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**PRESCRIPTIONS**  
to  
**Chas. I. Clough,**  
THE RELIABLE DRUGGIST.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

**NETARTS.**

Keeper H. D. Mahler, of Cape Meares Lighthouse, was on the bay one day last week.  
Norman Olds, of Tillamook, is stopping with his uncle, Geo. Coffman, for a few weeks and rustivating on the beach.  
Charles Hobart, of Long Beach, Cal., is expected up in a few days. He is coming up to look after his saw mill. He will start the mill up and saw out some lumber for the local market.  
The Hodgdon Brothers are going to do some logging for the Hobart mill.

**NEHALEM.**

Mrs. John Larsen accidentally fell from the third to the second floor of the hotel on Thursday, bruising her shoulder and head quite badly. She is improving at this writing.  
Geo. Cox made a business trip to Portland last week.  
Nehalem Camp, W. of W., initiated seven new members at their meeting last Saturday evening.  
The Anti-Saloon League will hold its regular meeting Friday, February 19th. Subject for debate is, "Resolved, that a stoney good natured wife or husband is preferable to a cranky, cleanly one."  
Miss Vida Louis will edit the paper.  
The Nehalem Dairy Association has contracted with A. Anderson to move their building in lower town to the present site at the forks of the river.

**SOUTH PRAIRIE.**

Mr. Peters has sold his dairy ranch to Bell and Hall Johnson.  
There was an enjoyable party given at Mr. Bibbie's a short time ago.  
It doesn't take much exposure to catch cold these days, and when you have one you know it.  
Mr. Darby has been very low with inflammatory rheumatism.  
Miss High, our experienced school teacher, will give a short entertainment next Friday afternoon.  
Mr. Beals, the Tillamook real estate buyer, has been out with prospective buyers, showing them the beauties of our prairie.  
Lloyd Powell is the happiest boy on the prairie, as his father has purchased him a pony.  
Work on the new bridge is progressing slowly on account of high water.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller have gone to Seaside to reside.

**COULSONBURG.**

Present indications do not point to a very speedy garden making time, that is if the weather has anything to do with the matter.  
Rev. R. Y. Blalock was down Saturday looking after his interests at this place.  
School opened Monday with Miss Fannie Smith at the desk, this makes the second term for Miss Smith in this district.  
Clarence Coulson, who has been working for J. D. Jones, and who was laid up recently with a cut foot, is now at his uncle's here and is able to be around again.  
Mr. Baker and E. O. Mills, of Browns, have been spending a few days at the "burg".  
D. F. Coulson and family have moved to Spruce, they will have charge of the cook house for E. Hoag's sawmill crew.  
Mr. Connie Dye of this place and Miss Fannie Lyster of Spruce have been rustivating at Boulder Creek the past week, and they returned Saturday. Connie believes in traveling by the some mode of conveyance that was used in our "fore father's" time.  
Miss Rachel Woods, of Blaine, is visiting her uncle and family, Mr. Norman Dye.  
Frank Dye left this place enroute for Tillamook Sunday.  
Our Blaine neighbors have not been down to commence work on that new road yet.

**BLAINE.**

By Tom Blaine.

All on deck at Blaine. Three square meals per day and one at night. So let it rain!  
Japan scores the first touch down. Hip! Hip! Hurra! Go to them you little Japs, and wipe Russia off the map.  
Mr. Plummer, the chittim bark man of Dallas, visited Blaine and vicinity this week, looking after his bark interests here, and will also take up a claim, and will pick out a few for his friends.  
Mr. Gladwell and his near neighbors will construct a wire foot bridge across the Nestucca River near his place. We hope the bridge will soon be built.  
The road from Blaine to Beaver is now open. Wagons and buggies can now get through all O. K.  
A slight skiff of snow fell here this week. And again disappeared about as fast as it came.  
Mr. Bays is wintering first rate this winter. He sleeps well and enjoys his tobacco.

J. N. Gardner will deal in chittim bark this year. It has been reported that he will begin to contract soon, paying the top price.

Baby Johnson, who has been under Dr. Mills' care for some time, and who at one time was not expected to live, is much better, we are pleased to report, and out of danger.

Miss Rachel Woods visited friends at Beaver last week.

The Blaine Literary Society will give a social and supper soon. The question as to the date will be fixed at the next meeting. Editor Creevy's paper was very interesting last Friday evening. Yes, we all got hit. Forest got a double shot. If you want to have a good time, and take a hearty laugh, come out next Friday evening.

The neighbors along the proposed Woolf Creek road will call a meeting sometime the first of April and determine the route. The road starts from the mouth of Woolf Creek, where it empties into the Nestucca river, and comes out at Mr. A. Kinnaman's, or near the Spruce post-office, shortening the route from Blaine to Tillamook City by five or six miles.  
Dee Jones made a round trip to Tillamook City this week. While on his return trip he experienced a severe attack of appendicitis. He was compelled to get off his horse and lie down on the ground until the pain subsided. Then mounting his horse again he reached Dr. Mills' residence where he got medical aid. After a few hours rest he started for Blaine, arriving home feeling better.  
Seth Moon has started up his cheese factory again. He is now milking 15 cows and will have 5 more soon.

Frances Welch, secretary of the Blaine Bachelor's Club, is receiving a great many inquiries about the Blaine bachelors and their condition physically and financially, so we are informed.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Poland, of Beaver, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. Carl this week.  
Will Thimo made a business trip to Beaver Saturday.  
There will be a board of information organized at Blaine soon. The object of the organization is to give out correct information concerning the farming and dairy business of this part of the county to new comers and people desiring to locate here. It will also give out reliable information about the government land here, and also the chittim industry. We expect a big emigration here this year and next. The Lewis and Clark fair will bring hundreds of settlers to Oregon and Blaine will try for her share.  
Mark Curl was caught out in a rain and snow storm Saturday, but as his destination was Mr. Borbe's, he did not have to endure it long. He got soaked, all right, but he had a dry pair of socks at home. Yes, the mules got wet too.  
Our school closed very suddenly this week. Mrs. N. M. Ginn, who was teaching on a permit, did not attend the teacher's examination last week, and her permit having expired the directors ordered the school stopped at once. Mrs. Ginn will return to Beaver this week. The directors will get another teacher soon, when school will again be opened. We hope our directors will not put off getting a teacher next Fall, as they did last, until all the good teachers are engaged and then will have to employ what is left.

There has been a great many false reports circulated about Tillamook real estate out in the Willamette valley. We wish to state, knowing whereof we speak, that land in the Nestucca valley and, in fact, in Tillamook County in general, is a 100 per cent better and more productive than the Willamette soil. Land here can be bought from \$3 to \$50 per acre. We have better roads here than there are in most of the other counties. Tillamook County without any exception, is the Paradise of Oregon, the Garden of Eden, the Land of Milk and Honey.

**WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.**

First Week of Russo-Japanese War Reviewed.

Feb. 9.—Japanese attack Port Arthur by night and disable three cruisers, two officers, nine men killed, 51 wounded.

Japanese sink two cruisers at Chemulpo, and had large force. Japanese troops advance on Seoul.

Hay suggests concerted action to maintain integrity of China.

Feb. 10.—Japanese capture two Russian transports off coast Northern Korea, carrying 2000 men.

Czar issues call to arms.

Japanese cruisers capture five merchantmen.

Hay's policy as regards China endorsed by powers, and headresses notes to Japan and Russia.

Feb. 11.—Japan formally declares war. Russian troops begin march on Seoul.

Russians sink a Japanese merchantman.

Roosevelt issues proclamation of neutrality.

Feb. 12.—Russian torpedo transport strikes a mine at Port Arthur, and is blown up. British communit cates with naval officers, fearing Russian may try to send ships through Dardanelles.

Feb. 13.—Japanese torpedo-boats attack three Russian cruisers in Straits of Isuzaro.

France agrees to American policy conserving integrity of China.

Feb. 14.—Mistaken for Japanese vessels, three Russian torpedo-boats are sunk by guns from fort at Chefoo.

Railroad behind Port Arthur blown up by Japanese.

Six thousand Japanese land at Dalny.

Twenty thousand Japanese land at Chemulpo.

Feb. 15.—Second engagement is reported at Port Arthur, in which Russians lose eight vessels sunk and ten captured.

Japanese fleet in Gulf of Pechill, with idea of effecting a landing near Port Dalny.

**Ships are Sunk.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—A semi-official telegram dated from headquarters of the Viceroy at Port Arthur says the German cruiser Hansa, which had been sent to remove German subjects from Port Arthur, and which had on board also a number of Russian women and children, had been fired upon by Japanese warships.

The telegram reiterates the statement that three Japanese torpedo-boats have been sunk in a night attack on Port Arthur.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Russian Consulate here was destroyed by fire Sunday night, says a World dispatch from Shanghai. The cause has not yet been ascertained.

The Russian gunboat Mandjur, which was trapped by the Japanese warships at the mouth of the Yangtze River, is now being dismantled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—International matters are assuming a very serious aspect, according to a Herald dispatch from St. Petersburg. One of the most serious bits of news at this moment is the alleged confirmation of the statement that on board the Japanese vessels of war attacking Port Arthur were a number of American naval officers. This report has caused something akin to a feeling of consternation among Russian officials.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The Russian second class cruiser Boyarin was blown up by a mine February 13 in the same manner as was the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei. She had on board 197 officers and men, all of whom, it is understood were lost.

No details of the disaster have been given out.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Among the dispatches from the far East, published this morning, is a report of another engagement at Port Arthur, in which the Russians lost eight vessels sunk and ten captured.

In this connection the owners of the British steamer Foxton Hall, from Barry, December 11, via Port Said, for Port Arthur, with coal, which was detained by the Russians at Port Arthur, have received news that she was destroyed by fire.

A correspondent of the Daily Mail, who witnessed the engagement of Port Arthur, confirms this morning's previous accounts of the fight and asserts again that one Japanese torpedo boat was sunk and another deserted by its crew in a sinking condition and probably captured by the Russians.

He says also that the Japanese lost one battleship, and had one cruiser put out of action, and that the Colonel of the Fifteenth Russian regiment was killed by a shell during the bombardment.

Cablegrams to the Daily Mail from Wei Hai Wei and Niu Chwang report a Japanese fleet, with transports, cruising in the Gulf of Pechill, apparently with the idea of effecting a landing near Port Dalny.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13, 4 A. M.—A report has been received from Viceroy Alexiff saying that the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei has been blown up as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur. The Yenisei sank and Captain Stepanoff, three officers and 91 men were lost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Japanese Legation tonight received the following bulletin, under date of Tokio, February 11:  
"Two small Japanese merchant ships,

the Zenso Maru and Nakanoura Maru while on their way to Otaru, a port on the western coast of Yezo Island, from Sakata, a port on the northern coast of the main island of Japan, were fired on February 11th by four Russian men-of-war off the coast of Aomori Prefecture. The latter merchant vessel was sunk, while the former had a narrow escape."

**KNEW NO SURRENDER.**

The Russians Charged With Breaking Rules of War.

HAKODATE, Feb. 15.—Violation of every rule of civilized warfare and wanton murder of non-combatants is charged by passengers, who arrived here this afternoon on board the British steamer Missouri, Captain Brice, which sailed for San Francisco, via this port, from Nagasaki on January 3. The Missouri was a witness, while near Yezo Island, of the attack on two small Japanese merchantmen by the four vessels of the Russian Siberian fleet.

The two vessels, according to the story brought to port by the Missouri, were surprised by the Russians. The latter fired across the bows of both craft, the usual signal to leave to.

The captain of the ship immediately pulled down his flag and threw his steamer into the wind. This action, instead of being pleasing to the Russians, seemed to exasperate them, and they began firing at the vessels. The commander of the other ship, being nearly out of range, quickly clapped on all steam and took a chance in order to escape. He succeeded more through the poor fire of the Russians than his own good management.

According to the story told by the passengers on the Missouri, the Russian squadron steamed around the ill-fated vessel, firing at her with their big guns and hitting her more than once. Finally, although the Japanese unarmed vessel had done her best to surrender, a torpedo was launched from the Russian flagship which struck the craft amidships. There was a sudden upheaval, a cloud of steam, and in an instant where there had been a vessel was only a mass of floating wreckage.

The Russians, according to this report, made no attempt to rescue the 33 persons on board, and they all perished miserably. The Missouri was not close enough to be of any assistance to the victims, neither was her commander in a position to defy the Russians if he desired to. When the news of the outrage reached here it caused a profound sensation.

**Russians Frozen to Death.**

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tagliche Rundschau says that 600 Russian soldiers have been frozen to death while marching across Lake Baikal, Eastern Siberia. The correspondent adds that the temporary railway across the lake is not yet completed that a large detachment of troops was sent on a 22-mile march over the ice covered lake and that it is presumed that part of these troops lost their way in a snow storm and perished.

**Try to Seize Railroad.**

LONDON, Feb. 17.—According to Port Arthur advices received by the London Times, a Japanese landing party which attempted to seize the Manchurian Railway near Kinehan, was driven off after severe fighting with heavy loss.

That the battle was a severe character is indicated by the fact that the Russian officials admit their loss was not less than 70 killed. The Russians allege to have captured 150 Japanese prisoners. A report reached here last night from both Tokio and Shanghai to the effect that the Russian fleet, now at Jibouti at the end of the Red Sea, and which is declared to be preparing to await the arrival of the rest of the Russian war fleet now en route from home waters, will be bottled up there by a Japanese flying squadron.

**FOR SALE**  
BY  
**MILLS & RICHARDSON**  
1st Door East of Headlight Office.

The Palatial Residence of Wm. Olson, if sold soon, \$3,200; actually worth \$5,000.

Also what is known as the Olson business block, occupied on ground floor by furniture store and bakery; on the 2nd floor business offices and Masonic Hall. Is now rented for \$708.00, annual rental, paid monthly in advance; also the grounds on which it stands. A snap, \$4,500.00.

We have business chances, several houses and lots, ranging in prices from \$50 up to \$10,000. Ranches from 4 acres up to 1,000 acres.

Have prices varying and payments to suit any pocket book or whim.

All good bargains, such as 40 acres, all level, 1/2 miles from city, house, barn, etc., on it. Price, \$1,200. Easy payments.

One good 9 roomed house and five lots, \$200.

160 acres, well suited for stock or dairy, creek running through it, lots of good fencing, 25 acres in grass, a barn, orchard and the dwelling house, new and in good shape about \$1,500 worth of chittim bark ought to be got out of it this summer, above expresses of peeling and marketing. Price only \$1000.

80 acres, timber and land, \$400, 2 1/2 miles from city; right on the banks of river, easy and cheap to get timber into bay. A snap too cheap to realize or believe unless you see it.

We have many good bargains if you have any idle money. Come and look over our list, which is too numerous to mention.

**WANTED TO HUG THE CASHIER**

The Relief of Two Young Women Who Were Embarrassed in a Lunchroom.

Two young women went into a downtown lunchroom one Sunday afternoon recently and ordered what for women was a very substantial repast. They had a pot of chocolate, some sweetbread croquettes, with peas and potatoes, a salad, cheese and, lastly, with a recklessness for consequences dreadful to oceanic, ice cream meringues.

As they slowly consumed these viands they chatted of the bargain-counter victories that had been theirs that morning, for they were on their way uptown from the busy marts of trade, says the Baltimore News.

All went well, as the novelists say, until the waiter presented their check and stood with his little silver tray within easy reach, waiting for the wherewithal to pay it.

"Two-ten," said the elder of the young women, consulting the figures on the check; "I wish you'd pay it, dear, and when we get home we can straighten up our accounts."

"I wish you'd be serious," said the younger girl, hysterically; "the cashier's looking."

"I'm more than serious; I'm positively frantic. The cashier probably thinks we're bunco people and will send for a policeman to carry us off. I wish we hadn't eaten everything; it would have looked better if we had left a little piece of cheese or one croquette," and both the young women laughed half-heartedly to deceive the cashier and the waiter into believing their plethoric purses contained money and not samples.

Then they discussed the situation nervously in whispers and finally, as a last resort, determined to take the cashier into their confidence.

He proved a very amiable person indeed, when approached. "Just give me your address," he said, reassuringly, "and stop in and pay the account some other time."

"I'm glad I didn't hug him," the younger girl remarked, as they emerged from the building. "I thought I would for one wild moment, but he mightn't have liked it. I think, however, I never met so fascinating a man in my life."

"He wouldn't have liked it," said her companion, tersely. "Let's go to the drug store and get something for our nerves with your 30 cents. I never was so upset in my life."

**RIGHTS OF TRADES UNIONISTS.**

Courts in England Decide They Must Not Picket Employers' Works.

It has long been the custom of the trades unions in this country and England, whenever a strike was declared upon a certain piece or place of work, to send out pickets to warn workmen against accepting employment there. A judicial decision affecting this right has just been made in England, and the same rule of law may be made to apply in this country, as the common law, which is essentially the same in both countries, may be held to apply, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Before the case in question—Lyons vs. Williams—was decided it was generally understood that what was called peaceful picketing was legal. That is to say, that when a dispute was in progress between employers and workmen it was permissible for the latter to beset in groups the entrances of the works of the employers and endeavor to induce by argument and persuasion any newcomers to refrain from entering. This course was pursued in the case under consideration. The plaintiffs applied for an interlocutory injunction, which was granted by Justice North and confirmed by the court of appeal. They then applied for a perpetual injunction, which was granted by Justice Byrne and confirmed by the court of appeal. The defendants then took the preliminary steps for an appeal to the house of lords. That appeal has now been withdrawn. The English law, therefore, now is that strikers may not watch or beset the establishment of an employer with the object of dissuading other workmen from entering his works, but may do so only for the purpose of communicating or obtaining information. The ruling of the court of appeal was a very great disappointment to the leaders of the unions, and their final decision not to appeal against it is regarded as an acknowledgment of the hopelessness of their case and as a most significant victory for the employers.

**Pay for Their Coffins.**

It appears that when Tommy Atkins arrives in India he has one rupee per month stopped out of his pay until 15 rupees have been collected for a coffin. This 15 rupees is invested in the regimental soda-water machine, and should he die the machine provides him with a coffin and buries him decently; but, should he survive, when he leaves India he receives back his 15 rupees and his share of the profits of soda water.—N. Y. Sun.

**"COLORED COLORS."**

How Mineral Hues are Enlivened by the Addition of Coal Tar Colors.

The denomination of "colored colors" may sound paradoxical, but as a matter of fact mineral colors are frequently met with of late whose dull and little productive character is rendered more fiery and richer by an addition of coal-tar colors. In general, no objection can be made to such a procedure, says the Male-Zeitung, if colors sufficiently fast to light are chosen, is well possible nowadays. But very often this is not done. Thus the eosines used for carminette are very fugitive; likewise coloring with fuchsine and aniline blue fader in the light. If one wants to employ artificial organic coloring matters for finer, faster ones should be employed. According to M. Bottler, the rather fast rhodamines, next methylene blue and melidola blue, which are very fast, deserve a preference. Against the use of ponceau, cocines and scarlets, which for the most part are not inferior as regards fastness to the cochineals, whose place they have taken, less objection can be raised. Since it has been established by the above-mentioned observations that for coloring varieties of carminette, velvet red, purple, crimson red (vermillion) and of chrome red such artificial organic coloring matters are also employed as are liable to fade quickly, this fact should be given sufficient attention in practice. Carminette is frequently used, prepared with turpentine and English varnish, as a carriage color; likewise vermillion and chrome red.

Alfred Nobel, the remarkable man who invented dynamite, is thus described by Henry De Moshental in the Nineteenth century.

"Physically weak, of a nervous, highly strung and exceptionally sensitive disposition, he was endowed with a strong will, unbounded energy and wonderful perseverance; he feared no danger, and never yielded to adversity. Many would have succumbed under similar circumstances, but the succession of almost insurmountable difficulties, the explosion of his factory causing a general scare and dread of the deadly compound he was making, the loss of his youngest brother, to whom he was devotedly attached; the consequent paralysis of his old father, and his mother's grief and anxiety could not deter him from pursuing his aim.

"The coexistence of impulsive daring and sensitive timidity was a striking feature in his character. He frequently demonstrated the value and safety of his explosives with his own hands, although he was particularly susceptible to headaches caused by bringing nitrogen in contact with the skin. They affected him so violently that he was often obliged to lie down on the ground in the mine or quarry in which he was experimenting. On one occasion when some dynamite could not be removed from a large sack he crept into it and dug the explosive out with a knife."

**A BRAVE INVENTOR.**

Striking Characteristics of the Remarkable Man Who Invented Dynamite.

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**NEW METHOD OF POACHING.**

Fish are Killed by the Simple Firing of a Rifle Bullet into the Water.

In England, where the game and fish laws are much more strictly observed than in this country, the "poacher" on forbidden waters, who is too anxious to escape discovery to spend the time necessary to catching fish with a rod and line, will drop a dynamite cartridge into a river hole and after expelling it will scoop up a bagful of fish, which have floated to the surface from the concussion. An Italian officer, Maj. Michellini, who has been investigating the qualities of bullet and rifles, has discovered that fish can be killed more easily than even by the dynamite cartridge. The Italian rifle, which is but 25 1/2 inch in diameter, proved very deficient in stopping power at the battle of Adowa. Nevertheless at short ranges the very high velocity of the bullet gives rise to a powerful explosive effect. Maj. Michellini one day fired one of these guns into the water at an angle of about 45 degrees. A dead fish almost immediately rose to the surface. On examination no wound was discernible in the body, the death being due entirely to the hydraulic shock arising from the impact of the bullet with the water. This view was amply confirmed by further experiments, and many fish were killed by the blow of the bullet on the water exactly as if by an explosion of a dynamite shell. The effects of the hydraulic shock seemed to be sufficient to kill all fish within two feet to two feet six inches of the point of impact.

**Sensible Government.**

The government of Belgium has issued an order that every newspaper in the country is entitled to free use of every railroad. The business of news-gathering the government regards as of great importance to the development of the nation. The governments following this sensible and up-to-date view will find a free press of even more use than a standing army.

**London's Population.**

London has a population of 4,250,000, equaling the combined populations of Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Rome.

**No Advertising with State Seal.**

After 1899 it will be illegal to use the state seal and coat of arms in Massachusetts for advertising purposes.

**Chinamen Have Heavy Brains.**

The average weight of brain is greater in China than in any European country excepting Scotland.