

LOWER NEHALEM COAL.
Plan Suggested Whereby the Mines May Be Opened.

Mr. W. Reid has published the following letter in regard to the coal deposits in Lower Nehalem, and suggests ways by which it can be shipped to Portland:

At last Portland has discovered a vein of four feet eight inches of excellent semi-bituminous coal by drilling to a point only 28 feet below the surface, near to which, in the same Lower Nehalem district, are three other similar veins (formerly discovered), and which are respectively two feet three inches, two feet nine inches and three feet four inches in thickness, the mining engineer from Puget Sound (in the employ of the Northern Pacific) in his report saying: "The character of the vein is semi-bituminous, low in ash, and has but little traces of sulphur, and with the present find it is now of sufficient thickness to be a promising vein to work, and I predict it will prove wider on being opened up and worked 100 feet or so."

Within the last week, on three separate days, trial tests of the burning qualities of this semi-bituminous coal were made at Portland, in the presence of a number of Portland's prominent citizens, who all testified that it was a surprise beyond measure to them to see burning such a superior quality of coal, one firm present, which buys Naimo (B. C.) coal remarking that his firm could get for this coal here about the same price as Naimo coal sells for in Portland, and they were willing to sign a contract for 3000 tons a year. A fourth trial of the burning and steaming qualities of this new semi-bituminous coal will be made next week, I understand, at Portland, at which it is hoped some of Portland's wealthy property-holders will be present to see and judge for themselves.

Practically, then, it may be assumed that Portland has at last secured, first, a workable vein of four feet eight inches in thickness, of superior semi-bituminous coal; second, and that at a point only 77 miles from Portland by railway when built, and, third, that in the meantime, until this railway is constructed, this superior coal may within five months be at an expenditure of \$50,000 transported to Portland by sea, 38 miles, and 100 miles more on the Columbia River, say 140 miles, at a cost of \$1 per ton for transportation. How? By the same class of barges upon which Hale & Kern now deliver rock to the Government from near Vancouver to Gray's Harbor, across the Columbia River bar, and also by construction of a three to four-mile narrow-gauge (or standard gauge) railway from this four feet eight inch vein to Nehalem Bay. If this latter can be done and the mines placed in running operation at an estimated cost of \$50,000 or thereabouts (two thirds secured by first mortgage bonds over the property, including 160 acres of coal lands, estimated by this Puget Sound mining engineer to contain 2,800,000 tons), surely 200 to 300 public-spirited citizens of Portland will come forward and subscribe the remainder, \$16,600 to \$18,000 in paid-up stock of some company to be incorporated, and supply all of the board of directors themselves and manage their own concern, which cannot fail to be a profitable adventure. Seattle did this in 1880, with 3000 people, and built 15 miles of railway thereto, whereas here only three to four miles are necessary, and surely Portland in 1900, with 90,000 people, can do the same. If this be accomplished by our Portland people and the absolute shipment to and consumption at Portland of Lower Nehalem coal is demonstrated, a railway within 18 months thereafter of 77 1/2 miles in length from Portland to these mines and to the Nehalem will be an accomplished fact by outsiders, and that direct to Portland without passing through any other town.

The report that samples of Nehalem coal have exceeded expectations and proven to be of good quality, and that there are several veins of sufficient thickness to give assurance of a large quantity, is encouraging. Tests of the coal are said to be satisfactory, as an expert has given a good opinion of it. Whether these mines can be opened up with large and immediate profit to Portland or not depends, of course, first on the quality of the coal, and next on the quantity. These having been ascertained by thorough tests to be sufficient, it ought not to be difficult to provide the means for bringing the coal directly to Portland. If the coal is all right, a railroad to the mines would be a paying enterprise for the company owning and operating them, even if it did no other business, but a railroad would help to develop the country so that it could gradually do an increasing business in hauling other products, especially lumber. But a shorter and comparatively inexpensive road could be built that would take the coal to the Coast, whence it is estimated that it could be transported on barges to Portland for \$1 a ton. It has long been believed by many that the Nehalem coal fields were sufficiently valuable to receive the attention of Portland capitalists, and this opinion seems to be receiving confirmation. The opening up of extensive and valuable coal fields in the Nehalem region, less than 100 miles from this city, would be a "big thing" for Portland, and for the commerce of the Lower Columbia river.—Evening Telegram.

Wedding.

Married, on Sunday, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. H. Neff, Mr. Albert Maroff to Miss Katie Schlappi. The young couple are well known in this county with a number of intimate friends, who wish them a long life of happiness.

It was the good fortune of your correspondent to be one of the guests at the wedding of Mr. Albert Maroff and Miss Katie Schlappi, celebrated last Sunday at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kaspar Schlappi, near South Prairie. Mr. Kaspar Schlappi, jr., and Miss Maggie Schlappi, acting as groomsmen and bridesmaids. Rev. F. H. Neff officiating in presence of a number of relatives and friends of the respective parties. The bride looked handsome, self-possessed and happy in her wedding dress of some rich creamy material, the make-up, etc., of which your correspondent, being a man, is not able or expected to decide. The groom, comely enough at any time, was unusually so on this occasion, dressed in appropriate costume and departed his self well considering that it was his first time. After the ceremonials all parties sat down to a feast, gotten up and served in a manner creditable to any community. This couple starts out in life with prospects, in some respects at least, beyond the average, and whilst closing this motive with the usual formula of wishing them much future joy, will say in addition, under ordinary circumstances, the future of this couple, not only should but must be a successful and happy one. SOUTH PRAIRIE.

Butter from the East.

In the commercial news of the Oregonian on Sunday, that newspaper had this to say of the butter market in Portland: "The butter market is rapidly nearing a stage of demoralization, and a tumble in prices is looked for during the coming week. A carload of Eastern butter is due Tuesday, and another car is on the way, with a third car due at Seattle. These importations are not due to the fact that there is not butter enough in this market to supply the demand, but are caused by the efforts of a few dealers to hold certain brands up to fancy figures. Butter has been held up in this way for the past two or three weeks to 55 cents per roll, when there were tons of equally as good butter accumulating which could not be cleaned up at 50 cents. Now when the situation has got so bad that it is no longer safe to pile up butter, and endeavor to secure prices not warranted by the supply, sacrifice sales are in order, and there will be a slump early in the week which will carry the price down to 45 and 50 cents, and perhaps lower. Having permitted Eastern butter to get started this way, the prices made by the Eastern creameries must be met, or the stock cannot be moved."

WILSON RIVER.

J. C. Wilson intends making a trip up to Nehalem, where he will be gone for several days. Some much needed improvements are being made on the road running east through Jno. Svenson's dairy farm. Mr. Peter Heisel is busily engaged removing the debris and hauling lumber, after which he intends erecting another barn. Your correspondent has had the privilege of visiting Mr. Byer's garden, and was the recipient of one of his average cabbage heads that tipped the scales at 25 lbs. Mr. Young's new house is nearing completion and adds greatly to the appearance and convenience of his home. Our cheese factory is still in a flourishing condition, and the patrons are reaping their harvest. The patrons are receiving a very good test, the average of last test being 4.35 per cent. for butter fat.

BOULDER CREEK.

Mrs. May Blalock is staying at C. A. Smith's during the absence of her husband who is attending the Association at Waldo Hills. H. L. Jensen hauled a load of apples from his father's place on Three Rivers last Sunday week. Mrs. Jackson and her daughter-in-law Mrs. Arthur Jackson, of Beaver, were welcome visitors at the C. A. Smith home one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. John Borba and son Manuel went out to the metropolis last Monday. Dudley C. Getchell, of Hebo, was up to see his sister Mrs. H. A. Chopard recently. Earnest Haag was seen on these streets last Monday. He says he is looking for a widow. Jake Nicklaus, of Upper Boulder passed through our burg Monday. Manuel Sears and Auguste Chopard are milking for John Borba. We understand that the directors in the Brown district are making an effort to secure a teacher for two months fall school. P. R. Coulson has sold the mail route to Mr. Paterson who commenced carrying last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Chopard have been visiting the latter's parents at Hebo.

P. R. Coulson has moved his family to the ranch at Blaine.

W. N. Bays was in Boulderville on business last week.

Small Willie got into the habit of teasing his mother for pennies, until at last she said to him, "Now, Willie, I don't like to give you pennies; if you want money, you should go to work and earn it." Willie was very thoughtful for a few days, and then his mother noticed that he had plenty of pennies, but she did not question him though she wondered where he got them. One day she heard a great hulla-balloo in the back yard and on looking out, saw Willie surrounded by a crowd of boys, who were yelling with delight. As she went into the yard to see what was going on, she saw this notice quite neatly "printed" with a pencil and stuck upon the back of the house:

WILLIE-JONES-WILL-EAT
1 small green worm, for..... 1 cent.
1 large green worm, for..... 2 cents.
1 small fuzzy worm, for..... 3 cents.
1 large fuzzy worm, for..... 5 cents.
1 small green toad, for..... 25 cents.
Willie was apparently doing a thriving business. His mother interrupted it—at any rate in her own back yard. I don't suppose that she had any assurance that he wasn't still carrying it on some where else.

NEHALEM.

Nehalem City is getting to be quite a sporting burg; two scraps and a foot-race on record.

There was a dance at Batterson's hall on Saturday night in which about fifty persons participated. A few of Mr. Batterson's friends—about forty—accompanied him home to supper, the remainder going to Hotel Klein.

Dr. Smith was called from Tillamook on Sunday to attend Andrew Klein's son Hugo, who was seriously ill. He is now considerably better.

Road Supervisor Smith has a crew of men doing some much needed work near rocky point, on the South Fork.

White Clover Grange will hold its regular meeting on Thursday next.

Mr. H. A. Shorey will speak on the political issues, at Batterson's hall, at 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th inst. All are cordially invited to attend.

NETARTS.

Mr. D. J. Phelps, of Miltoe, and J. O. Phelps, of Silverton, are at Netarts visiting their father, Geo. W. Phelps, for a short time.

James Stasek, of this place, has bought a place north of Tillamook and will move his family there in the near future.

Mr. Neff, of Tillamook, was at Netarts the latter part of the week.

Mr. Carpenter is the boss fisherman of the place.

The Benschird road is finished from Netarts to Mr. Mr. Benschird's place on Tillamook river.

Cohn & Co's Pointers.

Don't be induced to buy old tea's when you can get nice fresh "Spider Leg," "New Crop," from us. There is not tea equal to it in this town, money back if it ain't the best. We have just received another car load of that "Golden Rod" flour. None better and very few as good. Our new stock of syrups have arrived. For purity and excellence they are unsurpassed and our prices are low. Our prices on first class groceries are lower than most others. Extra fine Dry granulated sugar reduced to 86.50 a sack. Wesell "Owe soap," the great cleaner. Try it. Gold Dust 20 cts a package. Schillings Baking Powder 16 oz cans, 35 cents. Clear White Nestucca Honey in one pound sections. Two for twenty-five cents. Try our 3H mush if you want something delicious for breakfast. Buying in large quantities enables us to sell many goods at wholesale prices.

COHN & CO. THE LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

For Sale.

Tillamook Bakery and Restaurant; terms, full cash, balance one year's time with approved security.

Sheep poisoning got 49 more victims out of a band of 900 fine Merino bucks belonging to Hugh Fields, up Hinton Creek, last Sunday, says the Heppner Times. When our informant, John Busick, came by there Monday morning he saw 49 of the animals lying dead in the corral. About 200 head out of the band had been poisoned, and others were dying right along, so that it is probable the whole bunch will be lost. The sheep were undoubtedly poisoned from licking a certain mineral substance which appears on some of the rocks through out the country when the hot sun comes out just after a heavy rain. This substance is very poisonous and makes quick work of its victims. Two years ago Mr. McCarrigan, on Butter Creek, lost 596 head of sheep from the same cause; five years ago 31 head belonging to Ed Day were destroyed in a similar manner; two years ago John Busick lost 12 head, and many others have lost smaller numbers from time to time, but know not what caused it.

Russia Wants Money for War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A special to the World from Washington says: The fact that Russia is endeavoring to raise a \$150,000,000 loan in New York and Paris may explain why Russia has been so anxious to induce the powers to retire from Pekin. She is so desperately hard up she cannot stand the financial strain of a prolonged campaign in China, and the fact that she is trying to borrow money is perhaps one of the surest guarantees of international peace.

In Paris Russia is trying to induce the Rothschilds to lend her 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000). In New York one of the great international houses is trying to form a syndicate to lend Russia 50,000,000 American dollars. As the details have not been settled and there are still differences of opinion between the American financiers and the Russian Government as to the issue price of the loan and the rate of interest, the firm name is withheld for the present.

As America is a heavy creditor nation and has more money seeking investment than can be profitably employed, it is not unlikely that Russian loan can be negotiated in New York, provided the security and interest offered are satisfactory.

Six to Ten Thousand Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Governor Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas, who is here attending the bazaar for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers, said last night:

"The horror of Galveston has been in no way overestimated. The most conservative now place the loss of life at 6000, and the estimates run all the way from this minimum to the maximum of 12,000. The truth will never be known, for beyond question hundreds were swept away and the bodies sunk at sea. "The property loss is in the millions—in the tens of millions, indeed. A great part of the city was destroyed and it was all damaged. The business section suffered the least, but here, also, large sums must be expended to restore the buildings and streets. Thanks to the generosity of the people of all sections of the Union, the people of Galveston are no longer in want. They have recovered from the first shock of the disaster, and are all at work to restore the city to its original condition. Their bravery and pluck in the face of calamity merit the highest praise. It is really wonderful the courage they are showing. I shall be here but a few days, and shall return to Texas as soon as my duties in connection with the bazaar are ended.

Revolution in South China.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A special to the World from Hong Kong says: Americans and their extensive interests in the far south of China are imperiled by the rebellion in Kwang Tung Province. Already the revolt has grown to such proportions that the Chinese authorities are unable to suppress it. Mr. Wildman, the Consul-General at Hong Kong, has gone to Manila to confer over the critical situation with General MacArthur, the commander of the American troops in the Philippines.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—

A dispatch from Shanghai states that Pao Ting Fu was captured on Saturday by the force of 7000 allies sent from Pekin for the purpose.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—

The Russian Government permits it to become known that its attitude in China will be increasing independence of the concert of the powers. Russia, it is explained, is disposed to attach less value to joint action since her interests have been fully secured by the successful campaign in Manchuria. Moreover, Russia is not willing to "follow the irreconcilable policy of some of the powers."

The expectation, the publication adds, is that the Chinese Government is about to utilize all its resources of duplicity to keep the powers occupied with

vain negotiations and proposals, and the dispatching of notes in order to gain time until the winter, counting on the rigor of the climate to prevent military operations and allow China to prepare her resources for a spring campaign.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—

At a cabinet council held at the Elysee Palace to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, announced that all the powers have accepted the French note as the basis for negotiations.

The Minister added that he had been informed that Li Hung has just ordered the Black Flags and Kwang Si troops, which are traversing the Province of Hu Nan on their way to join the court at San Fu, to abandon their march and return to Canton.

Strike Will be Continued.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 13.—The miners' convention adopted the following resolution and adjourned sine die:

"We would recommend that this convention accept the 10 per cent advance, providing the operators will continue its payment until April 1, 1901, and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. The scale of wages in the two last-named districts to remain stationary at 10 per cent above the present basis price, and that the companies agree to adjust other grievances complained of with committees of their own employes. Should this proposition be unacceptable to the operators, we recommend that the convention propose that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial board of arbitration. "We would further recommend that under no circumstances whatever should there be a resumption of work at any of the collieries until the operators signify their acceptance of this proposition, and you are notified officially that the strike is ended, and all return to work in a body on the same day."

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—

Local coal dealers say that the great strike is fast nearing an end and that the miners will go back to work within a week. The heads of the big coal-carrying roads say little to confirm such an opinion, but one of them, after being pressed for his views, intimated that there would be a settlement in the near future. Others laid the responsibility on President Mitchell, saying that he has not yet informed the officials of the results of the Scranton convention.

Many rumors have been in the air. One story was that a gigantic coal strike was planned for next April, in which both anthracite and bituminous coal miners would combine for still higher wages. The thing upon which the stories turned was the resolution that the wage schedule as demanded by the miners was only to obtain until next April, at which time the agreement between the several coal mine operators and their employes will terminate. It is said that should the miners in both hard and soft coal mines unite in declaring a strike the paralysis that would follow would put the miners in that place to dictate terms on short notice.

Off for Pao Ting Fu.

TIEN TSIN, Oct. 12, via Taku, Oct. 12, and Shanghai, Oct. 13.—The expedition against Pao Ting Fu departed this morning in two columns. The German, French and Italian troops, who are to take part under command of General Bailoud, head of the French military forces in China, will follow the direct route to Pao Ting Fu, while 2000 British soldiers, under Lord Campbell, will make a detour to the south of the Pao Ting River, through a number of large villages supposed to be Boxer communities. Both columns will keep in touch with the boat and train which accompanied them. A junk armed with a naval 12-pounder and two Maxims is with the Pekin column. The expedition will make a demonstration through a wide territory not heretofore covered by the allies. While no opposition is expected at Pao Ting Fu, the commanders believe that hostilities are possible in the intervening country.

Buller's Sudden Recall.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—General Buller's impending return from South Africa is understood to be due to a rather unexpected call upon his services in reorganizing the army service corps, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. His experience in South Africa of the many defects of the existing organization has led to the authorities asking him to put the system under which the corps conducts its work on a proper footing.

It is now the general belief that to General Kitchener, who is a favorite of Lord Salisbury, will be given the task of maintaining order in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The South African mining companies have been bitterly disappointed by the delay in ending the military campaign. They sent their engineers and agents to Cape Town when Pretoria was occupied and there they have remained in idleness month after month. A dozen engineers, representing the largest mining interests,

have been allowed to go to Johannesburg and report on the condition of the plants; pumping operations have not been resumed and miners and natives cannot be employed until the railways are prepared to carry coal and supplies on a large scale. The railways barely suffice for the needs of the army, and it is not believed that the mines can be operated with efficiency before the end of six months. It may be 12 months before returns are received from the immense mass of capital invested in the Transvaal.

Americans Killed by Filipinos.

MANILA, Oct. 14, via Hong Kong, Oct. 15.—A detachment of 20 men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, while engaged in repairing telegraph wires, October 10, at a point near San Jose, Neuvo Ecija Province, Isle de Luzon, were set upon by 200 rebels, and were overpowered and scattered. Seven of the Americans reached San Jose, but it is probable that the remainder were captured.

The enemy surprised a party of scouts of the Forty-third Infantry at a point three miles from Takloban, Leyte Island, killing three of the Americans at the first volley. Two escaped and gave the alarm, but the enemy succeeded in evading their pursuers. The native police of Takloban had conspired to surprise the Americans. The bodies of the dead soldiers were badly mutilated.

Captain Devereux Shields, who, with 51 men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, was captured by the insurgents last month in the island of Marinduque, was rescued on Saturday by the American rescue force with all the members of his party.

During the past few days many tons of fish have been received at a local cannery at Astoria from Shoalwater Bay, a majority of them are dog-fish, although there are a few silversides among them. One cannery received 20 tons of them Saturday and a similar amount Sunday.

"I can't understand where Golder's daughters get their reputation for beautiful figures."

"Perhaps you've never seen their bank books."

TO PREVENT DECAY.

Wood Preserver Used by Uncle Sam on Yamhill River Work.

Merits of Avenarius Carbolineum Recognized by National, State and Municipal Governments.

The fame of Avenarius Carbolineum has steadily extended, as the only bona fide preserver of wood, since its discovery in Germany thirty years ago. It has stood all tests of climate, soil and water and steadily lived down all pretended rivals. Today it is not only employed in all countries for the preservation of wood used for household articles such as houses, barns, fences, etc., but the national governments, both of Europe and America, have recognized its value in saving public constructions from decay. Following their example cities and counties have also adopted Avenarius Carbolineum for bridges, pavements, etc., and the leading ship builders and railroad companies have shown their faith in its merits by treating ship timbers, cars, telegraph poles and ties with the same never failing preventative against climatic decay and rapacious wood boring vermin, both of land and water. Great bodies move slowly, and only act after mature deliberation. It may therefore be safely stated that governments and corporations did not employ Avenarius Carbolineum until fully convinced of its money saving as well as wood preserving qualities. Private individuals desirous of lengthening the life of wood work and at the same time curtailing expenses, need not fear to follow the precedents established.

Recent local examples proving the truth of the above statements are not wanting. The reconstructed Madison street bridge in Portland has been treated with Avenarius Carbolineum, as has also the pavement at the intersection of four streets in that city where the heaviest street car and wagon traffic converge. The latter use of the compound was made at the earnest solicitation of street car managers who confidently look for gratifying results.

The gentlemen in charge of the United States engineer department for Oregon are now applying Avenarius Carbolineum to the dams and lock work on the Yamhill river, a flattering tribute to its merits which was certainly not extended until searching investigation satisfied the authorities that it was a measure of practical economy.

With such examples before them it would appear that the individual is foolish and the official almost culpable who does not protect his own, or the taxpayer's pockets by using this compound, thus saving from decay, and lengthening the life of all frame structures for which thus saving from decay, and lengthening the life of all frame structures for which he is individually or officially responsible.

Fisher, Thorsen & Co., of Portland, Or., are sole Pacific coast agents for Avenarius Carbolineum, and it can be found at WADE & BRIGGS, Tillamook, Or., who will gladly supply information regarding its accomplishments.