

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—To all whom it may concern: That the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, did on the 16th day of September, 1912, duly adopt Ordinance No. 248, providing for a continuation of Sixth Street, in Tillamook City, Oregon, from the West line of Second Avenue East to the East end of said Sixth Street as it is now established in Central Addition to Tillamook City, and the said Common Council did on said September 19th, 1912, appoint Henry Rogers, M. Mechor and F. H. Goyno, three disinterested freeholders of Tillamook City, to view such proposed street and make an assessment of the damages and benefits on account of the laying out of the street mentioned in said Ordinance, and did appoint Thursday, the 17th day of October, 1912, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m., at the Council Room in the Commercial Club Rooms, in Tillamook Block, Tillamook City, Oregon, as the time and place for said viewers to meet.

YOU ARE FURTHER NOTICED that the boundaries and terminus of the proposed street, being a continuation of said Sixth Street, are described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Block 1 of Harter's Addition to Tillamook City, and being in the West line of Second Avenue East, and running thence West 300 feet to the southeast corner of Block 1 of Central Addition to Tillamook City, Oregon; running thence South 60 feet to the Northeast corner of Block 2 of Central Addition to Tillamook City; running thence East 300 feet to the West line of Second Avenue East and running thence North along the West line of Second Avenue East 60 feet to the place of beginning; the Eastern terminus of said street is the West line of Second Avenue East, and the Western terminus of said Street is the East end of Sixth Street, in Tillamook City, Oregon, as the same is now established lying between Blocks 1 and 2 of Central Addition to Tillamook City, and the property proposed to be appropriated for such purpose is described as a strip of land 52.32 feet in width off the entire south side of the said described street, belonging to Ida Martiny, and a strip 7.68 feet in width off the entire North side of said tract formerly belonging to J. R. Harter, and not included in the platted lots of Harter's Addition to Tillamook City.

And all persons claiming damages by reason of the appropriation of the said property for said street are hereby specially notified to file their claim for such damages with the undersigned, City Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon, before the time appointed for the meeting of said viewers as above set out.

Done by the order of the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, Dated this September 16th, 1912.

T. B. HANDLEY, City Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County.

B. Potter Realty Company, a Corporation, Plaintiff,

vs. Lawrence R. Wheeler, William M. Wheeler and Margaret M. Wheeler, his wife, Nelson P. Wheeler, Allie M. Wheeler, John E. Wheeler and Margaret C. Wheeler, his wife, Eleanor R. Wheeler, J. H. Cook, and Cook his wife, and Peter Wheeler, his wife, Defendants.

To Lawrence R. Wheeler, William M. Wheeler and Margaret M. Wheeler, his wife, Nelson P. Wheeler, Allie M. Wheeler, John E. Wheeler and Margaret C. Wheeler, his wife, Eleanor R. Wheeler, J. H. Cook and Cook, his wife, Peter Wheeler and Wheeler his wife:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and action, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the Summons herein, which said order was made and dated on the 21st day of September, 1912, and if you fail to answer for want thereof the plaintiff will have judgment against you and each of you, for the appropriation and condemnation and assessment of your damages in the above entitled court and action, on the following described real property, of which you are the owners of an undivided interest therein, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 2371.31 feet north and 1010.84 feet west of the east quarter corner of section 18, township 1 S., range 10 W. of the Willamette Meridian in Tillamook County, Oregon, thence south 6 deg. 10' east 55.2 feet; thence south 25 deg. 35' east 157.8 feet; thence west 223.29 feet; thence north 207.05 feet; thence east 130 feet to the point of beginning, containing .84 acres more or less, situated in the northeast quarter of section 18, in township 1 S. of range 10 W. of the Willamette Meridian. And a strip of land 40 feet wide, extending 20 feet on either side of the following described line in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 7, township 1 S., range 10 W. of the Willamette Meridian in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 1814 feet west, and 130 feet south of the east quarter corner of section 7, township 1 S., range 10 west of the Willamette Meridian; thence south 57 deg. 08' east 282.2 feet; thence south 4 deg. 08' west 277.72 feet; thence south 24 deg. 34' west 200.38 feet; thence south 5 deg. 22' west 128.41 feet; thence south 7 deg. 27' east 247.16 feet; thence south 48 deg. 38' east 145.02 feet; thence south 70 deg. 46' east 301.25 feet; thence south 57 deg. 03' east 104.4 feet to the south line of said section 7, containing 1.67 acres, also a strip of land 40 feet wide extending 20 feet on either side of the following described line of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 18, in township 1 S., of range 10 west of the Willamette Meridian:

Beginning at a point 2633.46 feet north and 1172.62 feet west of the east quarter corner of said section 18, township 1 S., R. 10 W. of the Willamette Meridian; thence south 57 deg. 03' east 193.5 feet; thence south 6 deg. 10' east 223.2 ft.; thence south 25 deg. 35' east 157.8 feet; thence south 54 deg. 05' east 107.4 feet; thence south 27 deg. 50' east 309.3 feet; thence south 33 deg. 08' east 297.9 feet; thence south 5 deg. 20' east 233.39 feet, containing 1.43 acres.

This Summons is served upon you by order of the Honorable Percy R. Kelly, Judge of the above named Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County, dated on the 21st day of September, 1912, therein ordering that Summons be served upon you by publication thereof in the "Tillamook Headlight," a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Tillamook County, Oregon, for at least once a week for six consecutive weeks from the date of the first publication thereof, and the time for you to answer said complaint begins to run according to said order from the day and date of the first publication as shown in said Summons and said Order.

The date of the first publication of this Summons is the 26th day of September, 1912, and the date of the last publication thereof and the last date upon which you are required to answer on or before is, and will expire on the 8th day of November, 1912.

WEBSTER HOLMES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That on Monday, October 21, 1912, the County Board of Equalization will meet at the Court House of Tillamook County, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment roll for said year, and correct all errors in valuations, descriptions of lands and other property. Said board will continue in session from day to day, until the examination, correction and equalization assessment roll for said county shall be completed.

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, September 24, 1912.

A. M. HARE, County Assessor.

Argument for the Initiative Millage Bill.

The initiative millage tax bill, providing for a six tenths of a mill tax, four sevenths for the use of the Agricultural College, and three sevenths for the use of the University, and providing also for a single board of Regents, was prepared by a joint committee from the Governor's special commission appointed to solve Oregon's higher educational problem, and from the Boards of Regents of the two institutions working in conjunction with the Governor and with the Presidents of the two institutions, and is offered as a substitute for all the present legislative bills for support and government of the two institutions.

This bill does not increase the average rate of taxation for the support of the two institutions as shown during the last ten years. The average during this period is a trifle over six tenths of a mill. The State of Washington is at present paying for the same purposes seventeen hundredths of a mill more than the Oregon bill calls for; namely forty five hundredths of a mill for the University and thirty two hundredths of a mill for the Agricultural College.

The growth of the two institutions will certainly keep pace with the growth of wealth in the state, as has been shown by the experience of all other states using the millage basis of support. This bill expressly repeals the \$300,000 appropriations of the legislative session of two years ago, now submitted to the voters under the referendum (official numbers on the ballot, 372, 373, 374, 375,) for their approval or rejection.

The present standing appropriations to be continued for one year are most urgently needed to give the institutions a start in buildings and to carry them through the period while the mill tax is being collected.

The passage of this bill will take the University and Agricultural College out of politics. The efficiency and dignity of the institutions demand permanency of support and freedom from political entanglements.

Through the unified control of the single board hearty co-operation of the two institutions will be insured. The advantages of a combined institution will be secured, and the advantages which come from segregation will not be sacrificed.

Since the millage bill involves the question of taxation, it should be taken directly to the people. It is therefore not an abuse but a proper use of the initiative law, and the bill should be voted upon its merits.

"THE SCUM OF THE EARTH"



THE PRESIDENT SIGNED MOST WILLINGLY

The industrious circulation of the falsehood that President Taft threatened a veto of the Sulloway bill was one of the chief plays of his opponents and worked some injury to his popularity, as his adversaries had planned. That there was no truth in this every senator, representative and other public man could have known if he cared to inquire. "Yet it was a good enough Morgan till after the nomination."

Now these same men are with equal industry and untruth circulating the report that President Taft signed the act of May 11 most unwillingly and was only coerced into it at the last moment. Nothing could be more untrue.

There had been an overwhelming popular demand for additional pension legislation. The people were most earnest in their wish that the veterans who had saved the nation should be properly cared for during the years that remained to them. The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic had asked for such legislation. The remarkable fact of the indorsement of the Sulloway bill by the legislatures of twenty-seven states was an astonishing development of depth and wide extended feeling on the subject.

Could any president be expected to disregard such a manifestation? Certainly not William H. Taft, whose great heart has always appreciated the service of the veterans and who has ever been quickly responsive to the popular will.

No one doubted at the beginning of congress that he intended to approve a pension bill. This knowledge had to be used with the utmost discretion, however. The presidential campaign was opening. There was a general expectation that the Democrats would make a strong effort to "put the president and the senate in a hole" on the pension question. The fear was not allayed until within a few days of the passage of the act of May 11. This required the greatest circumspection on the part of the president and his friends. But as soon as the act of May 11 began to take shape in the senate and months before it actually passed there was no real doubt that the president would sign the bill which would be finally formulated.

At the invitation of senators I was a constant visitor to the capitol while the bill was going through its various stages. I was also made a means of communication with the members of the invalid pensions committee of the house. With me went most frequently Past Commander in Chief John R. King, less frequently Past Commander Slaybaugh of Potomac, Commander E. S. Godfrey, Arizona; Commander Granville C. Fleke, Massachusetts; Commander N. H. Kingsman, South Dakota; Commander N. P. Kingsley, Pennsylvania, and other prominent comrades who happened to be in the city and whom the senators wanted to see and counsel with.

We met Senators Crane, McCumber, Curtis, Smoot, Burnham and others of the president's closest friends and advisers. They were confident in their assurances that the president would sign the bill. The comrades named felt no doubt of the result at least two months before the bill was signed.

As we all know, President Taft put himself to great personal inconvenience in order to sign the bill and let it begin at once its beneficence to the veterans. The bill was not ready for his signature when he left for Princeton, N. J. He made the journey back to Washington expressly to sign the bill. He reached the White House a little before 11 p. m., Saturday, May 11, affixed his signature seven minutes before midnight and had to leave Washington again the next day. Of these facts I was personally cognizant, as I was present when the bill was signed.

JOHN M'ELROY, Editor National Tribune.

I fully concur in the foregoing.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the president was opposed to any pension bill. On the contrary, we were assured, as stated above, that he would give his approval to the bill when finally passed, which was evidenced by his hasty return to Washington for the purpose.

JOHN R. KING.

—From the National Tribune.



"It thirsts and burns for distinction; and, if possible, it will have it. Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some men, possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push to the utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his design. "Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would willingly acquire it by doing good as harm, yet nothing left in the way of building up he would sit down boldly to the task of pulling down. Here, then, is a probable case, highly dangerous."—From Mr. Lincoln's Speech Before the Young Men's Lyceum, Springfield, Ill.

—From the Omaha Daily Bee, March 19, 1912.

COMEDY IN A BOOKSTORE.

Queer Experience in an Attempt to Buy a Rare Work.

A correspondent of the Glasgow Herald contributes the following amusing account of an attempt to buy a rare book:

In his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" Oliver Wendell Holmes mentions a curious book called "Thinks I to Myself" as having been written and published in England by a person of quality about the beginning of the last century. Some time ago, among a number of secondhand books exposed for sale outside a shop in Glasgow, I noticed one in elegant but faded binding. It was "Thinks I to Myself," in two thin volumes. The first sentence took my fancy: "I was born of very worthy, honest and respectable parents—at least I think so."

I went into the shop with the volumes and asked the old man of the interior, "What is the value of these?" He turned them over carelessly and said: "These are of no use to me; they're just so much waste paper." This struck me as an original way of selling books, and I gravely responded, "Very well—how much for them, then?" "Three ha'pence," he said. "Per volume?" I asked. "For the two," he replied, whereupon I put the books into my pocket and handed him the money.

He looked at me wonderingly and inquired, "Where did you get them?" "Outside, at the door." "Why," he gasped, "I thought you were selling them!"

MOST HUMAN OF BIRDS.

Not Only in Talking, but in Eating, the Parrot Imitates Man.

It is not only in imitating human speech that the parrot excels most of the birds. The parrot is alone among birds in taking food in its claws. With these two characteristics it makes more or less use of that which distinguishes humanity from the rest of the animal kingdom—the hand and the larynx.

The monkey uses its hands and the elephant its trunk in feeding. Various animals have a habit of pawing their food. Rodents have servicable toes. Still, the parrot is pre-eminent among birds in this regard. The secretary bird is said to attack reptiles with its claws, and some observers have said that owls make partial use of their remarkably flexible perching toe somewhat more than does a hen in scratching for food. However, there is no other bird which, when given a piece of food, will accept it in its claws.

Parrots, of course, do not talk, as we use the word, in their wild state and are not known to be imitative of neighboring sounds nor to possess the repertory of the mocking bird. It is therefore a question whether or not their use of the claws is largely imitative also. The shape of the parrot's beak would indicate that some assistance in eating has always been a part of the bird's characteristics.

Like man, the parrot makes its appearance in the world naked and helpless.—Harper's Weekly.

A Wide Acquaintance.

A nouvelle riche dowager has afforded much amusement while clambering up the slippery rounds of Washington's social ladder. One day after she had returned from circumnavigating the globe she essayed to entertain a drawing room with a boastful account of her travels. She had been everywhere, and her flow of slaughter house English was accompanied by frequent wavings of her bediamonded hands and forceful noddings of her tiarated head.

"Did you see the Dardanelles?" asked a sprightly debutante.

"And the Himalayas?" inquired another fair young bud.

"I dined with them in Paris," replied the dowager triumphantly.

And she wondered why everybody smiled.—Chicago Tribune.

Whooping Cough Superstitions.

Whooping cough is the subject of more quaint superstitions in England than almost any other disease. In Northamptonshire it is believed that if a small quantity of hair is cut from the nape of the sick child's neck, rolled in a piece of meat and given to a dog the whooping cough will be transferred to the animal. In Cornwall the child is fed with bread and butter which has been passed three times under the belly of a piebald horse. In Lancashire they still tell you that whooping cough will never attack a child that has ridden on a bear.—London Answers.

Well Worth It.

As dentists know very well that people do not call upon them merely for pleasure, they are not likely to be offended at this bit from the Washington Star:

"Didn't that man complain when you charged him for a broken appointment?"

"No," replied the dentist. "He said breaking an appointment with me is worth every cent it costs."

A Question of Title.

"After another season," said Farmer Cornstossel, "I guess we'll have a 'chef.'"

"What's a chef?" asked his wife.

"A chef is a man with a big enough vocabulary to give the soup a different name every day."—Washington Star.

A Subsidy.

"I see so much in the newspapers about subsidies. What does a subsidy mean, Frank?"

"A subsidy, Grace, is where I give you \$25 for going to see your mother instead of having her come to see you."—Judge.

Maine Don't Want Free Trade

Maine is pre-eminently an agricultural state, and the Democratic spellbinders who canvassed it for a few weeks before the election—Speaker Clark, Gov. Foss of Massachusetts, Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, Vice Presidential Candidate Marshall and the rest of the main-laid special stress upon the tariff as the main issue of 1912, and as of especial interest to the farmers.

That Democratic bogus farmers' free list bill which the president vetoed was cited as an instance of the sort of "relief" which the tillers of the soil would receive if Prof. Wilson should carry the country in November.

Then Maine went right ahead and declared against Wilson and his party. Why did Maine turn down the school-master? Because it believed that he had no knowledge of the real needs of the people, and particularly because it saw that he was on the wrong side of the tariff question. Maine heard the best arguments which could be made against the tariff and the Republican party, and then it cast its ballots for both.

Prof. Wilson also assumes that he is bigger than his party. This is a good year to teach egotists a sound American lesson.

Bryan and Wilson would not view the forty-five electoral votes of New York as tainted if they had any expectation of carrying the state.

In condemning the Democratic party of New York Prof. Wilson should include New Jersey, which is largely made up of New York's overflow.

"Do you not think it counts for something," asks Prof. Wilson, "to stay out in the cold on a conviction for sixteen years?" Of course it counts, unless the people's jury convicts for a life sentence, which is not improbable.

"The politician who goes around the country spreading discontent should be muzzled, and the men who create dissensions among the people and cries out that President Taft is a thief, is as bad as the worst rebel in the Mexican revolution," declared Rev. Phillip Burke pastor of Our Lady of Sorrow's Catholic Church, at the annual banquet of the National Association of Advertising Novelty Manufacturers.

In addition to its troubles on account of lack of cash to meet its indebtedness and other engagements of the larger sort, Germany now has a high-priced food problem on its hands. The latter is far from being new, but it has now reached a stage in which societies of workers as well as municipalities are appealing to the government for relief. Alarmed at the situation, the government is understood to be considering radical action. It is considering the advisability of admitting Argentine chilled meat.

FAMILY RECIPES.

The valued family recipes for cough and cold cure, liniments, tonics and other remedies have as careful attention here as the most intricate prescriptions.

Our fresh, high grade drugs will help to make these remedies more effective than ever.

Right prices are also assured.

CLOUGH, Reliable Druggist.

HARPER WHISKY



Whisky is a good friend but a poor master. Used in moderation it cheers, inspires and strengthens men. For sociability use HARPER. Sold by ED. McLAUGHLIN