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CHRISTMAS
 and
New Year's Presents
 IS AT
JENKINS'S
Jewelry Store.

New Stock
 OF
Silver Wear.

WATCHES—They make a nice present and you cannot buy a better watch for the money, for I guarantee them first class.
LOCKETS RINGS, CHAINS, etc.—A fine assorted stock of Jewelry to select from. Call and see it before buying elsewhere.
SILVER WEAR—I am receiving a new stock of useful Silver Wear, and those wanting anything in that line I shall be glad to show them the latest patterns.
FOUNTAIN PENS—They make a nice present, and I carry the best makes.

which he had reasons to believe were being perpetrated. Every investigation which has been conducted by Hitchcock's inspectors, while ostensibly aimed at securing the conviction of men like Pater and McKinley, has really been directed to bring in Hermann's name in some manner, and by insinuation, at least, make it appear he was a party in the frauds.

The Canadian Northwest.

The rapid progress of Winnipeg itself is not the least wonderful of the transformations that have been effected in the Canadian Northwest within the last three or four years, largely by American capital and American immigrants. To give perhaps a still better indication of the prosperity and progress of that vast region, even yet but imperfectly realized by any except Canadians, it is only necessary to cite some figures as to its grain output.

The wheat crop of the Canadian Northwest this year is estimated by the Ogilvie Milling Company at from 63,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels. A more conservative, but perhaps not more accurate, estimate by the Canadian Bank of Commerce is 60,000,000 bushels. In 1903 the total yield was 51,473,000 bushels and in 1902 63,833,000 bushels. Accepting even the lowest estimate of this year's yield, it will be seen that the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest have made an exceptionally good showing. The wheat this year is also said to be of a high grade, and will probably bring 80 cents a bushel for the best grade, as against 55 cents in 1902. This means that at the lowest estimate the wheat raisers of Canada's great Western field will receive approximately \$4,800,000 for their crop this year, as against \$3,457,000 last year and \$35,108,150 in 1902. With such a crop of fine quality and at good prices, no wonder that there is an alluring, rosy tinge to our Manitoba correspondent's picture of present conditions in the great Northwest.

To understand how this record has been made and the changed conditions to the northward of such interest to Europe and America, it is necessary to go back a little more than a third of a century. It was in 1869 that the great wheat fields of the Northwest, then merely prairie and plain, were purchased by Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company. In the following year Manitoba was admitted into the confederation, followed in 1871 by the admission of British Columbia. Then began that era of pioneer railroad building which has so effectually opened up a new granary of the world. The development of the Northwest since the 70's was rapid and fairly uniform until the "American invasion," since which time its growth has been by leaps and bounds. This American invasion was induced in the first place by the increasing pressure upon the agricultural lands of the United States and by the liberal inducements offered to American and British farmers to enter and possess these virgin territories. With a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm offered free to any young man over eighteen for settlement, and with timber, coal, oil and natural gas awaiting development, the rest is easily explained. Immigrants, first by tens and hundreds, and more recently by the thousands, trekked their way across the plains to found new homes and become the builders of a new empire.

Tillamook Lumber Company will sell Rough Fir Lumber sawed to order for \$7.00 per thousand in one thousand lots and up. Spruce at \$6.00 at the same rate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the undersigned have been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, executors of the last will and testament of DAVID J. W. WILEY, deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against the said estate are hereby required to present the same to us duly verified as by law required, at the office of Eddy & Bots, Attorneys-at-Law, at Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1904.
 ELIZABETH WILEY AND JAMES O. C. WILEY,
 Executors of the last will and testament of David J. W. Wiley, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
 Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
 November 14th, 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 Co., at Tillamook City, Oregon, on January 15th, 1905, viz.:
 WILLIAM GRASHOFF
 H. E. No. 1559, for the S 1/4, N 1/4 and W 1/2 Sec. 10, Tp. 6 South, Range 10 West.
 He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:
 Albert Bowman, of Neke, Ore.; William Plank, of Tillamook, Ore.; Stephen Bamer, of Marx, Ore.; Joe Steinhilber, of Dolph, Ore.
 ALDERMAN S. DAWSON, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1898.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
 Oregon City, Oregon,
 December 10th, 1904.
 Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
 JOHN REES,
 of Tillamook county of Tillamook State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 629, for the purchase of the S 1/4 of N 1/4 of Sec. 27, in Tp. No. 1 S, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1905. He names as witnesses:
 Walter C. Bailey, John H. Wiley, Fred Tomlinson, Samuel C. Tomlinson, of Tillamook, Oregon.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of February, 1905.
 ALDERMAN S. DAWSON, Register.

TODD & CO.,
CLOTHIERS.



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NOBODY who is anybody would think of going without a sack suit or two. It is presentable at almost every informal occasion. A correctly designed and properly tailored Sack Suit meets the absolute requirements of well-dressed men for business wear. We have such suits at \$10.00, better ones at \$20.00, and still better Sack Suits at \$30.00, ready made, but still correctly made.



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You who are interested in good clothes will find satisfaction in our store.

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RED SHOE
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BOOTS AND SHOES
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My Goods are all First Class and up to date.

My health compels me to make a change. This is no humbug. Repairing Neatly Done.

P. F. BROWNE, Salesman.

REVISE THE LAW.

Taxes on Oleomargarine to be Reduced.

Oleomargarine, which, since the enactment of the law of 1902, has been taxed at 10 cents a pound, will at a comparatively early date, if the present plans are not disarranged, be taxed at a much lower rate. The house committee on ways and means will report a bill providing for the reduction on oleomargarine from ten to three or four cents a pound, which will be the compromise reached between those members of the committee who favor a high tax and those who believe in its removal altogether. That such a measure will provoke powerful and determined opposition not only in the house but from various influential interests throughout the country, is acknowledged, but the necessity for providing increased revenue is apparently paramount, and the committee will act accordingly.

It is pointed out by those officials who are friendly to the proposed legislation that the imposition of a prohibitive tax on a manufactured commodity so largely in use resulted practically in the death of that industry, with a corresponding decrease in the revenue derived, so that now it is an unimportant factor in the running expenses of the government. Many other reasons are advanced why the tax should be reduced, and these will be urged in extenuation of the possible harm resulting from the introduction and favorable consideration of the measure to the dairy interests of the country.

It is declared that for a considerable time interests antagonistic to the oleomargarine industry have quietly but persistently enlisted the support of individual members of congress and pledged them to oppose any attempt to reduce the tax. This movement was especially strong in Pennsylvania, Iowa, and in many agricultural sections of the country. It is not known how many of these pledges were secured, but it is said that the entire Pennsylvania delegation is opposed to any change, and that a majority of the representatives from Iowa will also be against it. The farmers of the country are almost solidly in favor of a prohibitive tax on oleomargarine, and will vigorously oppose the attempt to reduce the tax, for they have no idea of tamely letting oleomargarine again figure in competition with butter.

It is the intention of the house ways and means committee to revise the existing internal revenue laws because of the apparent need of an intelligent and satisfactory modification of the statutes. In addition to the oleomargarine problem, another pressing question that will be taken up for consideration will be the tax on alcohol. Grain alcohol is now subject to a tax of \$1.10 a proof gallon, while wood alcohol is subject to no tax at all, and is not even under the supervision of the Government in its manufacture or sale. The imposition of the high tax on grain alcohol practically amounts, it is declared, to prohibition, as the cheaper product is used wherever possible. This has led to the use of poisonous wood alcohol in beverages.

Lively times are expected when the ways and means committee attempts the revision of the revenue laws, especially when the oleomargarine tax is under consideration.

The funeral train bearing the remains of Ex-President of the Transvaal Republic Kruger arrived at Pretoria on Saturday, and an imposing ceremony attended the removal of the casket from the train to the hall, where the body will lie in state. The hearse, which had been specially constructed for the occasion, was escorted by an uniformed bodyguard composed of former members of the Boer artillery and police. Preceding the cortege were Generals Botha, Smuts, Delarey, Dewet and other Boer leaders.

A Frightened Horse.

Running like mad down the street dumping the occupants, or a hundred other accidents, are every day occurrences. It behooves everybody to have a reliable Salmor handy and there's none as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Burns, Cuts, Sore, Eczema and Piles, disappear quickly under its soothing effect. 25c., at Chase, Clough, Drug Store.

Timber Owners Sue Clatsop.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 10.—Clatsop County and Sheriff Thomas Linville are named as defendants in five suits which were filed in the Circuit Court today by the owners of large tracts of timber lands in this county, who have been objecting to the assessments of their property on the 1903 roll, and who have refused to pay their taxes. The parties bringing the suits are nearly all Eastern men and are as follows: The Whitney Company, Ltd.; the Blodgett Co., Ltd.; C. H. Wheeler, John E. Dubois and Charles A. Rust et al.

The complaints in each case are almost similar and ask that the court set aside the assessment and valuations as made on the 1903 roll; also that the taxes levied be declared fraudulent and set aside and the officers of the county be restrained from selling the plaintiffs' property at the tax sale advertised to be held on December 28, 1904.

The complaints alleged that the plaintiffs' property was assessed excessively high and out of proportion with the other classes of property in the county and says a tender of 50 per cent of the amount of taxes levied, which is all that is justly due, was tendered the Sheriff, but it was refused.

The total amount of the taxes charged against the plaintiffs is \$11,588.95, as follows: The Whitney Company, \$2453.97; the Blodgett Company, \$3349.38; John E. Dubois, \$4926.08; C. H. Wheeler, \$629.07; and Charles A. Rust et al., \$1130.95. These amounts are the original tax as it appeared on the roll, but as payment was not made when due there must now be added in accordance with the provisions of the state law a penalty of 10 per cent for delinquency, interest for nine months at the rate of 1 per cent per month and the cost of advertising, making an additional sum of 19 per cent, or a total of \$13,790.26, besides the advertising bill, that is now charged against the plaintiffs' property and is at issue in these suits. The plaintiffs today deposited with the County Clerk the sum of \$7131.30 as a tender in full settlement of the tax and costs. As Judge McBride will hold an adjourned session of the court on December 19, the cases will probably be argued at that time.

Japanese Cruiser Lost

TOKIO, Dec. 10.—The Japanese cruiser Saiven struck a mine and sank November 30. The majority of her crew were rescued. Captain Tajima and 38 others went down with the ship.

The Navy Department announces that the Saiven commanded the detached squadron. While co-operating with the army in bombarding Port Arthur, November 30, she struck a Russian mine and was seen to be enveloped in smoke. The gunboat Akagi, which was also engaged in shelling Port Arthur, immediately ceased firing and went to the rescue of the Saiven. Finding that the latter was taking water rapidly, the Akagi anchored near the sinking ship, and co-operating with the other Japanese ships launched, succeeded in rescuing 15 officers and 175 men, but Captain Tajima and 38 others went down with the ship.

The Saiven, while in command of the detached squadron and at the same time engaged in blockading Port Arthur, was often exposed to dangers and frequently rendered distinguished services.

The announcement of the navy department concludes as follows: "It is highly regrettable that such a ship should have met with so great a misfortune."

Inspired by the National vote of 690,000 for Debs at the last election, the New York section of the Socialist party issued a statement to the effect that it has laid plans for establishing a school of socialism. A board of instructors has been appointed consisting of Morris Hilquist, Algeron Lee, Henry L. Slobobin and John Sparge. The school term is to extend from the first week in January to the last week in May, and there will be one lesson each week, or 21 lessons in all. There will be five courses, beginning with a course on the history of socialism, and ending with "the future state."

Telephones and Postoffices.

In England the telegraphs are conducted by the Postal Department. A beginning has been made by the same branch of the government with telephone management. The big exchange in London—or one of the big exchanges there—is under national control. A further experiment in the same line is now being tried.

Its object is to ascertain how far it may be possible to make village postoffices serve the further purpose of public telephone call offices. Six villages have been selected, and in these any one may now ring up a subscriber and communicate with him by telephone at the ordinary rates, which in this district amount to 12 cents for a three-minute conversation. If the person with whom communication is sought does not happen to be on the telephone list the sender may telephone his message to the nearest postoffice and have it delivered thence by express messenger. In the opposite direction—that is from town to village—similar facilities will be available.

Mischievous Electricity.

The destruction of water pipes by electric currents that have escaped from trolley roads is occasionally reported from various parts of the country, although instances are less common today than five or ten years ago. There can be little doubt, moreover, that portions of steel bridges have also been injured by what is known as electrolysis. The Engineering Record has obtained from the State Engineer some details of such a case in New York. The bridge in question was over the Erie Canal at Rochester.

An examination of the structure showed that the floorbeams had lost from 10 to 20 per cent of their metal through ordinary corrosion. The flanges of the rails were found to have worn into the flanges of the floorbeams through the impact of the passing cars, and in some cases the flanges of the beams had been cut through from this cause, the rail base cutting into the vertical web plates. The ends of the steel beams showed in some places an appearance of having been burned, and it was assumed that a possible explanation of this was the arcing of the current between these steel beams and the ends of the 8 by 12 inch wooden stringers when the latter were wet. These stringers formerly supported the rails of the track, but had been removed before the examination of the bridge was made, so that there was no opportunity of determining the appearance of them. The burning was not sufficient to cause any injury to the bridge, and there is no evidence of electrolysis about it at any place.

Due To Ill Will.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—To clear away all doubt as to why Oregon is being held up before the country as the hotbed of land thieves, while similar and undoubtedly greater frauds in other states are being overlooked, this statement, confirmed by an official familiar with the inside facts, is made. The campaign against land fraud operators was initiated by Secretary Hitchcock, and has been carried on entirely under his direction. So anxious has he been to get all the credit for any convictions that may be secured that he has not allowed land officials to co-operate with him either in running down frauds or gathering evidence, but has kept everything in his own hands, at all times personally directing his own inspectors.

The Land Office has had nothing to do with the campaign now in progress. Several years ago Secretary Hitchcock began to show hostility toward Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, having early conceived the idea that Hermann was conspiring with speculators on the Pacific Coast to defraud the Government out of large areas of public lands. It was largely because of this friction that Hermann eventually resigned the Commissionership. Ever since he forced Hermann out of office, Hitchcock has concentrated his inspectors on the Pacific Coast, mostly in Oregon, giving them instructions to bring to light the frauds