

121 INCHES OF RAIN.

Semi-Annual Weather Report for Tillamook County.

—Captain J. J. Dawson, voluntary weather observer at Kichis, sends us his semi-annual report of the weather in Tillamook county for the past six months, which is as follows:

Hi. best Maximum	Temperature	77
Lowest Maximum	Temperature	45
Highest Minimum	Temperature	37
Lowest Minimum	Temperature	28
Force of wind of the season	N. W.	5
Total no. of stormy days		5
Total no. of clear days		34
Total no. of part cloudy days		49
Total no. of cloudy days		24
Total no. of ft. of frost		21
Total no. of falling frosts		22
Total no. of days on which hail fell		2
Total no. of days on which ice formed		0
Total amount of rain from 20th March, 1899, to 22nd September 1899.		34.78 in.
Total amount of rainfall from 22nd September, 1899, to 20th March, 1900.		86.45 in.
Annual amount from September 22nd, 1899, to September 22nd, 1899.		121.23 in.

TEMPERATURE.

From March 20th, 1899, to Sept. 22nd, 1899.	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Prevailing Wind
March	54	26	45	21	N. W.
April	65	24	49	1	N. W.
May	62	4	51	21	N. W.
June	75	18	53	13	N. W.
July	77	11	66	4	N. W.
August	73	3	56	25	N. W.
September	72	10	52	25	N. W.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS AND PRECIPITATION.

From March 20th to September 22nd, 1899.	No. clear days.	No. pt. cloudy days.	No. cloudy days.	Stormy days.	Rainy days.
March	3	2	7	0	6
April	0	6	24	4	32
May	1	8	22	3	26
June	7	9	14	0	12
July	14	5	12	0	10
August	3	10	18	0	15
September	6	9	7	1	12
Total	34	49	104	5	103

Rainy days are those having little or no wind with them; while stormy days are those that do damage to crops and buildings generally.

Total amount of rainfall from the 20th March, 1899, to September 22nd, 1899.

Month	Amount of inches.	Greatest amount in 24 hours.	Date.	Show.
March	1.06	0.40	20	0
April	13.19	4.04	11	0
May	9.37	3.05	31	0
June	0.44	0.15	1	0
July	0.44	0.15	1	0
August	5.43	1.05	9	0
September	1.81	0.55	5	0
Totals	34.78	4.04		

WANT CLOSER CONNECTION. Nothing Short of a Railroad Will Satisfy Tillamook County.

The people of Tillamook county want closer communication with Portland than they now have, and all visitors from that county agree on this one point. William Rhodes a well-known dairyman, was in Portland yesterday, with his family, and he adds his testimony to that of the others. "The only way to get to Portland from Southern Tillamook," he said, "is by toll road to Sheridan, which is 40 miles long. Freight costs 50 cents a hundred over this wagon road in summer time and as high as \$2 in winter. Even at this high rate, the roads are impassable in the wet season, and no one can tell when butter and cheese shipped to Portland is going to arrive. When teaming over this road we must pay toll at the rate of 50 cents one way, or \$1 for the round trip in a two horse farm wagon. A horse and buggy is charged 25 cents, a horseman 15 cents; while a four horse team pays 75 cents each way.

"Some six years ago a railroad survey was run from Sheridan to Tillamook, by the Southern Pacific, but nothing more was heard of it, although an easy grade was found. We hear occasionally of a road down the coast from Seaside by Nehalem, but this would not do us much good. What we want is a short road connecting at Sheridan, and this would open up some splendid belts of cedar, thus causing shingle mills to start, as the output could be sent to the metropolis at a slight expense. A rail road would pay its promoters from the outset, as we have canneries, creameries, sawmills and dairies, whose combined output is enormous. Tillamook is prosperous as it is, but if connected with Portland, both ends of the line would feel the thrill of increased business. We ship a good deal of freight by ocean route, but this, too, is unsatisfactory, as the condition of the bar and the direction of prevailing winds all have an influence in the time required to send our products to market."—Oregonian.

Sixty four couples took advantage of a Michigan fair association's offer and were married free of charge. Some of them will probably be buried free at the public expense.

Who dare say that the age of chivalry is past? Two aspirants to the hand of a beautiful beauty met in a photograph gallery in Eau Claire, Wis. Swords were conveniently hanging on the wall. They seized them, fought and one of the gallants fell, bathed in blood. The ordinary French editorial duel is not to be compared to this.

LESSONS IN BEE KEEPING.

Practical Hints by a Practical Man.

"Practical Lessons in Bee-Keeping" was the title of an excellent paper presented at the Twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, by E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Neb., and published by Secretary F. D. Coburn in his recent report. Mr. Whitcomb's observations and experience have been quite varied and extensive and what he says should be of considerable assistance to beginners as well as those already engaged in this industry. He said in part as follows:

The problem of wintering is one of vital importance. To leave a colony on the summer stand, exposed to the sudden changes and bleak storms of winter is not conducive to success in the beginning. The careful, successful beekeeper would as soon think of wintering his cow in this manner as his bees, which under proper care would yield under the investment equally as much profit. There are two means of successful wintering. First, packed on the summer stand; second, in a well ventilated cellar. The first is by far the most laborious, yet it has some advantages. Cellar wintering is the least expensive; it is only necessary to keep them in Egyptian darkness and as quiet as possible, carrying them out on two or three bright days for a fly during the entire winter. The temperature required is about that which will keep potatoes successfully. They remain in a semi-dormant state and consume but little.

Most everyone has his or her favorite location for the apiary. Some choose the most shaded point possible. After experimenting for several years we have determined that, in my locality at least, the most exposed place possible is prolific of the best results. In the country between the Missouri river and the mountains the nights are usually cool, and we find that the mercury falls two or three degrees lower in the shade than on the open ground; that it requires a much longer time to warm up the hive in the shade in the morning than those not shaded and, besides this, the sun comes out so warm in the morning that often before the colonies in the shade are warmed up the sun has evaporated a great portion of the nectar. It is with the bee as with the farmhand; the fellow who gets out early in the morning is the one who usually accomplishes the greatest day's work. In experimenting with this matter of location we find that the colony located nearest the shade gathers the least stores, while those located on the most exposed ground gather most. One case in particular was a colony shaded by a small plum tree. As the tree grew the colony produced less stores, until it barely gathered sufficient to winter itself. We moved this colony out into the sunlight and it went back to its old record in honey-making.

We set our hives facing the east, that the sun may shine on the entrance as soon as it peeps up in the morning and, further that it may shine on the rear late in the evening in order to facilitate evaporation as long as possible. We use a temporary shade made with a few old staves tacked on a 2 x 2 two foot ledge, and which protects the top and sides of the hive, allowing a free circulation of air and the sun to shine on either end as it is reached.

Watering bees is of considerable benefit, and we would as soon think of allowing our other stock to roam the country in quest of water as bees in the apiary. During winter the moisture that condenses in the hive furnishes the colony water, but during the early spring these condensations cease. They begin brood rearing early, and in order to prepare food for the young larva, must have water. The most vigorous bees go forth in quest of water, find it at some brook or tank where it is ice cold, fill themselves and are chilled, and do not get back to the hive. The necessities for water steadily increasing, other bees go out, to share a like fate, until the colony is emaciated and the brood dies, and then we say to our neighbor beekeeper: "I am bothered with spring dwindling."

Every careful beekeeper well knows that one bee in early spring is of more value to him than half a hundred later on. In order to prevent spring dwindling we take one of the Mason half-gallon fruit jars, remove the screw top, take a seven-eighths board four inches square, and with a small gouge or a knife cut a groove from one extreme corner to the other, taking care not to cut quite to the corner. We fill the jar with water, place the board over the mouth, invert all quickly, and place in convenient places in the apiary. When the sun shines sufficiently so that bees can fly, it will also warm the water through the glass, and we are always able to give them what they most desire, pure warm water, and no one, until they have given this a trial, will fully realize how much water a single colony will use during the height of brood-raising. In order to draw them from the old watering place it may be necessary to slightly sweeten the water for a day or two.

I wish I could give some faint idea of the wonderful evaporating propensities of a colony of bees. Have you noticed early some warm evening when nectar is coming rapidly several bees well up on their legs in front of their hive, and their wings were flying at a rapid rate, that

the hum of busy work appear to come from the entire hive? This is the evaporating progress. Other bees take up the air and pass it along through the hives, while still others suck up the freshly gathered nectar and blow it back into the cell. Place your hand carefully over the entrance, on one side the air is cool, on the other it is warm. This process is kept up during the entire night, if the weather is warm.

Is it profitable to keep cows on the farm and produce butter? Is it profitable to produce poultry on the farm? Of course one would not think of producing apples in Alaska or bananas in Dakota; but what ever the conditions are, favorable beekeeping is as profitable as any other branch of agriculture. It should receive more encouragement in the future, with a full understanding that, whether we are engaged in agriculture, horticulture or market gardening, bees are our best friends, and as such should be encouraged to lend help toward swelling the balance-sheet, fully realizing that in the pure nectar of the flower there is not only health but wealth.

ANOTHER MEAN MAN. Is a Bachelor and Gets Sewing Machine Agents to do his Mending.

"He's the meanest man that I ever had anything to do with," said the sewing-machine agent to a New York Sun reporter. "I received a note from him the other day saying that he desired to view one of our matchless machines with the view of purchasing it if found to be satisfactory. In these piping days of competition it is a novelty for a sewing machine agent to be invited to call and show goods, so when I had recovered from my surprise I promptly loaded a machine into my cart and started for the address this man had given.

"An old man met me at the door and invited me to bring the machine inside so he could more closely examine it. I did so, setting the machine up in the sitting-room, and calling his attention to its fine points. He was an attentive listener, and I talked with the confidence of a man who considered a sale certain. Finally having exhausted all my arguments, he asked to see a practical test of the capabilities of the machine. I agreed, and asked him to bring something on which to work. He left the room, returning a few minutes later, his arms filled with damaged linen.

"I sat down at the machine and showed how easily rents and tears could be mended, making the garment as good as new, and saving in a short time the price of the machine. The man seemed very much interested and kept handing me garment after garment that needed attention. I worked two solid hours mending the old man's garments, and at last, having nothing else that need attention, he commenced to find fault with the machine. Finally he told me that he guessed he wouldn't buy a machine right away.

"I was so mad that I didn't dare to trust myself to speak, and I was glad afterwards that I didn't, for when I learned the whole truth I realized my total inability to do the subject justice. That miserable old sinner, who happens to be a bachelor, had brought me up there merely to do his mending and had no idea of buying a machine. He has worked the same game on other agents."

Wealth in Graveyards.

As a rule not much jewelry of value is buried with the dead. In the case of women, says the New York Sun, the jewelry buried with them is likely to be confined to a plain gold ring, which in the case of a wife would be her wedding ring. It might easily happen that this would be the only ring worn at time of death, other rings having been taken from the fingers because the wearing of them might have been a source of discomfort to the wearer. On the other hand, it might happen that the rings could not be easily removed. In such a case the rings would be left on the fingers and buried with the body.

The wedding ring is not always buried. Sometimes the husband desires to keep it; the family, it is given to the oldest grown-up daughter. Other rings buried with the dead would be most commonly some plain hands valued as a gift or a keepsake or for some dear association. Sometimes a diamond ring might be buried for a similar reason, perhaps with the diamond turned inward, showing only a plain band upon the finger as the hand lay across the body in the casket.

But while such is the prevailing practice, with constantly increasing observance, it is not invariably followed. There have been cases in which the bodies of women have been buried with earrings and all the rings commonly worn in life, including, perhaps, valuable diamonds, relatives permitting nothing to be taken away. Such cases are unusual and are becoming rarer.

Substantially the same practice prevails with regard to the burying of jewelry with the bodies of men. Watches and chains of value have been buried with the dead, but not often. Costly jewelry has thus been buried, but this is seldom done; commonly such jewelry as may be buried is simple and comparatively inexpensive. There might be left upon the finger some ring that had been specially dear to the dead and that he had wished to keep always.

Besides the rings there might be buried various other articles of more or less value for which a special attachment had been formed or that the dead had requested should be buried with them.

Connubialities.

In spite of strict rules of celibacy in the Amiana colony two members fell in love and were married.

The divorced wife of a Jersey City man is now a cook in the employ of her ex-husband's second wife.

The number of the clergymen who assist at a girl's wedding is not a certain measure of the difficulty of getting her married off.

While in bathing at Atlantic City a man proposed and was accepted, and a preacher being on the beach they were married in their bathing suits.

For fifteen years Herman Reider of New York has courted Jennie Skaidowski. The day was set, but one day before it she married his younger brother.

Unless a girl announces that she intends to go direct to housekeeping when she marries and gives her friends a chance to buy suitable presents, she never gets enough furniture together to leave a boarding house.

A couple in Parkersburg, W. Va., are just now enjoying their third honeymoon, their previous marital experiences having been diversified by two divorces, all within eight years.

After a woman has been married for about twenty years she generally concludes that she might as well have her wedding dress made over into a party dress for her oldest girl.

The kind husband is one who uses a safety pin to fasten his suspender with instead of asking his wife to stop while she is putting up preserves and sew on a button for him.

One American girl has become the wife of a Russian prince and another fair American is said to be engaged to a prince of Serbia. The matrimonial aspirations of the American girl are steadily rising. Dukes were considered her legitimate prizes a few years ago; princes are hers for the wishing now, and it may not be long before her face and fortune prove irresistible temptations to emperors and kings.

Rough on Mules.

A cable message from General Otis to the war department brings word of the loss of several hundred horses and mules on the transport Siam. The steamer Siam which left San Francisco August 18th, with 45 horses and 328 mules, encountered a typhoon September 21 off Northern Luzon, in which all but 16 mules were lost. The animals were killed by the pitching of the vessel, and the lack of air from the necessary closing of the hatches. There were no casualties among the passengers. It is stated at the quartermaster's department that the mules which were lost on the Siam were trained pack mules, which were considered the most valuable sent to the Philippines. The transport Siam, which left Honolulu 31 days ago, encountered typhoons early last week. One lasted 40 hours. Most of the forage, which was on deck, was swept overboard. All the boats were smashed in, and the steamer rolled tremendously in the trough of the sea, although the officers made every effort to bring her about. The mules were hurled from side to side and frightfully mangled and disemboweled. Their legs and necks were broken, and the wretched animals fell in such a confused mass that the attendants were unable to relieve them. In the meantime the deckload was washed off, the ship lightened, and the rolling increased. When the storm abated, the injured animals were killed and their carcasses thrown overboard. When the Siam arrived at Manila her propeller was high out of water and the wrecks of her boats were hanging from the davits.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The furniture van is always on the move.

A man's bluff always gives in when his money gives out.

It's bad enough to be a dude, but it's worse to be subdued.

Some men get up in the world only as high as the elevator runs.

A girl always thinks her first beau is perfection personified.

Glass is a non-conductor of electricity, but not of Jersey lightning.

The man who can do a good act and then keep still about it is truly great.

Perhaps Lot's wife was trying to trace her genealogy when she looked backward.

An egotist is a man who is unable to disguise the interest he feels in himself.

A big idea may occupy but little space, while a little idea may take up a whole column.

It's a mighty mean man who isn't just a little better than his neighbors give him credit for.

Every time a man gets punished for wrong doing he complains that other men do worse and are punished less.

Among the many things this country needs is a new set of moults to be used in shaping the opinions of the public.

A cynical bachelor says that if a woman talks only when she really has something to say, there is something wrong with her.

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