, late of Tillamook County, Oregon, should not vest in the State of Oregon; that this order be published for at least six successive weeks from the date hereof in the Tillamook Headlight, a newspaper published in Tillamook County, Oregon.

Done in open Court, this 9th day of November, A.D., 1903.

GEO. H. BURNETT, Judge.

STATE OF OREGON, S.S. County of Tillamook, I, HOMER MASON, County Clerk and Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of order has been by me compared with the original, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of such original order as the same appears of record at my office and in my custody.

In Testimony Whereof, have hereunto set by hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 13th day of November, 1903.

HOMER MASON, Clerk.

FOR SALE Dairy Farm of 120 Acres on the Miami,

In Tillamook County, Oregon. Five miles from tidewater. Good road. Price \$1,750, on easy terms. For further information see County Commissioner L. Parrish, Hobsonville, Oregon, or write to Amon Rose, Templeton, Cal.

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FOR ABSTRACTS OF TITLE, GO TO TILLAMOOK ABSTRACT AND TRUST CO. THOS. COATES, Pres. B. L. EDDY, Sec.

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