

SCHOOL BOUNDARY CASE IS DECIDED.

Supreme Court Holds that Boundary Board had Right to Change Boundaries.

The case of school district No. 35, was decided against that district on Tuesday by the Supreme Court on appeal from an opinion rendered by Judge Holmes in the Circuit Court. The Boundary Board charged the boundaries of school districts Nos. 35, 31 and 9, taking part of the territory from district No. 35 and giving it to districts Nos. 31 and 9, and feeling aggrieved school district No. 35 brought suit to annul the ruling of the Boundary Board.

Attorney R. R. Duniway represented No. 35 and Attorney H. T. Boots No. 9. Mr. Duniway attacked the case on the grounds that to change the boundary of a school district it would have to be submitted to a vote of the people and that the Boundary Board had gerrymandered in the matter, upon both of which propositions he lost out.

Judge Burnett, in rendering the opinion of the Supreme Court, says: Section 4021, L. O. L. ordains a procedure to be observed in changing the boundaries of school districts, the details of which it is not necessary to rehearse because no question was made at the argument that they were made at in this instance.

The sole contention presented by the plaintiff is that the district boundary board, deriving its powers, as it does, from the legislative assembly, has no authority to change the boundaries of a school district because that is tantamount to the amendment of the charter of a municipality within the habitation of section 2, Article XI of the state constitution. Stated otherwise, the plaintiff maintains that a change in the boundaries of the plaintiff district can only be accomplished through the initiative power described in section 1a, Article IV and Section 2, Article XI of the state constitution. These portions of the organic law so far as applicable to the question in hand read thus:

Section 1a.—" \* \* \* The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this constitution are hereby further reserved to the legal voters of every municipality and district, as to all local, special, and municipal legislation, of every character, in or for their respective municipalities and districts. The manner of exercising said powers shall be prescribed by general laws, except that cities and towns may provide for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to their municipal legislation. \* \* \* "

Section 2, Article XI.—"Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by the legislative assembly by special laws. The legislative assembly shall not enact, amend, or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality, city, or town. The legal voters of every city and town are hereby granted power to enact and amend their municipal charter, subject to the constitutional and criminal laws of the State of Oregon."

Speaking of school districts, Mr. Justice Moore in School District No. 35 vs. School District No. 115, 60 Or. 38, 118 Pac. 169 said: "These divisions are vested with certain powers, which they can employ in the particular manner prescribed. As agencies of the state, they have no vested right in the property which they may acquire, but hold it in trust for the general public, and such quasi corporation may be changed at the will of the power creating them. \* \* \* A school district sustains no higher relations to the state than a county occupies, and the rule is settled that the legislative department may divide counties at pleasure, apportioning the assets and burdens in such manner as may be deemed just and reasonable."

Writing about the excerpts from the organic act above mentioned in Kiernan vs. Portland, 57 Or. 454, 112 Pac. 402, 403, 37 L. R. A. (ns) 332; Mr. Justice King used this language: "It will be observed from the first sentence in section 2 that no restriction is placed upon the legislature with respect to the enactment of general laws; the exception being that no special law creating or affecting the municipalities shall be enacted by the legislature, to enact general laws upon the subject, making it clear that inhibition in the next sentence has reference to special laws. \* \* \* Our holding is that the state may, by constitutional provisions, directly delegate to municipalities any power which it, through the legislature, could formerly have granted indirectly. All the prerogatives attempted to be exercised by Portland in the construction of the Broadway bridge, formerly could have been granted by the legislature, and the power to provide therefor, having been delegated to the city by amendment to our organic laws, is valid, and the right to exercise such powers will continue until such time as changed by general enactment of the lawmaking department of our state, provisions for which may be made by the legislature by general laws, applying alike to all municipalities of that class, or by the people through the initiative, by the enactment of either general or special laws on the subject."

Further, in State ex rel vs. Port of Tillamook, 62 Or. 332, 341, 124 Pac. 67, 640, Ann. Cas. 1914C 483, Mr. Justice Bean says "Such municipal corporations are always subject to the control and regulation of the lawmakers of the state in the manner directed by the constitution. City of McMinnville vs. Howenstine, 56 Or. 451, 456, 109 Pac. 81. While these public corporations are capable of adopting and amending their charter, they still continue to be agencies of the state. A general control is left in the legislative assembly."

and authority upon cities to form their own charters and make their own laws within their municipal needs, that is, in local and special municipal legislation. Authority beyond that must come from the sovereign, namely, the legislature, by general laws or by the people by general or special laws."

Referring to section 2, Article XI, it is said in the state ex rel vs. Gilbert 96 Or. 434, 439, 134 Pac. 1038: "This provision of the fundamental law does not in any way infringe upon the right of the legislature to make general laws for the formation of corporations. The inhabitation of that section is directed solely against action by the legislature affecting only a particularly municipality, city or town."

If we concede that the quoted utterances of this court are judicial heresies, as the plaintiff's argument proceeds, and that school districts are full-fledged municipal corporations having each an autonomy all its own, it still remains to consider whether they have charters within the meaning of section 2, Article XI, supra, and whether the procedure described in the complaint constitutes an amendment of such an instrument. Dismissal for a moment the idea that a municipal charter is a special legislative act conferring upon a particular municipality powers and privileges peculiar to itself we must find in the general laws enacted by the legislative assembly affecting school districts for it is not pretended that any other rule of action affecting the plaintiff has been established either by the people of the state at large through the initiative process or by similar legislation enacted by the legal voters resident within the boundaries of the plaintiff school district. It is manifest that a school district's rule of existence, operation and treatment is found in the statutes hitherto enacted by the legislative assembly in the exercise of its constitutional authority to "provide by law for the establishment of a uniform and general system of common schools."

In substantially the present form the rule of changing the boundaries of school districts through the action of a district boundary board has been in existence from a date prior to the adoption of the amended form of section 2, Article XI. It is one of the essential features of the constituent law of school districts. From a view point of the plaintiff it might be called one of the terms of its charter. For all that appears in the complaint the procedure described whereby the plaintiff was deprived of part of its territory was in strict accordance with the statute. No enactment from any legislative source whatever has in any manner prescribed the boundaries of the plaintiff district. In this respect the case in hand is easily differentiated from such as Cook vs. Portland, 99 Or. 572, 139 Pac. 1095; Thurber vs. McMinnville, 63 Or. 410, 128 Pac. 43; McKeon vs. Portland, 61 Or. 385, 122 Pac. 291; State ex rel vs. Port of Tillamook, 62 Or. 332, 124 Pac. 637. In all those cases the constituent act establishing the municipality in question described in explicit terms the boundaries in question. The delimitation of its exterior lines was part and parcel of its charter in each instance. In the case of school districts the constituting act has in no wise ever described the boundaries of any particular district but has committed the establishment and control of them to a district boundary board. That body in making such changes simply administers and does not amend the laws under which the plaintiff district exists, even though we may style those general enactments the charter of the complainant here.

Much was forcefully said at the argument about the evils of gerrymandering as exemplified in the boundaries of the districts named in the complaint; but we have nothing to do with such administrative questions. We have before us in the instance only a question of authority and not of the manner in which it is exercised. The proceedings described in the complaint are not open to the objection urged against them by the plaintiff. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

Debating League Started.

Plans for a Tillamook County debating league for the coming winter have been started at Nehalem, with considerable promise of success. The local literary society has begun the season with a great deal of enthusiasm, and a committee has been appointed for the purpose of arranging for the league. Last winter the people of Nehalem Valley were entertained by joint debates between the three societies of the valley.

Plans are being made to encourage debating societies at Bay City and Tillamook, and at other cities in the county, and for joint debates to be held each month. Nehalem has some keen debaters and new material is being developed by the weekly meetings.

Farm Excursion.

All farmers interested in seeing what corn and lime will do in this county, meet at the court house on Friday at one o'clock. Bring your auto and your neighbors who haven't one. The excursion will be to some of the farms who have used lime and to some of those who are growing corn so that each may see for himself what can be done.

Be sure and come promptly at one o'clock, so that the trip can be made before milking time.

R. C. Jones, County Agriculturist.

One can help liking to read what Col. Roosevelt has to say. What a pity he battered up his own halo!

Why don't those folks who can't make Ohio go dry move to Kansas? Is segregation yet to be the olive branch between wets and dries.

Money talks. What guarantees have we that those who want to borrow a billion of America are going to win?

Poverty is good for experience, we are told. One of the experiences you look back on of course.

Silage Crops and Silos.

Any one who attended the County fair and the homesteaders' fair at this fall cannot doubt the possibility of growing silage crops in this county. At both of these fairs were exhibits of corn, artichokes, sunflowers, oats, vetch and clover as good as can be grown in Oregon. All of these crops will make the best of silage. An article in a recent farm paper told of excellent results in the state of Washington obtained by mixing sunflowers and corn in the silo. On the 20000 land oats and vetch have yielded as high as 25 tons of green feed to the acre, it is safe to say that much of the corn in the county this year will run as high as 15 to 20 tons, artichokes also yielded heavily and make about the same as corn.

Why not fill the silo with oats and vetch in the spring, feed it out during the dry weather in the summer and then fill with corn or artichoke tops again in the fall?

The economy of the silo as a method of preserving green food for the winter months is without question. Neither the efficiency of silage as a feed is doubted. The claim by some that it injures the digestion of the cow is wholly without foundation if it is fed in reasonable quantities. Heavy milking cows have been fed silage for over 15 years without in any way being injured by it.

What kind of a silo shall we build? That is up to the man who is going to build. A good silo must first, be air tight, second durable and third, reasonable in cost. Concrete silos answer these requirements but require a fairly heavy outlay to start with. The patent silos are all right but usually the cost is out of proportion to the advantages of the few features that secured the patent. The local stave silo is as good as the patent silos and much cheaper in cost.

A Wisconsin silo can be built for a dollar a ton capacity and while not quite so durable as the concrete silo will give excellent satisfaction for a period of from ten to fifteen years.

This silo is built of 2x4s set upright and boarded round and round with half-inch lumber, then acid proof tar paper then another layer of half-inch lumber. The lumber bill for a fifty ton silo, 12x24 feet will not exceed \$30 and the paper and labor of erecting can easily be kept within \$20.

The number of silos have doubled this year and should easily do so again next year.

R. C. Jones, County Agriculturist.

Harmony and Pleasant Valley.

John Evans and Otis Dix and wife left on a trip to the valley on Monday.

Mrs. Amil Krebs returned Saturday from Sherwood, after the death of her mother.

Mrs. G. G. Graves returned Sunday, from Newberg and Amity, where she worked through harvest and prune drying.

Oscar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amil Krebs, underwent an operation for appendicitis, on Saturday, and is now getting along nicely.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mallett, on Tuesday, a son.

Several Harmony people, who picked hops in the vicinity of Banks, returned the last of the week. The picking is said to have been very poor.

Quite a number of people from Pleasant Valley and Yellow Fir, camped at Sandlake the past week, where they hunted and picked huckleberries.

Mrs. C. E. Walker is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Archie Davis at Mullin, Ore.

A few days ago a farmer in a nearby community spilled some whisky on his barn floor, an adventurous mouse took a taste of the liquor and returned to his hole to think. Soon it ventured forth and took another sip, and again returned to its hole to soliloquize. The third time it went out, and this time took a good drink, then jumping upon an empty box exclaimed "Now bring out that d---d cat."

Fred Robitsch and family were visited Sunday by friends from Wheeler.

Mrs. Ruth Desmond, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds and Mrs. Ike Moore, and son Charlie drove to Netarts Monday to pick huckleberries.

Notice of Completed Contract.

Notice is hereby given, that the County Road Master for Tillamook County, Oregon, has filed in this office his certificate for completion of the contract of Sandberg & Logus Co. on Bayocean County Road from Station 48 plus 00 to Station 69 plus 52.3, in accordance with the plans and specifications, and any person, firm or corporation, having objections to file to the completion of said work, may do so within two weeks from the date of the first publication. Dated this 15th day of September 1915.

J. C. Hilden, County Clerk. First publication, Sept. 16th, 1915. Last publication, Sept. 20th, 1915.

Notice of Completed Contract.

Notice is hereby given, that the County Road Master of Tillamook County, Oregon, has filed in this office his certificate for the completion of the contract of Jeffrey & Bufon, on the Eugene Atkinson County Road, between Station 42 plus 87 and Station 139 and 15 and any person, firm or corporation, having objections to file to the completion of said work may do so within two weeks from the date of the first publication. Dated this 8th day of Sept., 1915.

J. C. Holden, County Clerk. First publication, Sept. 9, 1915. Last publication, Sept. 23, 1915.

The Cleveland branch of the German-American Alliance sent a protest to President Wilson against the proposed British-French loan. A boycott on banks joining the loan is urged.

WIDOW ADOPTS MINISTER.

Rev. A. C. Blackstone, of Ashland, is Made Heir in \$100,000 Estate.

Ashland, Or., Sept. 21.—Rev. Arthur R. Blackstone, pastor of the Baptist Church here, has been adopted by a wealthy widow, Mrs. Aurelia Ferguson, and made her heir. His benefactor's estate is reckoned at \$100,000 or more. The minister retains the name of Blackstone. He is a young man with a family and has filled the pastorate for more than a year, coming here from central New York. To forestall criticism, Mr. Blackstone announced the fact of his adoption from his pulpit recently. It is understood that necessary papers have been made out and that the will of his benefactor has been rewritten.

J-BOATS TO SINK NO LINER ON SUSPICION.

Derlin Issues Strict Orders Against Errors.

Berlin, Sept. 21, via London, Sept. 22.—Commanders of German submarines have received strict orders, it has been learned authoritatively, that in case of doubt as to the intention of liners they are to take the safe course. They are positively instructed in these cases to permit the ship to escape rather than run the slightest risk of error.

This order supplements the instructions as communicated to the Washington Government by Ambassador Bernstorff on September 1. There is reason to believe the new regulation already is known to Washington and it probably was embodied in the message of instructions sent the German Ambassador a few days ago.

It is understood here the United States already has been informed that various officers of the submarine which sunk the Arabic agreed from observations taken while the submarine was on the surface and through the periscope while it was submerged that the Arabic was planning an attack. Nevertheless officials concerned may be found willing to admit that the Arabic in reality was acting innocently, in spite of her suspiciously attaching to her behavior and changes of course.

There is reason to believe the settlement of the controversy may be reached along those lines.

TAX ON AMERICAN MUNITION MAKERS.

Administration is Seeking Plan to Relieve Ever Increasing Deficit.

That a special tax on American munitions manufacturers who have made money selling to the foreign belligerents in the war has been considered by administration officials as one way of overcoming the constant excess of expenditures over receipts since the war began became known last week.

The idea for the tax was apparently taken from the report which comes from Berlin that the German government plans at the end of the war to lay a heavy portion of the war debt on the shoulders of the German and Austrian munition manufacturers.

Those officials who were asked to discuss the point refused to talk for publication, but it was stated on high authority that there is nothing in the laws of the United States which would conflict with such a plan, and that it would be entirely feasible. For months the treasury statements have shown excess of expenditures over receipts, running all the way from \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000. The treasury statements at the end of the last fiscal year showed that the government's special war tax, imposed at the beginning of the European conflict, had failed to sustain the normal government revenues by millions of dollars.

Special attention to war munitions is a source of emergency revenue is directed afresh as a result of the efforts of the allies' Financial Commission to float a loan of \$1,000,000,000 for war munitions in this country, and the opinion was expressed here that an extremely small tax would set a tremendous revenue.

It is known, however, that the president is opposed to any measure which will immediately impose a further tax burden upon Americans. The general financial situation throughout the country is such as to make it desirable to avoid such a move if possible, but the excess of the government's expenditures over receipts continues to hover around the \$30,000,000 mark so far this fiscal year and there is every prospect that the "deficit" will go higher each month.

Ford Profit Sharing is Big Problem to Handle.

An interesting side issue in connection with the Ford profit-sharing with more than 300,000 Ford owners has developed since the checks began to leave the Ford Motor Company's offices. Every day the mails disgorge bushels of letters and post cards asking for information in regard to the mailing of profit-sharing checks and many other matters pertaining to the disbursement of more than \$15,000,000. On account of the overwhelming mass of this correspondence inquiries regarding individual checks cannot be answered at this time.

One must witness the activity in the Ford offices to appreciate the amount of detail connected with the check-mailing work. A majority of the letters are from anxious profit-sharing Ford buyers who fail to realize the size of the task of mailing out more than \$15,000,000 in \$50 parcels. Some fear that their name has been lost sight of or that their check may have gone astray. So thorough is the checking of all the work that when the last checks are mailed out it is unlikely that many corrections will need to be made. It is also probable that a number of the Ford owners who have written to the company will have their query answered by the receipt of a profit sharing check within a short time. Although the work is going forward as rapidly as possible.

GERMAN SPIES INFEST ENGLAND.

Scotland Yard Constantly on Look-out for Them.

London, Sept. 6.—The admittedly thorough and efficient German spy system is up against a most thorough and efficient stump in England.

One of the unhealthiest obstacles for agents of the enemy's intelligence department is the anti-spy section of Scotland Yard.

Official reports, just issued, show that ten alleged spies of various nationalities, all of whom were declared to be working for Germany, were caught before any of them had been in England three weeks. Four readily confessed.

This list, however, represents but a fractional part of the most recent fruits of the British dragnet. On two occasions, it is unofficially declared, the authorities in London cleverly maneuvered to round up dozens of spies who had been operating in London in the guise of British army officers.

The method was as simple as was it effective. The war office is said to have informed all army officers in a certain day of recent date from traveling on any trains of the great system of underground railways of the metropolis. The order was strictly obeyed.

Every officer's uniform that boarded an underground train that day contained a spy. The spy bag was full that night.

Several days later, the war office is said to have repeated its warning, this time instructing officers to keep off the motorbuses that travel by hundreds in London's busiest streets. The result was similar. The spy bag was filled again.

But this is only one of the many methods through which spies are caught in England. Another is chemistry.

It was chemistry that told the British authorities that what appears to be an American passport is not always the real article. A government chemist informed the authorities that the great and powerful red seal of the American state department had been forged by the enemy; that the secretary of state's signature had been photographed from a genuine American passport in Germany and applied to a spurious document carried later by a spy in England. It was the chemist's proof, linked with other features that followed, that caused the spy to confess that he was furnished the forgery to obtain military secrets in England.

This forgery is today in the hands of the British authorities for comparison with other suspicious looking documents bearing the seal of the United States.

Open Letter to Ford Asks About Peace Fund.

New York, Sept. 13.—The trustees of the American Defense Society sent an open letter today to Henry Ford, what he means by his offer of \$10,000,000 as a fund for "peace" purposes.

With the question, the trustees ask about sentiments made on August 9 by Ford and P. L. D. Perry, his London representative. Ford is reported to have said that he had contracts to supply 1500 ambulances to the British Government. Perry was reported to have said that the company had finished 12,500 automobiles of various kinds to the British government, and that it had 8000 unfulfilled orders. He was also quoted as saying that the British Government was having its soldiers trained in the Ford works.

The trustees of the American Defense Society ask Ford if these reports were true.

The letter then goes on to say: "The greatest danger now facing this country has arisen directly from the exportation of arms and munitions of war. This traffic, which the president and his advisors have held up to be entirely legitimate and of which you, Mr. Ford, appear from the above quotations to be one of the chief beneficiaries, has engendered discord among certain classes of your countrymen."

"Underneath the whole submarine question now so acute between Germany and the United States lies, as you are well aware, the resentment of arms to the allies. If the situation grows more acute, if war comes, will you be contributing to a \$10,000,000 world peace fund, to be spent against preparedness in the country you would have so directly helped to precipitate into war?"

Edison's New Submarine Battery Is Described.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J., Sept. 13.—Alexander Dow, manager of the Detroit Edison Company and president of the first organization of Edison companies in convention here, and Frank H. Gale, of Schenectady, said today that the submarine storage battery which has been attributed to Thomas A. Edison's invention was largely a modification of the old storage battery. The discussion arose over the report that Edison would address the convention on the invention on Wednesday.

"Mr. Edison," Dow said, "has merely taken the old storage battery used in automobiles and elsewhere for years, and modified it in one or two particulars that better adapt it to the submarine use. Much has been said about it that is highly imaginative. The chief modification was in the use of an alkaline instead of an acid solution in the battery. Mr. Edison acted on his knowledge of the fact that salt water in contact with an acid solution forms chlorine gas which is most likely to cause death in submarines. His new battery is his alkaline battery, which has been used for a good while in automobiles and elsewhere, with new casing and new mountings."

The earth slides on the Panama Canal near Goldhill are much more extensive than were reported at first and probably will tie up the water way for at least ten days. This information was received today by the war department from the acting governor of the Canal Zone.

Notice of Sale on Foreclosure

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, by the Clerk thereof and under the seal of said court, dated the 11th day of September 1915, in a case in said court wherein W. H. Easom is plaintiff and Eliza F. Evans, P. J. Brown and Mae G. Brown, his wife, Clark M. Terry and Mabel R. Terry, his wife, J. H. Rosenberg, H. H. Rosenberg and E. M. Condit are defendants, said execution being to me directed, and being based upon a decree entered in said cause on the 20th day of September, 1915, I have levied upon and will on Saturday, the 23rd day of October, 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court House door in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, duly call at public auction, to the highest bidder in cash in hand, the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: Lots five and six in Block eight in William D. Stillwell's Second Addition to the Town of Tillamook (now Tillamook City), for the purpose of satisfying the decree in said cause and the cost and expenses of the sale, as follows:

Judgment in favor of plaintiff against defendants Evans and Brown for the sum of \$552.10 with interest at 8 per cent per annum from date of decree, \$125.00 attorney's fees and \$15.80 costs and disbursements and judgment in favor of defendants Rosenberg and Condit against defendants Clark M. Terry and wife for \$232.10 with interest at 8 per cent per annum from date of decree, \$50.00 attorney's fees and \$10.40 costs and disbursements, besides the expense of sale.

Dated this September 23rd, 1915. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore. First publication Sept. 23, 1915. Last publication Oct. 21, 1915.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the State Land Board of the State of Oregon will receive sealed bids at its office in the Capitol Building at Salem, Oregon, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on November 9, 1915, for all the State's interest in the tide or overflow lands hereinafter described, giving, however, to the owner or owners of any lands abutting or fronting thereon, the preference right to purchase said tide or overflow lands at the highest price offered, provided such offer is made in good faith, and also provided that the lands will not be sold for, nor any offer therefor accepted of less than \$7.50 per acre, and that the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Said lands are situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit:

- Beginning at a point 660 feet north of Sec. corner to 14, 15, 22 and 23, T. 1 S., R. 10 W. W. M., this point being the meander corner between sections 14 and 15; thence, East 396.00 feet along U. S. Meander line.
  - N. 32 degrees, 45 minutes E. 660.00 feet along U. S. Meander line.
  - N. 78 degrees 45 minutes E. 759.30 feet along U. S. Meander line.
  - N. 21 degrees, 16 minutes E. 482.40 feet along low water line.
  - N. 3 degrees 20 minutes W. 1135.00 feet along low water line.
  - N. 5 degrees 33 minutes E. 419.50 feet along low water line.
  - N. 15 degrees 18 minutes W. 840.00 feet along low water line.
  - N. 0 degrees 49 minutes E. 2402.00 feet along low water line.
  - N. 3 degrees 37 minutes W. 1340.00 feet along low water line.
  - N. 87 degrees 34 minutes W. 1308.06 feet to point on line between Secs. 14 and 15.
  - South, 7302.21 feet to a point of beginning, containing 241.42 acres in Secs. 14 and 11, T. 1 S., R. 10 W.
- Applications and bids should be addressed to "G. G. Brown, Clerk, State Land Board, Salem, Oregon," and marked "Application and bid to purchase tide lands."
- Dated August 21, 1915. G. G. Brown, Clerk State Land Board. First publication, Sept. 2nd, 1915. Last publication, Nov. 4th, 1915.

Call for Bids.

Bids will be received by Tillamook City, Oregon, for the improvement of Second Avenue East and connecting streets to the South boundary of Tillamook City, extending South from the North side of Ninth Street. The improvement consists of paving with concrete, with the curbs and gutters, all to be in accordance with plans and specifications therefor on file with the City Recorder. Bids will be received up to 8 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, September 23rd, 1915. All bids must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid, to be forfeited if the successful bidder shall not enter into contract for the making of the improvements and give approved bond for the performance thereof within 10 days from the date of the awarding of the contract. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Address City Recorder, Tillamook City, Oregon.

Dated this second day of Sept. 1915. John Aschm, City Recorder of Tillamook City Ore. First publication Sept. 2, 1915. Last publication Sept. 23, 1915.

How's This?

We offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR REWARD or any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.