

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, upon a judgment and decree of foreclosure duly entered in said Court on December 24th, 1914, in a case wherein Tillamook County Bank a corporation, is plaintiff, and Marion Celic is defendant, which execution was issued by the clerk of said court under the seal thereof, bearing the date of the 20th of December, 1914, I have levied upon, and will, on Monday the 1st day of February, 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. at the Court House door in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, duly sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property situate in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: The South half of lot 5, in Block 16, of Thayer's Addition to the town of Tillamook (now within the corporate limits of Tillamook City.) Said sale to convey all of the interest of the defendant as of the date of February 11, 1911, or subsequently owned by him, and the proceeds will be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment in said cause, which is for \$162.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from October 11th, 1913, the further sum of \$50.00 as attorney's fees, the costs and disbursements of this suit taxed at \$16.00, and the costs and expenses of sale. Dated this December 20th, 1914. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore.

Notice of Hearing of Final Account and Objections Thereto.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County. In the matter of the estate of Charles Burke, Deceased, By Mary Burke, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, her final account as the administrator of the estate of Charles Burke, deceased, and that said Court has appointed Friday, the 5th day of February, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the court room of said Court, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, State of Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing of said account, and any and all persons interested in said estate, are hereby required to appear at said time and place and make their objections, if any they have, to said account, and a settlement of said estate. Dated January 7th, 1915. Mary Burke, Administrator of the Estate of Charles Burke deceased.

John Leland Henderson, Attorney for said Estate. The first publication is January 7th, 1915. The last publication is February 4th, 1915.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an execution and order of sale duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, and under the seal thereof, bearing date December 20th, 1914, upon a judgment and decree dated December 24th, 1914, in the case in the court wherein Charles Kunze is plaintiff and Mary J. Dunstan, Henry Dunstan, P. B. C. Lucas, Almeda Lucas, Fred Balmer and Nestucca Valley Bank, a corporation are defendants, to me duly directed, I have levied upon and will, on Monday the 8th day of February, 1915, at the court house door, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real property, to-wit: Lots 3 and 4 of Block 15, of Thayer's Addition to Tillamook (now within the corporate limits of Tillamook City, Oregon), the same being situate in Tillamook County, Oregon.

For the purpose of satisfying the judgment in said cause, to-wit: For the sum of \$1,083.80 with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from December 24th, 1914, the further sum of \$125.00 as attorney's fees, the costs and disbursements of the suit taxed at \$20.00 and the cost and expense of the sale.

All of the interest of defendants as of the date of the mortgaged foreclosure in said suit, to-wit: The first day of October, 1909, or subsequently acquired will be sold. Dated this January 7th, 1915. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook, Kathleen Mills, Plaintiff.

vs. Mary Jane Martin (Formerly Mary Jane Harris) and Caleb M. Martin, her husband, Defendants.

By virtue of an execution, judgment order, decree and order of sale issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause, to me directed, and dated the 16th day of September, 1914, upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said court on the 16th day of September, 1914, in favor of Kathleen Mills, plaintiff and against Mary Jane Martin (Formerly Mary Jane Harris) and Caleb M. Martin, her husband, defendants, for the sum of five hundred twenty-five (525) dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 10th day of April, 1913, until paid, amounting to the sum of six hundred eighty-eight and 90/100 (618.90) dollars, calculated to the 23rd day of January, 1915; together with the further sum of eight and 55/100 (8.55) dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from August 12, 1914 until paid; also the further sum of seventy-five (75) dollars attorney's fees; together with the further sum of \$23.00 costs and

the costs of and upon this writ, commanding me to make sale of the following described real estate, situate in the county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, within the corporate limits of the City of Tillamook, to-wit: The north east quarter of Block Fifteen (15) in Claude Thayer's Addition to the town of Tillamook, now City of Tillamook.

Now therefore by virtue of said execution, judgment, order, decree and order of sale and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will on and after the 30th day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m., of said day, at the front door of the County Court House in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell at public auction (subject to redemption) to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right, title and interest which the within named defendants or either of them had on the 10th day of April, 1912, the date of the mortgage foreclosed herein, or which said defendants have since acquired or now have, or either of them has acquired or now has, in the above described property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment, order and decree, interests costs and accrued costs.

H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, State of Oregon. Dated, December 28th, 1914. Date of first publication December 31, 1914. Date of last publication, January 28, 1915.

The World's Wealth.

At no period in the world's history, writes Dr. Frank Crane, has the world prospered financially so rapidly as within the last hundred years.

This has been due to many inventions and to the improvement in transportation. Steam, electricity and machinery have piled up world worth enormously.

Not one, but every country on earth has become richer.

The greatest advance, both in wealth and in population, has been made by the United States of America.

The United States is now nearly twice as rich as any other nation. It is by far the wealthiest country in the world.

Here are the figures as given by Sir George Paish, the eminent statistician of London: Great Britain is worth \$85,000,000,000, Germany \$80,000,000,000, and the United States \$150,000,000,000.

Since 1814, or in 100 years, England's wealth has risen from \$12,500,000,000 to \$85,000,000,000, an increase of about 580 per cent. Her population has grown 130 per cent. Her income has advanced from \$1,500,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000.

In the same period France's wealth has come up from \$10,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000, or 400 per cent; her income from \$1,250,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000, or 380 per cent, and there has been a 33 per cent increase in her population.

The progress of Germany has been remarkable. A hundred years ago there was no German Empire, only a number of German states. United Germany now has \$80,000,000,000 worth of property and an income of \$10,000,000,000. Her population has grown from 24,000,000 to over 67,000,000, or 180 per cent.

These are all outdistanced by the amazing progress of the United States. In the last 100 years we have increased in wealth from \$1,750,000,000, to about \$150,000,000,000 or nearly 850 per cent; our increase has gone up from less than \$500,000,000 to about \$35,000,000,000 a year, 6000 per cent; while our population has risen from 8,000,000 to 98,000,000, an expansion of 1125 per cent.

For some time during the last century we depended upon European capital, as our wealth is growing at the rate of \$7,000,000,000 a year, whereas European investments here rarely exceed \$300,000,000 per annum.

Europe is now engaged in destroying its wealth at the rate of millions of dollars a day.

She has always impeded her progress by maintaining expensive military equipments, and has now leaped from plain stupidity to violent madness. Any way this war may end, it will set her back fifty years.



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State Press Flashlights.

Billy Sunday's religion comes high, but he seems to keep right on dispensing it. In Chicago he insists upon the organization of a \$250,000 stock company to finance his meetings before he becomes a central figure.—Sheridan Sun.

Congressman Lafferty will get out on the street of Portland and sell the first issue of the paper of which he will be editor and publisher. Our Oscillating Oswald will never smile again now that he has been so completely outdone by Audacious Abraham.—Cottage Grove Sentinel.

Joy reigned in our composing and proof-reading departments yesterday, when it was seen that errors were not confined to them, for the great New Year issue of the Oregonian still bore the date of 1914. When such models of perfection and accuracy as that paper is credited to be makes so glaring misprint, others may well be condoned and overlooked in the minor publications.—Umpqua Valley News.

One of our exchanges says: More than \$1,000 a month leaves this city every month for goods ordered by money orders. More live advertising by local stores would prevent much of this. If you want to know just how much in money orders leave your town inquire of your postmaster. It is a subject worthy of a good article—and it will furnish a fact that local business men cannot get around.—News Times.

Election expenses in Oregon for the nine months ending September 30 were \$126,184.98 and Washington county's share was \$3,576.14. This of course does not include expense of the November election, which was large, and principally represents the cost of holding the primary and registration to the close of September. Economists will find in the figures argument for the abolishment of the primary, and the general public, whether economical or not, are likely to believe that it is not worth the money.—Hillsboro Independent.

This nation as a whole, and almost every state in it—this one not excepted—suffers too much from law making. Senator Root told the American Bar Association that in five years from 1909 to 1913 inclusive, Congress and the State Legislatures passed 62,014 laws. No one knows how many thousands of laws were in force before 1909, but the 62,014 new ones repealed many of those previously in force, and amended many more, with no end of resulting confusion. Relatively few of the laws are vicious enough to work direct harm, but hundreds of them are harmful indirectly, for they are unnecessary, inconsistent and impossible to enforce.—News Reporter.

At a late hour of Tuesday of last week the endowment campaign which had been prosecuted for some time by Pacific College at Newberg was brought to a successful close with the full amount of \$100,000 subscribed. Mrs. P. J. Mann of Portland, an aged friend, gave her note at the very close of the campaign, for \$15,000, payable at her death. This is good news for our sister institution, and we congratulate her and the fine spirit of the givers. It ought to encourage our Baptist brethren to speed up in their effort for financial independence, and doubtless it will have this effect. Both schools can find a large field in the future for producing an educated Christian citizenry for the great state of Oregon.—Telephone Register.

A Portland business house is sending out circulars advising everyone to say, "business is good," and to repeat it until you believe it, and remarks "business will be good now, next week and right along, if we merely say it is good and stick to it." Sure, that's a bright idea, and reminds us that we've a million old dollars sewed up in our shirt, in our inside pocket, ye know; the mark of great wealth and industry, too, the lucre that makes prosperity a go. Hard times is a myth; there's work for us all; no use to say that there isn't, for we've all got the dough that makes business, ye know, and be jabbars that's so and that's so; and we'll stick to its truth without any reproof, for it's so, of course it's all so.—Sheridan Sun.

The ordinance proposed by Commissioner Daly, making the minimum wage of persons working for the city \$3 for an eight hour day, is offered at an opportune time. It will prevent the interests from taking advantage of the thousands of hungry men who are clamoring for a chance to earn a meal. It will also make the hungry men who left other coast cities and came to Portland to look for work, feel that their labor, if they could find employment for it, is worth a good deal more than they thought it was.

Mr. Daly's \$3-a-day ordinance will seem like a piece of very grim humor to the tax payers who for some months have been providing funds and food for the support of an unhappily large body of men who couldn't find work at any wage.—The Spectator.

Here is a story with a moral. A traveling man who lives in Portland and "makes" Forest Grove every two weeks, was in town the week before Christmas, and while he dropped in one of Forest Grove's fine general stores—and they are all fine for a city of this size. Among the Christmas presents he had planned to give his wife was a cut glass fruit dish, and he had been looking out for a piece to purchase. While in the local store he saw a dish just like he had in his mind to buy, and inquiring the price was astonished to find that he could buy it here for \$4.75 while in Portland (where he looked in two of the big department stores), the piece was \$7.00 in one and \$7.25 in another, for identically the same kind of a piece. Needless to say he bought it here and he knows that he is just \$2.25 better off than if he bought in Portland. The moral—oh yes, the moral is that you should at least look at home before you go to Portland. If a man living in Portland can buy so much cheaper in Forest Grove, don't you think you can do the same.—News Times.

The Country Unit Plan.

(Oregon Register.) We can see trouble ahead if the legislature adopts the recommendations of the conference of county school superintendents and embodies the so-called county unit system into the school laws of the state. Of course, if the law were made optional with each county the protest would be lessened, but even then there would be dissatisfaction.

The county unit system, as outlined in news reports, contemplates the division of each county into five zones from each of which a member of what would be known as the county educational board would be chosen. This county educational board would elect the county superintendent, and the superintendent and the board would have entire charge of selecting and placing teachers in all the third class districts and deciding what wages the teachers should receive. The district boards would be retained as at present, but they would have no choice in choosing teachers or fixing their wages.

This plan would abolish the present system of local self government in third class districts, and in this way would be an ever present source of trouble. A county superintendent who was possessed of superhuman ability to get along with the people might possibly choose teachers and fix wages that would be wholly satisfactory to all the districts concerned, but officials of this sort are rare. More than likely there would be incessant friction.

The taxpayers in districts of this class pay, either directly or indirectly, the cost of maintaining the schools, and it is reasonable to suppose that they prefer to hire their own teachers and determine the wages to be paid. There might be some advantages to the unit plan, but there certainly would be corresponding disadvantages.

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