

TIMBER MEN IN TOWN.

Stinchfield Company Limited Enters a Protest Against the \$800 Assessment on Timber Claims.

Mr. W. W. Curtiss, representing the Whitney Co., Ltd.; Mr. P. T. Brumby, representing Blodgett & Co.; Messrs. R. E. Hammond and G. B. McLeod, representing the Astoria Co.; and Mr. Wells Gilbert and wife, of Goldendale, Wash., came in on Friday to look over the assessment of the timber lands and to meet with the Board of Equalization.

They did not appear at all pleased on account of Assessor Hare raising the assessment on timber claims to \$800, but owing to the tillable land being assessed higher, only one company, that of the Whitney Company Limited, entered a protest, but the board did not lower the assessment on timber claims. The protest is as follows:

To the Honorable County Board of Equalization of Tillamook County, Oregon: Comes now your petitioner, The Whitney Company Limited, a partnership association existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, and respectfully protests against the valuation placed by the Assessor of Tillamook County, Oregon, upon the hereinafter described lands which are owned by your petitioner in said county; for the reason that said valuation is excessive, unjust, unequal and unlawful; that said assessor in assessing real property of said county, has expressly and avowedly adopted the rule of assessing all of said real property at one-third of its reputed market value, which rate of valuation said Assessor has expressly and avowedly adopted as "true cash value," at which property is required by statute to be assessed; that in assessing the hereinafter described lands of your petitioner for said year, said Assessor has wrongfully valued each one hundred and sixty tract at the sum of eight hundred dollars, or five dollars per acre; that said lands are valuable only for the timber standing thereon and are situated in localities remote from settlement and improvements, the soil thereof being unsuited to cultivation and being also situated remote from transportation lines, public roads, mills and other advantages; that the sum of one thousand dollars per tract of one hundred and sixty acres is the full market value of said lands at this time; that within the past year bona fide sales in the ordinary course of business have been made on a portion of said lands at the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars per tract of one hundred and sixty acres; that the value of said lands have not increased since such sales were made; that it is well known to said Assessor, as well as to the public at large, that portions of said lands and other lands of like character and value, have been sold in the ordinary course of business during the past year at the average price of one thousand dollars or less per tract of one hundred and sixty acres and that, as a matter of fact which is and has been at all times well known to said Assessor, no greater sum than one thousand dollars per claim of one hundred and sixty acres could have been realized by sale at any time within more than a year last past for lands of the character, value and location of the said lands of your petitioner; that said Assessor has arbitrarily and wrongfully and without reasonable ground therefor, pretended to estimate the market value of petitioner's said lands at the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars per tract of one hundred and sixty acres, and has applied his said rule of assessment by assessing the same upon the assessment roll at eight hundred dollars per tract of one hundred and sixty acres as herein before alleged; that it is well known to said Assessor that lands of the character and value of those of your petitioner have not, at any time been sold in the ordinary course of business at a greater price than one thousand dollars per quarter section, but said Assessor in assessing petitioner's said lands, has expressly and purposely departed from the rule established by law that in the assessment of lands the true cash value shall be held and taken to mean the amount such property would sell for at a voluntary sale made in the ordinary course of business, while at the same time in assessing the other lands of said County, said Assessor has determined true cash value by the said rule laid down by statute, and has assessed said other lands upon said assessment roll at one-third of said true cash value, and by such arbitrary means the said lands of your petitioner have been assessed in proportion to the other real property of said county on said assessment roll.

Wherefore your petitioner protests against the said assessment of petitioner's lands as excessive, unequal, unjust and not uniform with the assessment of other lands on said roll and contrary to the Constitution of the State of Oregon and the statutes of said State; and your petitioner prays that your Honorable body correct said assessments so that the same shall be equal with the assessments of other lands of said county on said assessment roll.

Educational Evolution.

The trend of twentieth century education is in the direction of manual training. The demand is for an education that does not come entirely from books—for education that trains the eye, the hand and the brain in harmonious unison.

The twentieth century boy likes to make things and to do things. On the playground he either wants to construct something or pull down something. The mental impulse is the same in both cases. If he has no opportunity to build something or put something together he naturally seeks to gratify his curiosity as to how they are made by pulling them apart—a process that exercises whatever mechanical taste or aptitude he may possess.

This evolution in the direction of industrial training is by no means confined to America. The steady drift of women into the industries is most notable in Germany. In the work of intelligently solving the problem of industrial education Germany is far ahead of any other country on the globe, but America is rapidly overtaking Germany.

Manual training schools are multiplying in all the large American cities and the growing popular demand for training of this kind in the public school is manifesting itself by the marked increase in the enrollment of the industrial training departments. It is to develop and exercise the creative and constructive faculty that manual training is being introduced in public schools. The plan is to shift from the books to the workshop and from the workshop to the books again, supplying a rational education which not only furnishes a knowledge of mechanics, but also at the same time constitutes an incentive for boys and girls who have a natural taste for industrial training to remain in the schools.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Mr. Marconi's latest visit to this country naturally invites a survey of the progress already made in the art in whose development he has played so conspicuous a part. Six years ago wireless telegraphy was practically unheard of. To-day scores of transatlantic steamships make use of it to report their arrival when fifty or one hundred miles from the coast and to exchange messages at sea. Nearly all the navies of the more progressive nations have actually adopted or taken steps to introduce it. Both Japan and Russia have found it exceedingly helpful during the last few months. Its value to armies in active service was strikingly illustrated in South Africa in the conflict between the British and the Boers. Little has yet been done commercially on land, but several business firms and corporations in the United States having factories in different places are planning to establish communication between them by this agency, and have given the preference to the apparatus of some of Mr. Marconi's American rivals. The latest advance, from a strictly business point of view, is the initiation of a daily news service from both this country and England for one of the lines of steamers plying between Liverpool and New York.

The transmission of a few messages from shore to shore across the Atlantic nearly two years ago suggested startling possibilities. Up to the present time these have not been fully realized. It was found that the system worked less satisfactorily on some days than on others, and it was wisely decided not to invite public patronage until it could be handled with greater regularity and certainty. The lack of uniformity in the distance at which the Hertz waves affect a receiver had been observed many times before. It was particularly noticeable in the summer of 1902, when for several weeks the station at Poldhu emitted impulses designed exclusively for the warship Carlo Alberto. It has also been detected in the sending of dispatches to the Cunard steamships. These vessels always hear either from Poldhu or Table Head, Cape Breton, and occasionally from both. One day the messages may not travel more than 1,500 miles, and the next day they may be received 2,000 or 2,200 miles off. With more sensitive receivers, more powerful wave generators and other technical improvements Mr. Marconi hopes that these eccentricities may be overcome. Several months may elapse before that result is achieved, but the inventor's confidence seems rational, to say the least. The only wonder is that so much has actually been accomplished already!

When once the systematic sending of messages for 2,500 or 3,000 miles becomes a practical reality, the world will be eager to learn how much further they will go. No one has considered the question more carefully than Mr. Marconi or feels a livelier interest in its solution. As previously reported, he already has in view a set of experiments which should throw much light on the subject. These are designed to test the capacity of the Poldhu and Table Head stations merely, and not to locate the limits of Hertz wave communication. The one thing that has an important bearing on the other, however, because when the effect of the improvements recently made and about to be made at the two sending stations is accurately measured it will be possible to estimate what additions, if any, are necessary to further achievements. Mr. Marconi's plan, therefore, is to make another voyage like that on the Carlo

Alberto. He will start from a place in the Mediterranean where messages are received from Cornwall and Cape Breton with perfect distinctness, and then move steadily away, meanwhile watching carefully the diminution in clearness. Signals may cease to be recognizable at six thousand miles, or perhaps they may be discernible still further away. The most distant point from Poldhu that can be reached is in the vicinity of New Zealand, and to that quarter of the globe the ship's course will be directed. Whether the other waves from Cornwall will reach so far nobody can say, but a pound of fact is worth a ton of theory, and Mr. Marconi is looking for facts. It is no exaggeration to say that the venture in question may yield results of incalculable value.

City life appears to be attractive to the country boy because he knows so little of the reality of it and so much of the harder side of farm life. He doesn't stop to think that in a town job so many hours a day and often several hours of the night belong to his employer and that business comes ahead of any pleasure or entertainment. It may be hard to work in the field while others go off to the circus or lecture, but it isn't as hard as to work in a store or office and see all the crowds go by and have to stick to business himself. He can attend but few of the city's attractions. There is more drudgery and less freedom of mind or body behind that counter or desk than in front of it. He can have more freedom and holidays on a farm than in town. He can make more money on a farm than in town as a rule. He can get a business of his own in the country; but few in the city become anything but cogs in the wheel. If one puts as much study into the farm business as the town man is compelled to put into his business there'll be lots of mental stimulus and money stimulus on the farm.

Farmers in eastern states have tried to secure legislation restricting automobilists, but it has been found that the automobile men have had more to do in making the laws than the farmers; in some cases the laws were dictated by them and of course in their interest. As an eastern exchange puts it: "In some states the country road speed limit was raised from ten miles an hour to twenty, and farmers' hands were so tied they can do nothing. In short, the rural people were bucconed." This information may be made valuable in western states. It teaches us to look sharply into any bill that may be proposed on the subject and make sure that it is not drawn up in the interest of the automobile makers and owners rather than in that of the farmers and others who drive teams. We are certain to have an automobile law; let us be sure it is made right.

A Frenchman has made the assertion that he soon will be able to produce strawberries as big as pumpkins. Since the advent of "potatoes" we are prepared to believe, most anything.

Foreign immigration during the last fiscal year again exceeded 800,000. At this rate the next census will show more than the average decennial increase.

Sermons Boiled Down.

A live saint needs to wear no symbol. A white lie preaches louder than a black tie. Love usually tries to hide the noblest deeds.

No man finds himself until he is willing to be lost.

A little elbow grease is worth a lot of oily phrases.

Things that are almost right are altogether wrong.

The rightness of a thing does not depend on its wryness.

A man is not firm in faith because he is fossilized in mind.

The perforation of a sermon often prevents its application.

Most moral infection comes from apparently small vices.

Living in the past only puts the headlight on the rear platform.

A man is never happy until he has ceased to care whether he is or not.

One does not have to be crusty in nature to give a crust to the needy.

You cannot atone for stealing the bakery by giving away a few biscuits.

An honest laugh may have more religion in it than the most pious logic.

When a man introduces himself with flattery you may count on him as a probable foe.

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles, Otto Doid, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth." 25c. at Chas. I. Cough, Drug Store.

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N.Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infalible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by Chas. I. Cough. Trial bottles free.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES AND STEEL STOVES & RANGES. We carry a Large Stock of Hardware, Tinware, Glass and China, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window Sashes, Fine Fine of Choice GROCERIES. Agents for the Great Western Saw. McINTOSH & McNAIR, The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., August 2nd, 1904.

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.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office of Oregon City, Ore., September 17th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, on November 10th, 1904, viz:

H. E. No. 1226, for the N. 1/4 of Sec. 28, S. 1/2 N. 1/2 and S. 1/2 N. 1/2 of Sec. 28, T. 1 South, Range 10 West.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 27th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 27th, 1904.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., August 2nd, 1904.

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.

H. E. No. 1226, for the N. 1/4 of Sec. 28, S. 1/2 N. 1/2 and S. 1/2 N. 1/2 of Sec. 28, T. 1 South, Range 10 West.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 27th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 27th, 1904.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., August 2nd, 1904.

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.

H. E. No. 1226, for the N. 1/4 of Sec. 28, S. 1/2 N. 1/2 and S. 1/2 N. 1/2 of Sec. 28, T. 1 South, Range 10 West.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 27th, 1904.

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.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 27th, 1904.

LATIMER, BROS., BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, ETC

G. F. Franklin DOES ALL KINDS OF WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING In first class style. Engraving a Specialty.