

CYRUS FOUNDED POSTAL SYSTEM

Persian King Maintained Relays of Mounted Men at Fixed Stations.

IN AMERICA FROM SETTLEMENT

North Dakota Postmaster Traces Origin and Growth of Postal System—Paul Revere's Ride Covered Regular Postal Route.

Jamestown, N. D.—The earliest known postal system was that established in 559 B. C. by Cyrus the Elder, King of Persia, who maintained relays of mounted men at fixed stations, ready at a moment's notice to forward the king's messages from post to post.

He said that systems similar to that established by King Cyrus existed among the Romans in the time of Augustus, B. C. 31, and a postal system was fully developed in connection with the great military roads; but like the Persian, the Roman system of posts existed for the use of the state alone. Letters were not carried for private individuals.

Congratulated in Twelfth Century. Charlemagne established a postal system in France in 807 A. D., but the first actual letter-post for commercial purposes appears to have originated in the Housatonic, early in the twelfth century, and a century later the University of Paris established an efficient postal system which continued till the beginning of the eighteenth century.

China maintained a postal system from a very early date, and Marco Polo, a Venetian traveler, tells us that in his day, about 1290 A. D., there were about 12,000 post stations and 300,000 horses for the use of the Chinese government in carrying its messages, a fresh horse and rider being furnished every 25 miles.

The post office existed in America from its earliest settlement. Originally it was merely a receptacle in the coffee-house where letters arriving from abroad were deposited to be taken by those to whom they were addressed or carried to them by their neighbors.

The first legislation on the subject is found in the records of the general court of Massachusetts for 1639, and the next in the Colonial law of Virginia in 1656. The Colonial law of Virginia required every planter to provide a messenger to convey dispatches as they arrived to the next plantation and so on, on pain of forfeiting a hog-head of tobacco for default.

Gradually a postal service was established between the several colonies along the Atlantic coast, and in 1772 there was "a post to go monthly from New York to Boston." Franklin First Postmaster. In 1773 Benjamin Franklin was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia and later entered upon duties similar to those of a postmaster general. In 1783 he was appointed deputy postmaster general for the colonies. It was a lucrative office and he held it until 1774, when he was dismissed because of his sympathy for the colonists in their quarrel with England.

In 1775 the continental congress appointed Franklin postmaster general. Under his management post offices and postal routes were established from Maine to Georgia. These routes were also used to spread knowledge of acts of congress and the progress of the revolution. At the outbreak of hostilities between the colonies and England there were really two postal systems, the British or parliamentary system, and the constitutional post office. It is not generally known that Paul Revere's famous ride was taken in traveling along his regular postal route.

Growth of the postal system has since been rapid.

OLDEST GERMAN NOW A POLE

Aged One Hundred and Seventeen, Citizenship Transferred to Poland With Upper Silesia.

Berlin.—Among other things awarded to Poland in the division of Upper Silesia was Germany's oldest man, Valentine Paluszko of the village Krelia, in the province of Bytom, now Polish territory. He has celebrated his one hundred and seventeenth birthday.

Two hundred and fifteen of his children and children's children attended the ceremony.

Bank in Wooden Leg Robbed.

Rochester, N. Y.—Nathan R. Chamberlain, who has a wooden leg, slept peacefully as a thief entered his lodgings, unstrapped the artificial support and removed \$340 secreted inside. Chamberlain awoke to find the wooden leg under his bed. He notified the police.

Thieves Raid Scotland Yard.

London.—Scotland Yard, the world's most famous sleuth center, has been the victim of burglars. The thieves entered the lost property office of the bureau one night recently and stole a number of unclaimed umbrellas and overcoats.

SAFETY FIRST ON THE PLAINS

Wild Boasts Learn Early in Life That Man is a Creature to Be Avoided.

It is a slow-witted wolf that will allow the hunter to catch him napping nowadays. Among wolves, says Enos A. Mills in his book, "Watched by Wild Animals," the "safety-first" motto appears to be: "Avoid being seen by a man; and never, never touch anything that carries the scent of man or of iron or steel."

So thoroughly have wolves learned that man is likely to be dangerous that one night some hunters in Wyoming were content to leave a freshly killed elk lying on the ground in a wolf-infested region, protected only by a handkerchief they had tied to one of the horns. Another instance a hunter left a deer out all night in wolf country and kept the wolves away merely by rubbing his hands over the carcass.

Coyotes also are wary; their keen wits seem to be always awake. One day a man carrying a gun strolled into a field at an isolated cattle ranch where hunting was forbidden. The appearance of the man differed from that of some men near by who were carrying fishing poles, but the wise coyotes either scented or could distinguish the gun and knew what it was for. Presently all hurried away. While the hunter remained at least one of the coyotes sat where he could overlook the field. Within a few minutes after the man had gone all came strolling back.

CLEAR HOUSES OF ROACHES

Species of Ants That Bring Their Own Welcome in the South American Tropics.

"House-cleaning ants" are welcome visitors in the South American tropics, for they hunt and kill the cockroaches which infest the homes there. Cockroaches cannot be kept out of the houses; they grow to unbelievable size, and they eat everything, including clothing. They even nibble at one's face or lips while one is asleep.

The ants appear in hordes at varied periods, apparently from nowhere. A strange fact in connection with their coming is that a tropical variety of blackbird with a very long tail is always the forerunner of the foraging ants, appearing in huge flocks. That is the only time that these particular birds are seen.

The ants invade the houses in millions on their cockroach hunt. Whole bunches will grab a big cockroach and lug it off bodily. They are like a pack of wolves in their pursuit of prey. Every closet, every bureau drawer, every crack and crevice in every room is thoroughly ransacked by the ants until no more cockroaches are to be found. One corps of ants will hunt out the scampering roaches, biting and passing them to other ants, who seize and drag them away.

Early Day Subterfuges in Films

Even in the early days of film-making, ingenious subterfuges were employed to enact scenes which would otherwise have been most difficult to reproduce. J. Stuart Blackton gives some examples of this in an article entitled "From Peep-Show to Super-Cinema," in the London Magazine.

When a cinematograph film of the Spanish-American war was attempted, the "Battle of Santiago Bay" was taken in a little office under a skylight. Photographs of the battleships Indiana and Iowa, and other vessels of the American fleet, with pictures of the Spanish warships were cut out and fastened on to blocks of wood, and in this way a realistic sea battle was produced.

The tower of Gibeon was painted on a small canvas about six feet square, and Santiago bay was an oil-cloth tank. Friends were treated into service to puff cigarette smoke in either side, while they were blowing the picture were set off from behind the picture battleships.

Make Much of Sneezing.

Many savage and semi-civilized races of the Orient have some curious customs regarding the sneeze. When the Sultan of Monomotopa sneezes, for instance, the fact is made known from the palace by a certain signal. Instantly every subject within hearing sets up a shout, the cry is taken up by others, and so continues until it rolls throughout the confines of the empire.

When the Sultan of Sedagar sneezes, on the contrary, every woman in his harem or within hearing turns her back upon him, and makes a sign of contempt, by snuffing her lips with her hands—disgusted that so mighty a personage should have to sneeze like an ordinary mortal.

Wasp's Bill Like Pair of Pincers.

A wasp's mandibles—a big, strong beak, which, after you have looked at it a while, seems as formidable as that of an eagle—do not open with an up-and-down motion, like the bill of a bird. His is a bill the two halves of which open out to right and left. And instead of one-half moving while the other remains stationary, both move. It works like a pair of pincers. This long and strong cutting tool hangs downwards, though not in the sense that it is bent to reach in that direction.

A wasp has a long head, like a horse, and the mandibles, being set straight on this, naturally reach downward, writes Charles D. Stewart in the Atlantic Monthly.

PENSION LINE THINNER

Commissioner's Report Shows Civil War Men Are Fading.

\$4,900,000 Less Paid to Veterans in 1921—73 Soldiers Drawing Pensions for Service in Mexican War.

Washington.—The American pension system cost the public \$255,201,692 during the fiscal year ended last June 30, according to the annual report of the commissioner of pensions. Of this amount \$253,597,583 was paid out for pensions, the cost of maintenance of the system being \$1,604,079.

That the number of pensioners is rapidly diminishing is shown in the statement that \$4,908,259 less was paid in pensions during the last fiscal year than during the previous year; that 25,082 Civil War veterans died, as against 24,776 for the previous year, and that 21,259 widows died, as compared to 19,451 the year previous.

The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1922, was 547,010, compared with 598,053 on June 30 the previous year. Of these 193,851 were Civil War veterans; 271,194 Civil War widows; 45,055 veterans of the Spanish-American war, and 6,108 widows of Spanish-American war veterans. There were 79 soldiers drawing pensions for service in the war with Mexico and 49 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.

Several important modifications of the practice of the pension bureau were brought about during the year by departmental decisions. One decision held that a person who enlisted in the regular army subsequent to April 22, 1898, and was discharged on or before April 11, 1898, or who enlisted in the navy or marine corps after May 4, 1898, and was discharged prior to April 11, 1898, could be considered "a volunteer." This holding favorably affected hundreds of claims filed by widows and minors of soldiers of the Spanish-American war.

In the last fiscal year, 130,730 pension claims were disposed of and 2,269,707 checks prepared and sent out. At the close of the year \$2,615 claims under various pension laws were pending.

SOAP KING MADE AN EARL



Lord Leverhulme, who was recently elevated to an earldom, is another example of a member of Britain's nobility rising from humble circumstances. He made his enormous fortune in the production of soap, working his way up from the "bottom of the ladder." He has established community houses and homes for workmen in his manufacturing cities which rent for \$2 a month, the workmen also participating in the prosperity of his enterprises by profit sharing schemes and industrial co-partner ships.

THOUSANDS OF BIRDS SAVED

Blown Out to Sea From United States, They Land on Limer for England.

Liverpool.—Thousands of American land birds, blown out to sea by unfavorable winds, sought safety on the decks of the Cunard liner Scythia on a recent trip from New York and stayed on board until it docked at Liverpool. When misfortune overtook the feathered travelers they were migrating, probably from the North Atlantic states to the warm lands bordering on the Caribbean. Now many of them again are free, but in England, thousands of miles from their destination.

The great flock settled on the Scythia's decks when the steamer was about 400 miles from the American shore, and transformed it into a floating aviary. Wild canaries, robins, linnets, thrushes, sandpipers and juncos hopped around the decks, perched on the rigging, and even penetrated the lounges and engine room. The passengers and crew cared for them, giving them warmth, food and shelter, but even so, many of the smaller birds died from exhaustion. Three owls and a score of pigeons were easily captured.

Old sea travelers say they never have known birds to alight before in such large numbers on a single ship.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Frank Yach, deceased, by the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, and that he has qualified as such. All persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned for allowance at the office of Botts & Winslow, Attorneys at Law, Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, date of first publication hereof being December 29th, 1922.

LAWRENCE A. YACH, Administrator of the Estate of 1215 Frank Yach, deceased.

NOTICE OF DRAINAGE HEARING

To the Owners and All persons interested in the lands corporate and other property in and adjacent to Tillamook Drainage District:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that the Board of Supervisors of Tillamook Drainage District of Tillamook County, Oregon, has filed in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, a petition praying the County Court to amend the decree entered by the County Court of said County on the 21st day of February, 1919, wherein and whereby it was ordered that the boundaries of said Drainage District be extended by including therein the situation in Tillamook county, Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 20 feet east of the west line of Section 31 in Township 1 south of Range 9 west, W. M., and 30 rods south of the northwest corner of said section, said point being the northwest corner of the original Tillamook Drainage District, as described in the petition therefor, and running thence north to the north line of said Section 31; thence east to the west line extended of Third Avenue east, in Tillamook City, Oregon, and running thence north to a point 60 feet west of the southwest corner of Block 30 of Thayer's Addition to what is now Tillamook City, Oregon, and running thence east along the south line of said Thayer's Addition, or Additions, and an extension thereof to a point south of the southeast corner of Block 16, of A. A. Miller's Addition to the town of Tillamook, now Tillamook City, Oregon; thence north to the southwest corner of said Block 16; thence east to the southwest corner of Block 15; of said Miller's Addition; thence north to the northwest corner of said Block 15; thence east to the northeast corner of said Block 15; thence north to the northeast corner of said Block 13 of said Miller's Addition; thence east to the east line of Lot 4 in Eli Goodspeed's Park, according to the recorded plat thereof; thence south to a point 60 feet south of the south line of said Goodspeed's Park; thence west to the northeast corner of Block 1 of High Land Addition to Tillamook City; thence south to the southeast corner of said Block 1; thence west to the west line of said High Land Addition; thence south to the north line of Section 31 aforesaid; thence west 300 feet; thence south 30 rods, more or less, to the north line of Tillamook Drainage District, as originally established; thence west to the place of beginning. Reference to High Land Addition all according to the recorded plat thereof.

By striking out the description of such lands and amending the decree of incorporation of such District so that the lands included by said order above mentioned of February 21st, 1919, shall no longer be a part of said District, and that thereupon the boundary lines of such District be changed so that the same shall be as the same were set out in the original decree for the incorporation of such District, and unless you show cause to the contrary on or before the 1st day of March, 1923, term of said Tillamook County Court, to be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of March 1923, at ten o'clock A. M. the prayer of said petition may be granted.

H. S. BRIMHALL, County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given, that the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, has appointed the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Bumgarner, deceased, and any and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same properly verified, together with proper vouchers, to the undersigned at the office of T. H. Goynes, Attorney at Law, in Tillamook City, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1923.

RALPH BLUM, Administrator of the estate of 1315 P John Bumgarner, deceased

CEDAR POSTS

Bids will be received for 500 first class cedar posts, 8 foot long, that will square six inches.

Those posts are for the new fair grounds. Sealed bids will have to be placed with the County Agent, W. D. Pine, Court House, not later than Wednesday, January 10th, 1923.

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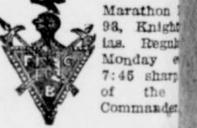
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Corinth Post, No. 35, Dept. Meets on second fourth Saturdays month at 1:30 W. O. W.

J. S. DIEHL H. W. SPEAR

Johnson Chapter R. A. M. Stated convocations first and third Visitors welcome I. E. K

Tillamook Lodge No. 57, Stated Communications and Wednesday month Visiting welcome Harvey E

Tuesday eve, 7:30 Rehearsal Wednesday

R. T. BOALS, M.D. Surgeon and Physic I. O. O. F. Building Tillamook