It is There That All the Forces of a Great Vessel Are Directed.

On entering the wheelhouse of an masses of complicated machinery on every hand. Your eye will first be caught by the wheel or wheels, for often there are two or more of them, one directly in line with the other. The first of these is an insignificant looking affair perhaps a foot or so in diameter, which seems out of all proportion to the work it must accomplish. Directly in front of it stands the ship's compass, while back of it are massed many complicated wheels and levers which transform the slightest motion of the wheel into the great force which

guides the ship.

All the great steamers are steered nowadays by the aid of steam or electricity. In the old days half a dozen men at times would struggle with the wheel in high seas, and sailors have been killed by the rapid revolving of the projecting spoke handles. The modern steering gear makes it possible to guide these great ships with the slightest pressure. The rudder, weighing many tons, is perhaps 500 feet astern, yet with a touch of the polished wheel the great 700 foot ship will swing from side to side with almost the delicacy of a compass needle. The wheel that the steersman operates merely governs the steering engine,

which, in turn, moves the great rud-

The most astonishing thing about the bridge is to find the wheelhouse with all its curtains tightly drawn, as helm steering the boat without seeing ahead at all. At night or even by day if the light of the binnacle is confusing the wheelhouse is often completely shut in. The man at the wheel, "crow's nest" and the officer on watch on the bridge will keep him informed if any object is sighted. The duty of the man at the wheel is to keep the ship on her course. Throughout his watch of four hours he must keep his

eyes on the compass and nowhere else. On one side of the wheelhouse are posted the sailing directions, which give the wheelsman explicit orders. The course to be followed for the day is placed in a neat little rack called the compass control. It suggests the rack in church at the side of the pulpit which announces the number of the hymns and psalms for the day's service. The compass control will announce, for instance, N. 7, 8, W. or some such formula. The wheelsman glances at this as he takes his watch at the wheel and holds the great ship exactly on this course until he is relleved .- Francis Arnold Collins in St.

IDEAS OF HEAVEN.

The Romans believed in the Elysian fields of the Greeks,

The Haltians locate heaven in one of the beautiful valleys of their island. The Assyrians believe heaven is in

the bowels of the earth or far away in Some natives of the south Pacific think heaven a place where they will

The Greek belief, according to Socra-

tes, was that the plous went to heaven. like prisoners set free, to dwell in un-

According to the ancient astrono mers, heaven was seven or eight solld spheres, with a planet for the center of each. Some even ran the number up to seventy.

The Egyptians thought heaven to be Milky way. Those worthy spent the time harvesting beans and in feasting. singing and playing.

Etiquette.

originally meant a label indicating the price or quality, the English "ticket," and in old French was usually specialized to mean a soldier's billet. The phrase "that's the ticket" shows the change to the present meaning of manners according to code. Burke solemn- Francisco Argonaut. ly explained that "etiquette had its original application to those ceremon les and formal observances practiced at courts. The term came afterward to signify certain formal methods used in the transactions between sovereign

A Widow's Doub'e Grief. A clergyman who recently called upon a young widow to condole with her upon the loss of her husband placed considerable emphasis upon the proposition that the separation was merely temporal and painted in vivid colors the happiness of friends reunited after death. When he stopped for breath the sorrowing one heaved s deep sigh and quietly remarked, "Well, again then."-Saturday Review

Bjones-Why the grouch? Psmithwife called me a fool. Bjonesip. It may not be true. Psmith ls. She proved it. Went and a bunch of my old love letters 'em to me!-Cleveland Lead duct

Answer a letter the day it is received and you will experience a sense of long a time has elapsed shame will put a stop to its acknowledgment alto-

While Europe has 107 people to the mile, Asia has but fifty-eight, steven and Australia one and . MAN AND HIS BELIEFS.

The Seven Great Religious Bodies of

The population of the earth at the

greatest number of adherents, 563,000,-Of this number 350,000,000 are These two great divisions are subdivided into innumerable sects differing from one another on some point of form of religion has decreased somewhat during recent years, owing perhaps to the continual ravages of plague and famine in that country. But it still holds the third place among the seven great religions. Brahmanism is hard pressed, however, by the faith of Islam. There are 222,000,000 of these followers of the doctrines of Mohammed. The fifth on the list are the Polytheists. the believers in many gods, who number 130,000,000. The devotees of Buddha come next, 107,000,000 strong. These, too, have their stronghold in often happens, and the man at the India. The smallest of the seven great religions of the world is Taoism, with 44,000,000 adherents in the Chinese empire and in Tibet.

The next greatest religion, in point of numbers, to Taoism is the belief of it is explained, does not need to look Japan, Shintoism. This has but 18, ahead. The lookout high up in the 000,000 believers. The Jewish faith now counts but half that number of adherents. But, unlike the other great religions, the followers of the teachings of Moses are not centered in any particular country, but are scattered all about the world. Compared with the foregoing, the religions of the Parsees, while one of the most beautiful theoretically, has about the smallest fol-lowing of any distinct belief in the world, 150,000. This sect has its home in India and is best known to the outside world by its curious burial customs, the famed "towers of silence." -Exchange.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

You haven't as long to live as you used to have. Some people are so agreeable that

they are disagreeable. Heroism is generally a foolish act

with a successful termination. Some people not only insist upon giving advice, but asking questions at the

same time. When a married woman hears about women who are working on salaries she is liable to say, "Well, I earn all I

The surest way to tame a man is to take his money away from him. When

a man has no money even a woman can run over him. People talk of nursing their wrath as if they are bloodthirsty for revenge, but leave an angry man alone and in two days he will have forgotten what

he got angry about.-Atchison Globe.

A sufferer from insomnia may work hard at physical and mental labor, yet the night cometh when no man can work. The insomniac, utterly fatigued, falls into a slumber-not a sound, reon many islands at the foot of the freshing, dreamless slumber, but a coma, lethargy, a torpor, born of fatigue. In a few hours the demon says "Awake!" and the insomniac starts instantly into waking, with bright, staring, winkless, sleepless eyes. Is there "Etiquette" is a French word which no cure? None. Insomnia comes with age. You cannot cure your years. You used to sleep yesterday when you were young. "Not poppy nor mandragora nor all the drowsy sirups of the world can medicine thee to that sweet sleep which yesterday thou hadst." - San

East and West.

The chief distinction between the genius of the eastern civilization and that of the west, according to an oriental, lies in this: With you the individual is the hub of the universe-even charity begins at home with youwhile with us of the east it is the whole, the state, not the individual, that we emphasize. An individual is nothing; the state, the whole, is everything. We sacrifice thousands of individuals, we sacrifice our children and our wives upon the altar of national honor, without hesitation, without regret .- Forum.

His Deep Grief.

Visitor-I do hope that poor Jack, your brother, does not grieve too much at my having broken our engagement. I feel sure he must be very unhappy. What did he say, dear? The Sister Oh, he said what a lucky thing it was you broke it off this week instead of next, as it saved him from having to buy you a birthday present!

By the Pound.

Little Elsie Mamma bow much de people pay a pound for bables? Mamma-Bables are not sold by the pound my dear. Little Elsle-Then why do duty well done. Delay it, and after too they always weigh them as soon as they are born?-St. Louis Post-Dis-

Bigamy.

Effie Papa, a man who has a wife too much is a bigamist, is he not? Papa (thoughtfully)-Not always, dear. -Illustrated Bits.

THE "HOLY HOUSE."

Legend of the Home of Mary and the

Let me give the main outlines of the ocean liner a landsman is likely to be death of the Emperor Augustus was legend. At Nazareth was preserved awed by the group of instruments and estimated at 50,000,000. Today it is with plous care the house of Our calculated that this globe has a popu- Lady. The dwelling place in which lation of 1,603,150,000. Out of this vast she received the gracious message of number of more than a billion and a the incarnation, the lowly home which half of human beings it is asserted that sheltered the holy family for so many all but an infinitesimal fraction of 1 years, was a very precious sanctuary. per cent believe in and worship in On May 10, 1291, a month after the some degree a supreme ruler of the taking of Tripoli and Ptolemais, this holy house was carried by the hands There are seven great religions in the of angels from Nazareth to a place in world. The Christian religion has the Dalmatia between Fiume and Tersatz on the Adriatic shore.

It was a one roomed edifice, built of Catholics and 213,000,000 Protestants. red square stones, fastened with cement, and bore proof of age and oriental design. It stood without any foundations and had a wooden decologma or church government. Next in rated ceiling. The walls were covered importance comes the worship of an- with frescoes; there were a door and cestors and Confucianism, whose fol a narrow window; inside were an lowers are 283,000,000 in number. This altar of stone, an ancient crucifix, a belief is confined almost exclusively to small cupboard, containing a few vesthe Chinese and Japanese. In India sels of common use; a chimney and there are 223,000,000 Brahmans. This bearth, above which was a cedar statue of Our Lady with the Holy Child in her arms. The pastor of the place learned in a vision that the building was the house of Our Lady, the stone altar that at which St. Peter celebrated mass and the statue the work of St. Luke the Evangelist. In proof of the vision he was cured of a serious illness. A deputation of four responsible persons forthwith were sent to Nazareth to investigate the mystery, and they found that the house was no longer to be found. Measurement and other means taken

proved that the house that had suddenly appeared in Dalmatia was indeed none other than that which had as suddenly left Palestine. Three years after, on Dec. 10, 1294, the holy house again disappeard and under the pontificate of Celestine V. came to Recanati, a little town in the march of Ancona, when it fixed itself in a laurel grove belonging to a plous lady called Loreto. It was discovered by some shepherds and soon became rec ognized and was henceforth a much frequented place of pilgrimage. Eight months afterward the house removed to a small hill, three miles from Recanati, to land belonging to two brothers, who, however, fell out shortly afterward over the division of wealth which began to flow to the new shrine,

To save strife between the brothers the house was suddenly lifted once more and this time settled down finally in the midst of the public way, which had to be diverted in consequence. Here, too, in the course o' time a chapel was built, which gave way in time to the present basilica. The famous pilgrimage of Loreto goes on today. Popes, kings and princes have visited this shrine and left great Later on a festival with liturgical rites was instituted, and in time the feast of the translation of the boly house was extended to many countries. Fortnightly Review.

Letters and Pounds.

I believe the stolldity of the English character and its implicit acceptance of authority are due in a large measure to the fact that long before it leaves the spelling class it is ready to believe anything. And this unquestioning attitude of mind is only rendered the more hopeless when it comes to learn that in one case twelve ounces make a pound, in another case it requires sixdeliberately to stamp out rational instincts and the habit of logical and thoughtful inquiry in the child mind, we probably could not have devised two more fiendish instruments than our scheme of spelling on the one hand and of weights and measures on the other.-London Mall.

Unstamped Letters In England. Many people are unaware of the fact that the sender of an unstamped letter can be proceeded against for the postage. The moment a person posts an unpaid letter he becomes a debtor to the postoffice. If it is refused by the addressee the sender is liable for the postage. An enormous number of unstamped letters are posted every year. No record is kept of the exact number. Many large firms give instructions at the postoffice that unstamped letters are not to be delivered to them. They are then returned to the senders, and in the case of frequent offenders legal steps are taken.-London Lady.

A silly little lady had a husband, a lover of gayety, who was inclined to

spending the winter in Devonshire said ne day at the country postoffice: "Dear me, what a silly mistake you ostoffice people have made." 'How, madam?" asked the clerk.

"Why," she explained, with a titter, here I have just got a letter from my husband, who is working hard in Lonon, and the envelope is postmarked Monte Carlo."-London Queen.

The Sweet Girl's Way. After a girl has worked for six months to get a young man, lying awake nights to think up new schemes of fascination, it is amazing to witness the coolness with which she can look up into his eyes after he has finally

The Burgiar's Jimmy.

Why does the burglar call the tool with which he opens windows and doors a "jimmy?" No one seems to be sure. Perhaps it is merely a pet name. The French burgiar calls his jimmy "Frere Jacques," which is first cousin to "Jimmy."

proposed and murmur tenderly. hypnotist!"—Somerville Journal.

In prosperity the proud man knows nobody; in adversity nobody knows -Duquein Call.

DANGER IN HIGH SPEEDS.

Danger to drivers of automobiles grows rapidly greater with each new burst of speed. A correspondent of the Scientific American develops the theme as follows: "The danger in all cases increases as the square of the speed. Take three machines of the same make, one going five miles an hour, one twenty miles an bour and one forty miles an hour. The second has stored up in it, due to its rapidity of motion, sixteen times as much energy as the first, and if it leaves the road and runs into an obstacle, such as a tree, a stone wall or a ditch, it will strike with sixteen times as great force. In going around a curve or turning a corner it is sixteen times as likely to upset, skid into the ditch or strip a tire. When the power is shut off and the brakes applied it will go sixteen times as far before it can be brought to a stop. If it comes upon a pedestrian suddenly the latter will-have to exert sixteen times as much energy to get out of the way in time and if struck will be struck with sixteen times the force. The third machine will be sixty-four times as likely to get into trouble in going around a curve as the

"An object going five miles an hour is moving with the same speed as it would have attained in falling ten inches. In moving ten miles an hour It is going as fast as though it had fallen three and a half feet. Twenty notles an hour is generally considered a very conservative speed. Now, twenty miles an hour is the same speed that would be obtained were the machine to fall thirteen feet through the air, thirty miles an hour is equivalent to a fall of thirty feet, forty miles an hour to a fall of fifty-two feet, sixty miles an hour to a fall of 120 feet and 120 miles an hour to a fall of 480 feet.

"A person struck by an automobile going twenty-five miles an hour re ceives the same jar as though he himself had fallen from a height of twenty one feet, or, say, from a second story window; by one going forty miles at hour, as though he had fallen fifty two feet, or, say, from the top of a lofty tree; by one going 120 miles an hour, as though he himself had fallen from the top of the Washington monument."

BUYING VOTES.

British Electors Got Golden News From the Moon.

Votes have been purchased shame lessly and on a huge scale in British elections. An arrangement was once made in the borough of Wendover by which two candidates were to be elected after a distribution of £6,000 (\$30,-000) among the voters. The account reads: "This being settled, a gentleman was employed to go down, when he was met according to previous appointment by the electors about a mile from the town. The electors asked the stranger where he came from. He replied, 'From the moon.' They then asked, 'What news from the moon? He answered that he had brought from thence £6,000 to be distributed among them. The electors, being thus satis fled with the golden news from the moon, chose the candidates and receiv ed their reward."

ouses of the voters and left behind him sums of 5 to 10 guineas (\$25 to \$50). Another device was to collect the citizens at the inns and hand them their reward through a hole in the door. For these offenses the house of commons passed a resolution that Hindon should be disfranchised, but so lax were the morals of the time-the close of the eighteenth century-that the resolution was never acted upon.

Again in 1859 the "man in the moon" turned up in Wakefield. He went about openly distributing money and did not appear to be in the least ashamed of his occupation. At Dublin in 1868 a hole in the wall served the purpose of a distributing center for five pound notes, while at Shaftesbury an alderman paid through a hole in the door of his office a sum of 20 guineas (\$100) to each elector.-Chicago

In 1636 there was a settlement at the foot of a little hill on Manhattan Island which the settlers called Slang Berge, or Snake Hill, but which is now called Mount Morris. As the settlement grew each Dutchman who lived there wanted to name it after his native town. But as each one had come from a different place in Holland they could not agree. Governor Stuyvesant made careful inquiries, and finding that no one had come from Haarlem, he nipped all neighborly jealousies in the bud by naming it Nieuw

Care of the Dog.

Dogs vary greatly in their appetites and occasionally we find a dainty feed-er who will nose over a mixed dish of food, picking out a bit here and there and showing but little relish for what he does eat. This is an evident sign that something is wrong. Changing his teeth, if a puppy, thus disturbing his system, may be the cause, and in this case a little cooling medicine should be given.

The Worst Part.

A professor of Trinity college, Dub lin, overhearing an undergraduate making use of profane language, rushed at him frantically, exclaiming, "Are you aware, sir, that you are imperiling your immortal soul and, what is worse, incurring a fine of 5 shillings?"

Edie-Were you taken by surprise when he proposed, dear? Ella-Good-ness, yes! Why, I hadn't even looked up his financial standing!-Ally Sloper. Just Arrived at-

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