

THE BUDGET DISCUSSED.

Timber Interests in Control of Meeting--They Save \$72,075.

One of the largest public gatherings ever held in this city took place on Saturday, when the Court House was not large enough to accommodate all who wished to take part in the proceedings. The meeting was called by the County Court to discuss the budget prepared by the court for next year's expenditures. County Judge Homer Mason and Commissioners Farmer and Edner were present. This is the first time in the history of Tillamook that the timber men have taken an active part in county affairs. Even before the budget was prepared it was intimated that the timber men would fight any increase in taxation, and when the budget was finally published an active campaign was started against it, circulars sent out and meetings held with the object of getting as many out as possible to oppose an increase in taxation.

Club Favored Road Item.

The first organization to discuss the budget with the County Court was a meeting of the Tillamook Commercial Club, and although no action was taken on any of the items it was the consensus of opinion that it would be as well to leave the poor farm and Court House additions over until another year. The members of the club were almost unanimous in regard to retaining \$20,000 for bridges and roads. Fairview Grange held a meeting and agreed upon numerous reductions in the budget and a meeting was held at Bay City with a like result.

Maxwell is Chairman.

When Judge Mason called the meeting to order on Saturday, Russell Hawkins, of the Whitney Co., immediately placed William Maxwell in nomination for chairman, and there being no opposition, he assumed that position. Thomas Coates was made secretary.

Injunction Proceedings Threatened.

The chairman called upon Attorney S. S. Johnson to read the law in reference to the meeting and the call and budget which called for an expenditure of \$464,227.78. The first question raised was whether the County Court had published the budget sufficiently full in detail to make it legal. Here Attorney Johnson and County Attorney Gersoni differed. J. H. Hawk, a timber man, kept butting in quite frequently and threatened injunction proceedings. He tired the meeting by reading off a number of items of expenditures in road work last year, taking the totals of each month in each road district, and told the Court and the meeting that that was a loose way of expending public money, when most everybody in the house knew that the road fund was not paid out in that way, but in warrants to those who did the work and each item published in two county newspapers.

Wanted Budget in Detail.

After Judge Mason had fully explained the system under which the Court paid out the funds, Mr. Hawk then attacked the budget and contended the court should have fully stated where the road fund was to be expended and upon which roads. Others took part in this discussion and agreed with Mr. Hawk, until Judge Mason had explained that it would be impossible to do this as a large amount of road work would have to be let by contract and they did not know what the actual bids would be. They had figured where they contemplated expending the road fund, and he mentioned a few places. As the meeting was not proceeding very rapidly, it seems that Mr. Hawk was withdrawn as the chief battery and W. G. Dwight took his place, when each item was taken up. He moved that the payment of the state tax, \$75,000, be approved.

Road Item Tabled.

Then came up the discussion of the item for \$150,400 for roads, highways, culverts, county machinery and road supervisors' salaries. Mr. Dwight moved that this be reduced to \$100,000, upon which Carl Haberlach moved that this be laid on the table pending the discussion of the other items in the budget, which carried.

Wanted to Vote 100 Proxies.

Mr. Dwight made the astonishing statement previous to the vote being taken, that he had the proxies of about 100 taxpayers and he demanded the right to vote them. This was met by "oh, oh," from the audience.

Rapid progress was then made with the budget, for out of 17 items taken up only one was reduced, that of the treasurer's office, it having been figured out that since the budget was prepared the office could get along with \$1,000 less.

Nehalem Gets it in the Neck.

Mr. Dwight moved that the item for bridges, \$41,000, be reduced to

\$21,000. He asked the court where they intended to use the \$41,000. The judge said it would require about \$10,000 in his district and Commissioner Farmer said it would take a like sum in his district. Commissioner Edner said it was his intention to build a bridge across the Nehalem. The timber men and others thought this could be dispensed with and they put up two Nehalemites, George Loerpel and George McKinnis, who opposed the bridge. Mr. Loerpel said he did not care as much about the bridge as he did in having the road item kept where the Court had placed it. One speaker said he represented the Wheeler Commercial Club, with a membership of 65 taxpayers, and the club had passed resolutions favoring the bridge. On a vote being taken the meeting decided on the reduction.

Slashed the Road Item.

Eight other items were taken up and agreed to when an effort was made to adjourn the meeting. Judge Mason said that this was the time set to discuss the budget and the Court was there for that purpose. The motion was immediately voted down.

Swatted the Poor Farm.

Mr. Dwight moved that the item for poor farm and expert advisory work which was placed at \$26,000, be reduced to \$4,000 for expert work. Charles Kunze made a plea for the poor farm as it was intended to use it in connection with the dairy industry, and H. J. Dunstan did the same on the ground that it was necessary to own land to hold a county fair. Russell Hawkins made an offer to allow the use of land on the Whitney ranch for that purpose. On a vote being taken the item was reduced to \$4,000.

Court House Addition Knocked.

Mr. Dwight moved that the item of \$32,000 for additions, overhauling and furnishing the Court House be stricken out. Several of the county officials and those who use it were called upon for their opinions, all of whom stated that the Court House was too small, Judge Mason jokingly making the remark that they could see for themselves that the Court House was too small, for there was not enough room for all those who wanted to attend the meeting that day. He said Architect McClaran had prepared some plans he wished to submit. Mr. McClaran, when doing so said that the Court House was not safe with as large a crowd in it as was present that day. He had been in the basement and had seen for himself that the doors would not shut on account of the building sinking with the great weight. Russell Hawkins moved that \$5,000 be allowed to remodel the Court House, and as Judge Mason did not see the use of expending that amount of money, the motion was voted down. As was also the entire amount for the addition to the Court House.

Two Ideas.

Uri, a candidate for congress, said to Jonathan, another, during a heated debate: "I think, sir, you have but one idea in your head. It is a very small one, and if it should swell your head would burst."

Earth and Moon.

The diameter of the earth is 8,000 miles. The diameter of the moon is 2,162 miles. The nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies is 216,477 miles. The mean distance from the earth is 238,850 miles, the maximum distance which may be reached being 252,830 miles. The moon's surface contains about 14,685,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe.

Still Sadder.

"What could be more sad than a man without a country?" feelingly asked the high school literature teacher of her class.

Timber Men Save \$72,075.

The only other item on the budget was to pay \$52,387.28 outstanding warrants, which was agreed to. The meeting slashed the budget about \$96,100, but as the meeting was advisory, there being nothing in the statute to compel the Court in the statute to pay 75 per cent of the taxes, by cutting down and cutting out some of the items the timber men some \$72,075 and the other taxpayers \$24,025.

LONG TIME FARM LOANS.

Simple and Easy Credit System That Operates in Europe.

The standard length of time in Europe for a long time farm loan is fifty years. For such a loan at the present time the rate is 4.85 per cent divided as follows: Interest 4 per cent, administration 35 per cent and amortization (payment on principal) 59 per cent. This rate will pay both principal and interest and repay all charges due to the bank in fifty-four years. As this will seem almost incredible to some students, I will give a concrete illustration of how it works. It does not depend upon compound interest, but upon the fact that, though the rate of yearly payment remains the same, the charge for interest and administration is constantly decreasing because they are computed on the principal sum which is constantly being repaid; therefore the proportion which is applied toward the repayment of the principal is always increasing.

For illustration, if the debt is \$1,000 the debtor will pay \$25.25 every six months. Of the first payment, \$20 will go for interest, \$1.75 belongs to the bank, and \$2.50 is applied to the repayment of the principal. When the debt is half discharged, however, this distribution will be greatly changed. The borrower will pay \$25.25, as usual. Of this amount only \$10 will go for interest, 88 cents will be retained by the bank, while \$13.37 will be applied to the discharge of the principal. The final payment will be almost wholly to the payment of principal, as the first one went largely to the payment of interest. In this way one-half of 1 per cent will repay the principal in fifty-four years, provided a constant payment is maintained on the principal for interest during the entire period.—Representative Ralph W. Moss in World's Work.

ORIGIN OF THE HARP.

Evolved From the Lyre of the High Priest of Osiris.

The history of the piano counts as a day compared to the harp. We have authentic records that as early as 1800 B. C. the first lyre was evolved from the mind of the high priest of Osiris, who in one of his daily walks along the banks of the river Nile found an empty tortoise shell spanned with dried ligaments. Happening to strike it, he noticed that it gave forth pleasing sounds, and he at once made an instrument on the plan of the tortoise shell.

From the lyre it was but an easy step to the harp, now the most famous instrument in the world. Milesius, one of the Phoenician priests, carried it with him in his conquest to Ireland, and there he planted it among the music loving Celts in 1200 B. C. The royal instrument became a controlling force in druidical worship, and the harpist or bard ranked with royalty, the prophet and the priest. The druids advanced the harp from eleven to thirty-two strings and crowned their efforts in its improvement by the evolution of the pillar, which has ever since found universal adoption.

Our modern harp consists of forty-five or forty-seven strings, seven pedals—one for each note in the octave—and the wonderful instrument shares with the piano and organ the faculty of being autonomous—that is to say, it needs no accompaniment and furnishes both melody and harmony.—Miss Loretta De Lone in New York Tribune.

Hindu Confectionery.

Like the American girls, Hindu girls are passionately fond of sweet things. One of their candies, sadu, is very much like our plain sugar candy. It is made of sugar and milk and flavored with attar of roses. Buddhikabal, or hair of Buddha, is one of their most popular sweetmeats. It is so called because it is in fine, long strings like vermicelli. This is made of sugar and cream from buffalo's milk, which is exceedingly rich.

Chairman Was Rattled.

Mr. Dwight then moved that a 9 mill road tax levy be agreed to, with the proviso that the County Court was not to purchase any more machinery and was to pay the road supervisors out of the 9 mill levy. An amendment was made to adopt the road item in the budget. A vote was taken, but the chair was in doubt when a rising vote was taken. This showed that a majority of voters were in favor of the budget item, but the Chairman did not announce the result as his attention was being called to something else. When called upon to decide he said he did not know how the vote stood. Another standing vote was taken with a number of taxpayers deprived the privilege of voting on account of the ruling of the chairman, when the chairman announced, after making a consultation with himself, that the motion to make the road levy 9 mills was carried.

Still Sadder.

"What could be more sad than a man without a country?" feelingly asked the high school literature teacher of her class.

Woman's Home Companion.

"A country without a man" responded a pretty girl just as feelingly.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Surgical Operation.

The customer raised his hand, and the barber, pausing in the operation of shaving him, inclined his head. "Sir?" "Give me gas," said the customer.—London Globe.

PONDEROUS SEA ELEPHANTS.

They Have Two Foot Trunks and Flippers Tipped With Claws.

That which is believed to be the last herd of sea elephants known to exist is to be found at Guadalupe island, off the west coast of Mexico. In the herd there are now only about thirty specimens.

The sea elephant is an important link in the chain of evolution and is the largest of all fin footed animals. The adult male is about twenty-two feet in length and is about eight feet high when propped up on his front flippers in a natural position. These great bulls weigh from two to three tons and have a trunk, or proboscis, which, when relaxed, hangs down over the mouth about two feet. In the end of this the nostrils are placed rather wide apart, and when they breathe their whole mass trembles in tiny undulations to the very end.

The flippers are thick and tipped with heavy claws. There is a tail about one foot and a half long, separated horizontally in two divisions. This tail acts as a propeller, to resist the huge creature when he comes in through the breakers. He hoists his back flippers and tail so as to catch the full sweep of the waves, and then allows himself to be washed up on the beach.

Coarse, bristly hair grows sparsely from the back along the body, and a tough protecting crust of flesh reaches like a shield from the lower jaw down over the chest and round to the back of the neck. This baffle affair is nature's provision for protection in time of battle. The male fights viciously in the mating season, and the chest protector prevents much loss of life.

Sea elephants live on various kinds of small fish and use the trunk to seize them with. Afterward the food is transferred to the mouth precisely as elephants manage it.

EGGS BY THE YARD.

Korea Also Produces Oysters That Weigh Ten Pounds Each.

While in the orient a correspondent had occasion to call on friends who lived near Seoul, the principal city of Korea. He tells the following story:

One morning my hostess, while giving orders for the necessary things from the market for the day, mentioned four yards of eggs. I accompanied the steward that day on his marketing trip, and when the eggs were asked for the grocer reached down in a barrel and brought out the end of a large straw rope. He measured off the required length on the counter, just as a dry goods store clerk would measure off cloth, rolled it up and put it in the basket without a smile. The eggs were inside of this hollow straw rope, with a string tied on the outside of it between each egg. This effectively protected the eggs from being broken while handling.

Another day my hostess ordered two "small" oysters for dinner. This order caused me to wonder a little, for I knew that there would be seven to nine, besides the servants, but when the oysters arrived all was explained. For one weighed four and a half pounds, and the other five pounds. On inquiry I was informed that some of the oysters on the northern side of Korea weigh as much as ten pounds.—Christian Science Monitor.

Bathing and Bellowing.

Primitive man boiled his water with hot stones. That was not the only use he made of them, at any rate. If he was a Scythian. The Scythian practice described by Herodotus has been claimed by some as the first recorded case of smoking. Having spoken of a kind of hemp that grew in the country, Herodotus proceeds: "Now, the Scythians, taking the seed of this hemp, go into their tents and then throw the seed upon the stones heated white hot. As it is thrown on it is burnt into smoke, producing so much that no Greek vapor bath could surpass it. And the Scythians, delighting in it, follow. This takes the place of washing for them." It seems as though they had discovered the Turkish bath and the cigarette.

The Widow's Dower.

It is certain that "dower," the estate for life which the widow acquires at her husband's death, was not known among the early Saxons. In the laws of King Edmund the widow is directed to be supported wholly out of the personal estate. Dower is generally ascribed to the Normans, but it was first introduced into the feudal system by Emperor Frederick II, who was contemporary with the English Henry III, about 1250.

The Usual Way.

"It would never do for the farmers to get into the financial business of the nation."

Home Finance.

"Wouldn't loan me \$5. It's for an investment you are interested in."

Put Out.

"I saw Jinks just now, and he seemed much put out."

Beyond Hope.

Louise—Troubled with loss of appetite, isn't she? Julia—She doesn't even want to eat the things that the doctors forbid—Life.

Superfluous.

Tommy—Pop, what do we mean by superfluous? Tommy's Pop—Superfluous, my son, means—well, it's like a bachelor giving advice to a married man.—Philadelphia Record.

SERVANTS OF ROYALTY.

In England They Are Supplied by a Regular Employment Agency.

Even royal palaces have their servant problems. The general opinion seems to be that the servants who attend upon kings and queens are of a race apart, but such is not the impression given by a remarkably frank interview given in London by a registry agent who has frequently had dealings with Buckingham palace.

"We are held responsible for the people we send to the royal household," he said, "and we send no one who has not lived in good houses and has had at least two years' character."

"Only British servants are engaged. The men must be between twenty-two and twenty-eight years old, and the women between eighteen and twenty-two."

"The wages are no better, to begin with, than in other households, but there are better allowances—in liveries and in plain clothes. There is the chance, too, of promotion to something better."

"A head housemaid might get \$250 a year, and of course there is a pension for every servant who has served a certain number of years."

"Ten years is generally considered the minimum time for a pension, but when a case of misfortune occurs an application is made to the king, who approves a special grant."

"The servants have plenty of work to do in the palace, but ample leisure and very good quarters and living. The maids are required to dress alike—in the same colored prints. The state porters and marshal men are engaged directly by the king on warrant."

"The ordinary household servants are resident, with the exception of a personal housemaid, who travels with the royal family."—New York Press.

ONE AND ONE MAKE TWO?

Not Always, by Any Means, According to Sir Oliver Lodge.

Sir Oliver Lodge has attracted a tremendous amount of attention by telling scientists of whom he is one that he believes in immortality in spite of science. This is not the first time he has locked horns with scientific dogma. In his book, "Modern Problems," he affirms that one and one do not always make two. And this is the "almost frivolous" way he makes his point:

"I would contend that, whereas the proposition that one added to one makes two is abstractly beneath controversy, it need not be true for the addition of concrete things. It is not true for two globules of mercury, for instance, nor for a couple of colliding stars; nor true for a pint of water added to a pint of oil or vitriol, nor for nitric oxide added to oxygen, nor for the ingredients of an explosive mixture; nor necessarily true, either, for snakes in a cage, or for capital invested in a business concern, flourishing or otherwise, nor is it true, save in a temporary manner, for a couple of trout added to a pond. Life can make havoc of arithmetic."

"The moral of all which is that propositions can be clear and simple and sure enough, indeed absolutely certain, as long as you deal with abstractions, but that when you come to concrete realities and have all the complexities of the universe behind you—not only behind but in front and among and intermingled with every simplest thing—then we perform step out of the realm of positive dogmatic security into the region of reasonable and probable inference, the domain of pragmatic conviction, of commonplace intuition, of familiar faith."

Took a Mean Advantage.

Returning from South America, a New York man vouches for the ingenuity of the city officials in Rio de Janeiro. The householders on a certain street received notices that the city fathers had heard complaints of the high tax rates along that particular thoroughfare, and in order that justice might be done the residents were asked to submit their own valuation on their property. When the prompt and joyful responses had all been received the lots were condemned and bought for a contemplated public improvement.—New York Tribune.

Grandest of All.

"What is the grandest thing in the universe?" asks Victor Hugo. "A storm at sea," he answers and continues: "And what is grander than a storm at sea?" "The unclouded heavens on a starry, moonless night." "And what is grander than these midnight skies?" "The soul of man—a spectacular climax such as Hugo loved and still, with all its dramatic effects, the picturesque statement of a vast and sublime and mighty truth."

Unfortunate.

"What are you crying for, Peper?" "Because I am so unfortunate."

Put Out.

"I saw Jinks just now, and he seemed much put out."

Beyond Hope.

Louise—Troubled with loss of appetite, isn't she? Julia—She doesn't even want to eat the things that the doctors forbid—Life.

Superfluous.

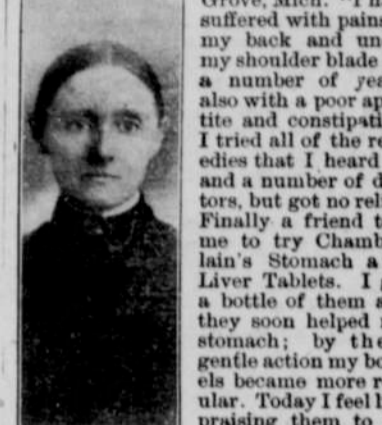
Tommy—Pop, what do we mean by superfluous? Tommy's Pop—Superfluous, my son, means—well, it's like a bachelor giving advice to a married man.—Philadelphia Record.

Not Beyond Help at 87.

Sleep-disturbing bladder weakness, stiffness in joints, weak inactive kidney action and rheumatic pains, are all evidence of kidney trouble. Mrs. Mary A. Dean, 47 E. Walnut St., Tauton Mass., writes: "I have passed my 87th birthday, and thought I was beyond the reach of medicine, but Foley Kidney Pills have proved most beneficial in my case." For sale by all druggists.

Made My Life Worth Living

"I feel it my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me," writes Mrs. L. Dunlap, of Oak Grove, Mich. "I have suffered with pains in my back and under my shoulder blade for a number of years, also with a poor appetite and constipation. I tried all of the remedies that I heard of, and a number of doctors, but got no relief. Finally a friend told me to try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I got a bottle of them and they soon helped my stomach; by their gentle action my bowels became more regular. Today I feel like praising them to all who suffer as I did, for they have cured me and made my life worth living."



They have cured me and made my life worth living.



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