

SESSION AT AN END.

Oregon Legislature Has Adjourned Without Day.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 17.—At 8 o'clock tonight the 23d biennial session of the Oregon Legislature ended and the lawmakers were adjourned without day. The session began January 9 and lasted 30 days.

The body cannot meet again unless called together by the Governor. The next Legislature will not meet in regular session until January, 1907.

The House had little to do today, but the Senate was crowded with work and a number of bills on third reading in that chamber were left behind.

The climax of the session was reached today in the Senate, when the Jayne local option bill was disposed of—a measure which drew more interest than any other at any time of the session.

Governor Chamberlain will be kept busy the next few days scanning the many bills which were passed at the close of the session. The important measures are as follows:

Whipping-Post Established.
The punishment of wife-beaters by whipping has been authorized by an amendment of the criminal laws on assault and battery, and on conviction the husband may be sentenced to receive 20 lashes administered by the Sheriff, Constable or City Marshal. The infliction of this penalty rests in the discretion of the court.

The Eddy corporation tax law was amended in the interests of mining companies. The bill provides that mining concerns not having an output of \$1000 a year shall be exempt from the payment of taxes under the Eddy law, but shall pay a flat tax of \$10 on organization and \$10 per year.

Several bills to create a board of control for all the normal schools of the state, to cut out one normal school, to abolish all normal schools and establish one in their place. All efforts to change the present normal-school system in Oregon were defeated.

One Railroad Law.
An act was passed to compel railroads to make connections with each other and transfer cars at reasonable rates, the purpose of the act being to make it possible to build short railroad lines into undeveloped territory and compel main line roads to handle its cars.

Fish and Game Laws.
Several fishing laws were enacted for the purpose of guarding against the taking of fish on spawning grounds, and to encourage the execution of the laws. An appropriation of \$8000 was made for purchase and maintenance of a patrol boat for Master Fish Warden, so that he will be able to pursue and capture persons who violate or are suspected of violating the law.

Numerous game bills were passed by the Legislature, the most important being those prohibiting the sale of game and providing a gun license tax of \$1 for residents of Oregon and \$10 for non-residents, with the exception that persons may hunt upon their own land without paying a license.

Some Measures Defeated.
The Legislature defeated efforts to make gambling a felony, to amend the local option law, to abolish riparian rights, to create Cascade County from part of Wasco, to amend the census law so as to make it more applicable to present needs, and to create a mining bureau.

In Aid of Irrigation.
An irrigation law was passed, granting to the Government power to condemn water right where necessary in the construction of extensive reclamation work. This measure also creates the office of State Engineer and carries an appropriation of \$5000 for hydrographic survey work. The Government agrees to spend dollar for dollar with the state in work of this kind, and the plan is to make accurate surveys so that definite information can be had regarding available water supply in streams now used for irrigation.

The purpose of the surveys will be to determine whether, after making allowance for all water legally appropriated by others.

The Klamath Lake grant to the United States Government was passed, whereby the state cedes to the Government any lake beds it may uncover by lowering the water in lakes in Klamath County. This concession to the Government is expected to exert a material influence in inducing the Government to undertake an extensive reclamation project by which 300,000 acres of arid or swamp land will eventually be made richly productive and capable of maintaining 25,000 inhabitants.

The Malheur irrigation district was created, composed of all the territories embraced in the tract to be reclaimed by the Government in the vicinity of Vale Malheur County. The act gives the property-owners of the district power to issue bonds in the sum of \$300,000 for the purpose of raising money with which to purchase private water rights which stand in the way of the Government project. The purchase of these rights is to be computed as an item in the total cost of the Government's irrigation system. Bonds cannot be issued until voted by the taxpayers of the district.

Improvement of Public Morals.
Several measures were passed for the promotion of good morals, among them being an act to make it unlawful to permit a female under 21 years of age to be

in any place where liquors are sold or served; an act to punish persons having illicit relations with females under 18 years of age; an act to pay \$7 per month for the maintenance of each wayward girl cared for in an institution conducted for the reclamation of such girls; an act to punish parents or guardians who neglect to exercise proper control over their children; and act to create juvenile courts in cities of 50,000 inhabitants; an act to prohibit the giving of licenses or privileges to conduct gambling; an act to prevent the corrupt use of money at elections; an act to increase the penalty for keeping houses of ill-fame.

Appropriated Two Millions.
The total appropriations of the Legislature aggregate something over \$2,000,000, of which \$500,000 is for the State Insane Asylum. Increased appropriations were made for almost every institution.

Appropriations were made for the maintenance of four normal schools, but nothing was allowed for new buildings at these institutions. An initial appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the purchase of land for a home for the feeble-minded, the buildings to be provided for by the next Legislature. Increased appropriations were made for the State University and Agricultural College.

The Local Option Law Stands.
Amendment of the local option law in the Oregon Legislature failed on the last day of the session shortly before noon, for the Jayne bill was indefinitely postponed in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 13, after six weeks of turmoil between the advocates of strict precinct option and the liquor interests on the one side and the foes of saloons on the other.

This means that the local option law as enacted by the people under the initiative last June will remain unchanged, at least until June, 1906, when it can be amended under the initiative.

Anti-saloon workers are jubilant and broad smiles adorned their countenances after their victory. The liquor people kept a stiff upper lip, however, and professed still to be of strong courage. The space behind the rail in the Senate was densely packed during the proceedings and spectators, who strained their eyes and ears and pressed against the bar, and once, at the end of a speech by Pierce of Umatilla against the bill, burst into loud applause.

Flat-Salary Law.
A flat salary law was enacted, taking effect in 1907, and requiring state officers to pay into the State Treasury all fees and perquisites now collected by them. The salaries prescribed are: Governor, \$5000; Secretary of State, \$4500; State Treasurer, \$4500; Attorney-General, \$3600. No change was made in the compensation of the State Printer.

A fraternal insurance law was passed, requiring all fraternal insurance societies to make annual reports to the Secretary of State, showing their financial condition. New fraternal societies must be organized upon a safe basis before they can issue policies and must adopt the rates of the National Fraternal Congress. The purpose of the law is to prevent the organization of fraternal societies upon a cheap but unstable basis, and to protect the older societies from the sapping influences of the new companies offering cheap rates.

The act passed is the one recommended by the National Fraternal Congress.

RAILROAD IS SOLD.
Goble, Nehalem & Pacific Changes Hands.

A deal was consummated Thursday by which the Goble, Nehalem & Pacific Railroad and a tract of 7000 acres of Columbia County red fir is transferred to William Reid, an extensive Michigan lumber operator, the purchase price being in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Mr. Reid purchased the property from Robert Smith, F. S. Stanley, W. S. Dwinell and C. L. Stanley. Messrs. Smith and F. S. Stanley are Portland capitalists. Mr. Dwinell lives in Minneapolis and F. S. Stanley in Chippewa Falls.

Mr. Reid announces that he will form a company to operate the railroad and timber properties and will extend the line of road into the Nehalem valley.

The Goble, Nehalem and Pacific is seven miles long, extending from Goble, on the Columbia River, to a point in Columbia County, where the red fir tract included in the sale is situated. It was promoted about four years ago by Edward Cannon and R. C. Bell, who planned to build into the Nehalem valley. After constructing four miles of road, they encountered financial difficulties, and the bondholders foreclosed and sold the road to Smith, Dwinell and the Stanleys, who already constituted the Columbia Timber Company. These gentlemen extended the road three miles further and had planned to build several miles more this Summer.

This was one of the railroads that was to bring Tillamook County into railroad connection with the outside world, but like all others it met with financial trouble when it headed this way.

Nearly Forfeits His Life.
A runaway almost ending fatally started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For four years it defied all doctors and all remedies. But Bucklen's Arnica Salve had no trouble to cure him. Equally good for Burns, Bruises, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25c at Clas. I. Clough, Drug Store.

HORROR IN SUBMARINE BOAT.

Explosion of Gasoline Slays or Maims Crew and Rescuers.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.—Four men were killed and 14 injured, of whom three are in a critical condition, as the result of two explosions on board the British submarine boat A-5 in the harbor today.

The killed include Engineer Artificer Chaffee, a leading stoker, and Lieutenant H. G. Good, commander of the vessel, who was blinded. His condition is critical. Lieutenant Skinner, an officer of the submarine boat, subsequently died of his injuries. Only one man of the entire crew escaped uninjured.

The first explosion is believed to have occurred while the crew was engaged in filling the gasoline tank preparatory to proceeding outside the harbor. The A-5 caught fire after the first explosion. When this explosion occurred a number of the crew of the torpedo gunboat Hazard volunteered to go to the rescue of the submarine boat's crew, but hardly had they got on board the A-5 when a second explosion took place and all the rescuers were more or less injured.

The submarine boat was afterward docked, and an official statement made this evening saying the vessel has not suffered much damage. An inquiry into the cause of the explosions will be held tomorrow.

The A-5 was a new boat and only left her builders on Saturday. After extensive and satisfactory trials, she was ordered to Queenstown for the purpose of familiarizing military officers with the appearance of a submarine boat. Sixty army officers were present to witness the diving experiment which led to such a tragic result. The crew was entirely volunteers. The explosion, which was of the violence of a big gun and was heard 10 miles away, shook the submarine's convoy, the Hazard, from stem to stern. Dense volumes of smoke were seen immediately pouring from the only outlet or the helpless submarine.

The rescuers report that it was only by superhuman efforts that they were able to force their way through the stifling fumes. They were repeatedly driven back, and when they finally reached the lower part of the boat they countered a terrible spectacle. Of the wounded and dying crew only one was able to speak coherently, and he was begging to be saved. The rescuers were forcing up the second manhole forward when the second explosion occurred, blowing one of them 20 feet upwards. He fell in the water and was rescued, others were slightly wounded.

The Hazard sent a fresh party to the rescue, and one by one the dead and injured were brought up, the rescuers in each case returning prostrated and faint from the fumes of the gasoline. Lieutenant Skinner was delirious and tried to tear himself away from his rescuers.

After the submarine was on fire she was towed to the dockyard basin, where bluejackets made gallant efforts to get the only body remaining below, that of an engineer. They were almost asphyxiated before they succeeded. Afterward the fire was extinguished. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

King Edward has sent a message expressing deep regret and heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of the victims.

President Roosevelt has directed James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to begin immediately the oil investigation requested by the House of Representatives in a resolution adopted unanimously. The investigation, by the direction of the President, will be rigid and comprehensive. The President has directed a letter to Commissioner Garfield, in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his views. The inquiry will be pressed as rapidly as possible. The scope of the investigation and the time it will occupy cannot be indicated at this time. Representative Campbell, of Kansas, the author of the resolution adopted by the House, had a conference with President Roosevelt. Mr. Campbell's idea is that the investigation should concern particularly the situation in the Kansas field, in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his views.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
February 24, 1905.

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, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1905. He names as witnesses:

C. Deans, Samuel Daly, John Stacke, George Kauffman of Netarts, 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 March, 1905.
GEO. W. BIRER, Receiver.

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the undersigned, guardian of the persons and estates of ELIZABETH L. TERWILLIGER and DAVID W. TERWILLIGER, minors, in pursuance of a license to sell heretofore issued by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County, Oregon, will on Saturday the 18th day of March, 1905, at the County Court House door, namely at the Sheriff's door in Tillamook City, Oregon, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., sell at public auction for cash and subject to confirmation by said court, the following described real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, and owned by said minors to-wit: Beginning at a point one and thirty-eight hundredths (1.38) chains North and five and fourteen hundredths (5.14) chains East from the point where the North and South line between lots three (3) and four (4), Section twenty (20), Township one (1) North of Range ten (10) West of the Willamette Meridian strikes the shore of Tillamook Bay (which is a large rock marked XX-K) marked X on a large rock for the south East corner of boat-house lot 1, thence West fifty (50) feet; thence North two and sixty-four hundredths (2.64) chains to center of county road; thence East along said road fifty (50) feet; thence South two and sixty-four hundredths (2.64) chains to the place of beginning.
Dated February 22, 1905.

LLOYD C. SMITH,
Guardian Persons and Estates of Elizabeth L. Terwilliger and David W. Terwilliger, minors.

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8:00 a.m.	Portland Union	11:10 a.m.
7:00 p.m.	depot for Astoria.	9:40 p.m.
Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
7:45 a.m.	{for Portland and	11:30 a.m.
6:10 p.m.	{way points.	10:30 p.m.
SEASIDE DIVISION.		
Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
11:35 a.m.	{for Seaside Direct	5:20 p.m.
Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
8:15 a.m.	{for Warrenton,	*10:45 a.m.
5:50 p.m.	{Hammond, Ft.	7:40 a.m.
	{Stevens, Seaside,	
Leave	SEASIDE	Arrive.
4:30 p.m.	{for Astoria Direct	12:30 p.m.
Leave	SEASIDE	Arrive.
6:15 a.m.	{for Warrenton Pt.	9:25 a.m.
19:30 a.m.	{Stevens, Ham-	7:20 p.m.
	{mond, Astoria,	

Additional train leaves Astoria daily at 11:30 a.m. for all points on Pt. Stevens branch, arriving Pt. Stevens 12:30 p.m., returning, leaves Pt. Stevens at 2:00 p.m., arriving Astoria 2:45 p.m.

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TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
January 18th, 1905.

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 amended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

WALTER FRED BAKER, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6628, for the purchase of the S. E. 1/4 of Section No. 20, in Township No. 1 south Range to 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, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 6th day of April. He names as witnesses:

Henry Greenhaw, Walter C. Bailey, Barnhart, Harry S. Baker, Tillamook; Fred C. Baker, Wilson.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of April, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DORRISSE, Register