

Your Last Chance to GET BARGAINS.

ONLY 17 DAYS MORE to secure bargains at R. JACOBSON & CO's. Bargain Store,

As we will positively and must give up our store on the evening of August 17th. Everybody is aware whoever purchased goods from us since we are here that they have obtained value received for their money and from now on the remainder of our stock will be closed out for nearly half of its former prices. Remember we can sell you the same goods from 1/3 to 1/2 less than you would have to pay in the East for it, and you have the goods right at home for your inspection. The goods which we offer you at half-price you will surely have to buy it before long as we have a nice lot of Fall goods and Fall is coming on, and if you do not buy it now you will be the looser.

Remember the date, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH, at 8 P.M., we give up business.

Respectfully yours,

R. JACOBSON & Co.,

Teachers' Institute.

The annual Teachers' Institute for Tillamook county commenced in the public school building last Monday morning.

Miss Ida Watson was chosen secretary. The subject of history was ably presented by Prof. S. S. Duncan, of McMinnville. Following this Prof. D. Torbet, of Albany, took up the subject of arithmetic in his characteristic forcible style. Prof. L. H. Baker made the subject of literature unusually instructive and inspiring to the teachers. In "Nature, Study and Science" the teachers were shown how the mind of the child may be aroused into activity by the study of the objects with which he may come in contact.

Tuesday's and Wednesday's work was a continuation of the work of Monday. The work of Tuesday was characterized by an exceptionally strong talk on school management by Prof. B. O. Snuffer, which was highly appreciated by the teachers.

On Wednesday, Rev. B. F. Peck and Rev. C. P. Metzler each gave a brief pointed talk to the teachers.

The public lectures in the opera house were well attended. On Monday evening Prof. S. S. Duncan lectured on "Is the World Growing Worse," and on Tuesday evening Prof. D. Torbet's subject was "Geology and Moses, or the Earth Made in Six Days." The professor held his audience in rapt attention as he showed how the world was formed.

State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman was unable to be present, as had been announced, owing to the great pressure of business in connection with the recent change of text-books. This was a disappointment to all members of the institute.

There was an unusual interest manifested by the citizens of the town, many attending regularly.

Fifty teachers were enrolled, as follows:

- John Blough, Sand Lake.
- Margaret Tone, Netarts.
- Mrs. Lillie Buell, Netarts.
- W. S. Buell, Netarts.
- Esma A. Morrell, Nehalem.
- Fannie Smith, Blaine.
- Mrs. E. Ross Fitzpatrick, Tillamook.
- Mrs. O. R. Chamberlain, Spruce.
- Viola Thayer, Portland.
- Mrs. Madeline Kiger, Tillamook.
- Rae M. Robinson, Dolph.
- Uyssa C. Woodbury, Tillamook.
- W. A. Petteys, Bay City.
- B. O. Snuffer, Tillamook.
- Susie Judd, Tillamook.
- Maud Hargrove, Garibaldi.
- Eva McClaskey, Carson City, Nev.
- Mary Hanson, Tillamook.
- Verna M. Simerat, Tillamook.
- L. H. Baker, Salem.
- Mrs. N. M. Ginn, Cloverdale.
- F. D. Vincent, Tillamook.
- Mrs. N. M. Dawson, Cloverdale.
- Mrs. E. D. Severance, Tillamook.
- Mabel Watt, Bay City.
- Bella Watt, Tillamook.
- Minnie Nelson, Nestocton.
- Bella Burton, Tillamook.
- Vesper G. Doughty, Bay City.
- Marie M. Bradley, Bay City.
- Amanda Tinnerstet, Tillamook.
- Ida Watson, Tillamook.
- Grace Ford, Tillamook.
- Ellen Bewley, Tillamook.
- Pearl Briscoe, Tillamook.
- Kath A. Cooper, Tillamook.
- Lena L. Miller, Tillamook.
- Carrie Judd, Tillamook.
- Agnes Delman, Tillamook.
- Ora Ladd, Sand Lake.
- Mildred S. Lister, Bay City.
- Maria A. Smith, Blaine.
- S. S. Duncan, McMinnville.
- David Torbet, Albany.
- Ida M. High, Netarts.
- Emily Morgan, Trask.
- Mary Schollmeyer, Nehalem.
- Wilhemina Schollmeyer, Nehalem.
- Martha Molesworth, Tillamook.
- Lenore O'Malley, Tillamook.
- Mrs. L. Bird Beals, Tillamook.

The attendance was unusually large during all sessions, and an unusual interest manifested by the teachers.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends who sympathized with us and tendered their assistance to us on account of the sad deaths of R. M. and D. S. Trowbridge; also in behalf of the bereaved relatives, we wish to thank them.

MR. AND MRS. B. H. HATHAWAY.

Alexander Vaughn, a pioneer stockman of South Umatilla county, took his first railroad ride recently on the line from Pendleton to Mountain Home, Idaho. He has lived all his life in places where such things don't exist. It is not reported how he liked it.

NEHALEM.

Miss Johanna Ek left for Portland on Monday, to take the same position she filled in in Portland before.

Steve Scovel, Alfred Anderson and Albert Zimmerman are gone to Portland to take in the Woodmen's initiation of 1000 candidates on August 3rd.

Dr. Nichols, of Tillamook, has been looking over the situation with a view to locating here. A physician, to do this place good, should be a resident, and fill his own prescriptions.

The past week has been fine and lots of hay has been housed.

Prof. G. A. Walker missed the boat Monday morning, and so he failed to attend the teacher's institute for the first time, and feels very disappointed.

Messrs. Sibley and Kabcke, of Hobsonville, have been capturing many of the speckled beauties out of South Nehalem.

Mr. Gamble has moved his family up to Nehalem City from the mill pending the erection of his dwelling house.

NETARTS.

A. J. Taft, of the Tillamook Lumber Co., was at Netarts on business last Saturday.

Geo. W. Phelps went to Tillamook Saturday, returning the same day.

Grant Thayer and family, of Tillamook, spent Saturday and Sunday on the beach.

Miss Lionel Hunt and Miss Alice Thayer, of Portland, have been camping on the beach for several days.

Mrs. Brown came in from Portland Friday to spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and W. C. O'Hara.

Ed. Blum and family, of Pleasant Valley, spent Saturday and Sunday at Netarts.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick, of Salem, and Mrs. Joseph Rugsby, of Nestucca, are camping on the beach.

BOULDER CREEK.

Mrs. May Blalock is visiting Boulder Creek friends at this writing.

Jno. Borba is on the sick list, which is unfortunate for him, especially at this busy season.

Jas. Hughey and Lee Tuttle, of Fairview, are visiting the former's Nestucca ranch.

Mrs. Robt. David is helping cook for haymakers at Jno. Borba's.

Mrs. Lizzie Jackson went to Tillamook last week.

Miss Delia Saling and her brother Chas. visited at the cheese factory on Sunday.

H. A. Chopard went to Tillamook last Monday after supplies. He is talking of striking Hadley's camp for a couple of months.

Your correspondent received a letter last week from a sister living at Sioux Rapids, Iowa. She reports everything dried up in that section of the state. Says corn and potatoes will be almost total failures and gardens are already too far gone to amount to anything. How happy and contented we should be, to be living in dear old Tillamook.

Miss Fannie Smith returned last week from a visit to her sister Mrs. B. W. Booth at Cloverdale.

I wonder what ails the cheese factory whistle, it must have lost its voice, at least we never hear it any more.

George Smith and wife passed here one day last week en route to Joetown.

Haying is nearly over in our locality and every one is happy with their mows full of well cured hay.

Mrs. Arthur Jackson visited Mrs. H. A. Chopard one day last week.

Gardens are growing beautifully this fine weather, and if the cutworms keep their distance, we will certainly have cause to congratulate ourselves on being among the favored ones of the earth, and we'll sing the praises of Tillamook longer and louder than ever.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury, the Premier, read a message from King Edward to the effect that, in consideration of the eminent services of Field Marshal Roberts in South Africa, his Majesty recommended that Parliament grant him the sum of £100,000, \$500,000.

Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary at the War Office, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the numbers of Boers made prisoners, or who had surrendered since the declaration of war, totalled 33,000 up to July 1.

Destruction and Construction.

In the conflict that is ever before us between wear and repair, disease and remedy, destruction and construction, it is no wonder that the ancients should have defied them as illimitable forces waging an interminable warfare. It is to the credit of most of them that they regarded the creative force superior to the destructive, not that they could demonstrate any such fact, but their faith in the good, even without the guidance of a divine ray, led them to consider the ultimate improvement of all things.

Unscientific to modern thinkers as their ideas were, there lay the principle which forms a basis of what is to-day known as the "Conservation of Forces." Aside from absolute creation, construction and destruction are only other terms for transformation, and the tendency of all matter is a ceaseless vibration from one process to the other. There is no such thing as absolute repose. The drop of water, turning into ice and then into water and finally steam, at a later moment, is not destroyed, although its beauty and utility for the present purposes may have been taken from it. It has been robbed of some quality, but the series of forces set in motion by so common a change, if followed in either direction, would surprise any but those accustomed to the work.

We lay our hands upon the objects about us and feel of them as inert matter, not once impressed with the thought that, wrapped up in these masses there may be slumbering a giant very different in conception from the poetic angel in the block of marble, but an active agent that can lift a hammer or drive a pile.

But with these well-established facts and familiar principles, there is truth involved that is worth our consideration. No power can be secured without change, no force without sacrifice, no progress without destruction, no growth without decay, no life without death. In fact, all good comes from some sacrifice or destruction of something, and thus what might seem the evil or ruin of one class is the blessing and rise of another.

Our daily comforts suggest loss elsewhere. Our food and clothing have involved some life either animal or vegetable. Our ornaments and luxuries seem to incur the almost wanton destruction of many harmless and beautiful objects. Our shelter and furniture have led to the demolition of forests, to the exhoming of ore from the mines, and the various processes by which the heat and other forms force locked up within the dark carbon walls may step forth and aid in the processes of transformation.

Our bodies fulfil all these changes. The capillaries, those busy architects, and the absorbents, those equally diligent scavengers, in this microcosm, rapidly, particle by particle, at one moment cement, and at another loosen and bear away, until the entire structure is carried off, an imperceptible disintegrated corpse, at the same time that a new birth has been accomplished; and without this destruction and simultaneous construction, life would perish. Every thought that pulsates through the brain has decomposed some of its tissues and involved replacement, and who has yet been able to decide whether the new matter of the brain-cell may not be deposited exterior to the old and thus, it only by the thickness of the merest film, is expanded and increased in capacity.

It is this new, ever taking the place of the old, that keeps the world of thought as well as the world of matter fresh and vigorous. When a word or thought has run its race and performed its mission, it is laid aside as obsolete but subject to new summons at any moment in the ages if found needful. There is something heartless in thus treating a faithful old servant when it becomes evident that some other younger, more manageable and agreeable one has made his appearance, but this is but another law of nature: the fittest are always chosen.

It is curious to study the history of the various doctrines that men have instituted as codes to guide their erring fellows to justice, purity, and right, and how these, one after another, have been demolished or abandoned as inadequate and unsafe to hold man's highest aspirations or meet his highest wishes and wants. But upon these have been raised

others more satisfactory and desirable, in turn to give place to their successors. In fact, this realm of mind in this system of transmutation is almost the exact counterpart of the kingdom of matter around us. What at one age was considered false is today declared as true, and the reverse. The laws of right and wrong, of truth and falsehood, are immutable as are the laws of gravity and light, but everything depends upon our point of view, and this has been the fruitful occasion of all the dissent the world has experienced.

Minds upon different planes of view never can be expected to see alike, any more than persons occupying different horizons can see the sun rise at the same times. Our surest index of progress is our change of sentiment and thought. Always to maintain the same views to the same extent and with the same shades of opinion is a most pitiable condition of mental stagnation. And this principle is so far recognized that a man is seldom reproached to-day for change of sentiment. Formerly he was branded as a traitor, as a dissenter, as a heretic. And his crime was considered so great that often nothing short of death could fully atone for it.

Thus man is a destroyer as well as a thinker. To be one he must be the other. To build a thought he must hew his way to it, and who can describe how much preparation has been needed to arrive at the most noted and valuable thoughts in history? Ordinary thinking may consume a little tissue, but great thinking demands great sacrifice of mind and matter. Just as when a great fire has ravaged some of our large cities the exigency demands great effort, and so, stupendous walls arise eclipsing in magnitude and splendor everything of the past. Destruction has made a way for a better condition of things, a nobler construction. Here then is a broad field of effort and thought for man in every department of labor. Where is not the work of reconstruction needed? There is no lack of material at hand, there is no lack of demand for better things and better systems, better work, better thoughts.

A ruinous doctrine is cherished by many that if anything different or better were to be found in the line of my business certainly some one would have found it out long ago, and hence they are bound to the old routine. Nature, as in most cases, sets us the example of ceaseless activity. The sun's rays playing upon a leaf cause wonderful transformation to take place; decomposition of compounds and absorption and release of elements; thus building the vegetable and restoring to man the vital oxygen. The soil beneath our feet is trodden into impalpable dust to be dissolved and borne away to the roots of the same plant to develop into foliage and fruitage that is gathered and consumed by the animal which in course of time is laid with the dust to replace the very soil upon which it fed in the form of fruit.

Man in his mission, even if he may in our point of view seem a destroyer, is pre-eminently a creator. Imagine, if possible, all this teeming earth without the restless and relentless mind of man to hew down its forests, to level its mountains, to fill up its valleys, to change the course of its rivers and the bounds of its seas, to lay the foundations of its cities, to devise machinery to increase his power and activity, so that one becomes a myriad and each endowed with an infallible instinct or with almost unlimited strength.

It is not absolute necessities alone that he seeks; his destroying hand is laid not only upon matter itself but upon its affinities and properties, and, availing himself of the secret forces of molecules and atoms, he creates from the very same molecules and atoms a multitude of different compounds that minister to his senses or contribute to his comfort and pleasure.

That this constructive force is gaining ground mark the increase of wealth, the supplies of life, the facilities of commerce and communication, the multiplied conveniences and appliances for use. The higher domain of sentiment, what revolutions of thought and feeling have been wrought out of the hard and suffering experiences of past ages! In the struggles for dominion, better systems have been devised and more harmonious

Seperate

Your time by placing hard work aside and make life worth living by using our

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR,
QUICK, DURABLE, SAFE AND INEXPENSIVE.
NONE BETTER MADE. WRITE FOR PRICES.

FOARD & STOKES CO.,
Astoria, Ore.

control gained over man, his own interest leading him to accept without controversy what was obviously for his highest good and surest happiness. Hard though the work has seemed, there is no other way to arrive at the highest accomplishment of purpose or ideal, except through destruction and construction.

G. A. WALKER.

For the first time in the town's history, all business houses and saloons in Walla Walla were closed Sunday in obedience to law. On Saturday Prosecuting Attorney Cain announced his intention of causing the arrest of every man who kept his place of business open and the arrest of all saloon proprietors and barkeepers every time he obtained evidence that they had sold a drink. This declaration caused the three saloon-keepers who had been keeping open on Sunday, and who are under sentence of heavy fines for so doing, to shut up with the rest. The streets were very quiet during the day and evening, though several people gave evidence that they had laid in a supply of strong drink on Saturday night.

Culmination of the labor troubles at San Francisco, came on Monday, when at a late hour the City Front Federation, composed of 14 organizations, with 15,000 members, ordered a general strike, which was begun Tuesday morning. In addition to the 15,000 members of the City Front Federation, 10,000 machinists, iron-workers, cooks, waiters and teamsters are out, making the total number of men affected 25,000. As a result of the strike, in addition to the general suspension of business in the wholesale and manufacturing districts of San Francisco and Oakland, the port is practically closed, as not a vessel can be loaded or moved. Members of the Employer's Association, which is the offending organization, say they have counted the cost of the strike, and are prepared to stand firm. The steamship managers will act in harmony with the association.

An effort has been made to secure the removal of Edward S. Maclay, the author of the "History of the Spanish War," containing the criticisms of Rear-Admiral Schley. Maclay is a clerk in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Representative Sidney E. Mudd, of Maryland, a member of the committee on naval affairs in the last House, called on Secretary Long and represented to him the impropriety of Maclay remaining in the employ of the government in view of the language which he made use of in reference to Admiral Schley. The Secretary promised to give the matter his early attention.

The battle ship Maine, designed to be larger, stronger and faster than her namesake, whose shapeless mass still lies in the harbor of Havana, was successfully launched from the yards of the Cramp Ship & Engine Building Company's works on Saturday. One of the largest crowds that has ever seen a warship leave the ways at Cramp's yards was on hand, and patriotism ran high as the ship left her cradle.

General Hughes cables the news from Manila of the first surrender of insurgents in the Island of Samar, 500 men, with two field guns, 30 rifles and 70 bolos, giving themselves up to the United States authorities. The opinion prevails among the United States officers that it will take years to accomplish the economic plan of General Corbin.

A gopher-gun inventor of Corvallis was displaying his machine to a group of admiring friends when the thing went off and took a couple of his fingers. No one else was injured.

The body of a man was seen floating in the water near Borbin's mill, on Muscle Creek in Curry County, by two strangers who were traveling along the coast. They notified the men at the saw-mill and a diligent search was made, but the body had floated away and could not be found. It is supposed that the body was one of the Strahan boys or Theodore Flemming, who were drowned at Cape Blanco a few days ago.

The run of salmon in Rogue River has been large this year and numbers have been caught in nets by Rorseburg fishermen. Sparring is also a popular sport, one Bardon getting a 47-pound chinook from a small platform built near the water. Steelhead salmon are being caught with a "Spoon," and a few rainbows have been landed. The Rogue River fish are big and gamy, the steelheads ordinarily caught weighing between 4 and 10 pounds.

A pair of horses ran away with a spraying wagon in an orchard near Albany, and split the materials and machinery over an acre or two. A young girl, Anna Olsen, was run over, but the horses passed on either side of her and she escaped with slight bruises. A 12-year-old apple tree was caught between the runaways and finally brought them to a standstill. The tree was torn bodily from the ground, but the shock knocked the beasts down and they concluded to call it off.

TO PREVENT DECAY.

Wood Preserver Used by Uncle Sam on Yamhill River Work.
Merits of Avenarius Carbolinum Recognized by National, State and Municipal Governments.

The fame of Avenarius Carbolinum 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 Carbolinum 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 Carbolinum 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 Carbolinum, 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.

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 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 Carbolinum, and it can be found at WADE & BRIGGS, Tillamook, Or., who will gladly supply information regarding its accomplishments.