

NETARTS.

M. J. Cone is working for Gus Kunze at the head of the bay putting up hay.

Mr. Gunning and family, of Bellview, Or., are camping on the beach for a couple of weeks.

Marion Green, of South Prairie, spent Sunday on the beach visiting friends.

George Hodgdon came over from Fairview on Sunday to look after his paying.

E. Meresse and family, of Forest Grove, came in on Thursday and will stay on the beach two months.

Clem Grosse and wife, of Portland, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Grosse's parents. They drove in from Portland, arriving at Netarts on Saturday.

Wm. Banks left for his home in Portland, via Astoria, on Friday last.

SOUTH PRAIRIE.

Everyone that can is improving this fine weather haying.

Grandma West died at the home of her son, Dwight, last Sunday night at the advanced age of 82 years. She was loved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight West have the sympathy of all their friends and neighbors in the loss of a kind and loving mother.

There are five new patrons to the cheese factory, which still keeps the milk up to 12,000 daily.

Mrs. Grey, of Portland, visited her sister, Mrs. Alvin Johnson, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowler, of Tillamook, have rented the Charles Wells dairy ranch. Frank intends running a blacksmith shop in connection, and being a good workman it will be a great convenience to the farmers living on the prairie.

Guy Vaughn spent several days last week down on the Kilchis river haying.

Bell Johnson has a force of men and teams putting in Mr. Powell's and his own hay.

BEAVER.

Haying is in full blast just now.

Some people called saints of God are holding a tabernacle meeting out by the wire foothridge.

Mr. Bixby and daughters arrived from the outside a few days ago.

Mr. Tucker's family has been spending a few days at Netarts.

A little daughter arrived at the home of Mr. Brown.

T. Coulson's family is camping on his ranch, peeing bark and making hay.

The roof of Mr. West's house caught fire on Thursday, and, fortunately, a few buckets of water soon extinguished the flames.

Mr. Sailing has treated himself to a new buggy.

Mr. Foland and wife and children, from California, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. West, of South Prairie, mother of W. T. West, of this place, who died on Sunday, was laid to rest in the cemetery at Beaver.

NEHALEM.

(This reached us after we had gone to press last week.)

L. McFee and wife were out on their Miami farm making improvements.

The Geo. R. Vosburg came in direct from Portland with freight for the merchants and the Nehalem Dairy Association.

Moxie Fisher is in from Portland for a two weeks' visit.

John Snyder is in from Clatskanie on a visit.

Dan Ripley is in from Lafayette with a camping party and spent the 4th with his brother, Mart Ripley.

It looks as though Gus Lindtke was fishing for minnies.

The Ram's Horn says: "Besides nicotine, tobacco contain nicotine, colidine and other pyridine derivatives, acids, resins, carbon dioxide, prussic acid, and ammoniacal salts. Two drops of nicotine placed on a dog's tongue produce in succession efforts to swallow, great weakness, convulsions and death in less than a minute. Eight drops will kill a horse. Tobacco contains from two to eight per cent of nicotine, and Le Bon has determined that through most of this is changed in smoking, it appears as other pyridine bodies, which are just as poisonous." [How horrible! Our correspondent must have been smoking campaign cigars and, hence, he is giving the symptoms and bad effects they produce. This paragraph, while being put in type by the editor, and to allay the poisonous matter he was setting up, had to light up a cigar as an antidote. The next time our correspondent drives the editor into turning his mouth into a chimney pot, the editor will have to charge him up for the nicotine, prussic acid, salts, and all the other ingredients which go to make up a good cigar and by getting him into the bad habit of converting such a lot of poisonous stuff into smoke.—Ed.]

The Fourth of July was observed by a celebration on Lommen's island. Neighbors and friends gathered until noon, when a bounteous dinner was served, after which a nice program was rendered by some of the best talent of Nehalem. The opening address was given by Rev. W. Smith and Miss Pitney delivered the oration. F. Roy was on hand with a pocket full of nickels to reward the fastest foot racers among the boys and girls. All went home voting the day a success.

Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule Mayor" of Toledo, O., is dead.

CLOVERDALE.

Mr. Geo. Poteet, of Meda, was seen on our streets last Sunday.

A very interesting S. S. at the Baptist Church in the forenoon Sunday.

Dr. Holt was with the Presbyterians in the afternoon Sunday.

Dr. Hold gave an interesting address to a large and appreciative audience Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, and Miss Welsh were up from Woods, Sunday.

Mrs. Jensen and daughter, Miss Mary, of Three Rivers were at the services at Cloverdale Sunday afternoon.

Miss Potter and Mrs. Compton, of Three Rivers, were at Cloverdale Sunday evening.

Miss Mollie Hushbeck has been home on a ten days' visit; but returned to Tillamook Monday.

We noticed Bert Ray on the Cloverdale streets Sunday.

Mr. J. Whitman has been making hay while the sun shines. Mr. Arsil has also commenced saving hay.

Mr. Krebs' sawmill is running.

Our school is progressing nicely under the patient care of our efficient teacher Mr. Martin.

J. H. Redwine has been visiting his uncle, Mr. Hudson.

School Report.

Following is the school report for Meda school, district No. 19:

1st Month.

No. days school taught	20
Whole no. days attendance	485
Whole no. days absence	5
Whole no. pupils belonging	25
Average daily attendance	24

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month:

Tressa, Mary and Ralph Dunn, Dell Penter, Frank Wilson, May Wilson, Emma Wilson, Orbie Craven, Claire Craven, Ollie Beckwith, Edith Beckwith, Milan Beckwith, Bee Gage, Jennie Duren, Annie Duren, Warren Johnson, Archie Poteet, Henry Weiss and Fred Weiss.

2nd Month.

No. days school taught	20
Whole no. days attendance	461
Whole no. days absence	15
Whole no. pupils belonging	24
Average daily attendance	23

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month:

Ralph Dunn, Dell Penter, Frank Wilson, May Wilson, Emma Wilson, Orbie Craven, Claire Craven, Ollie Beckwith, Edith Beckwith, Milan Beckwith, Jennie Duren, Annie Duren, Tommie Wilson, Warren Johnson.

3rd Month.

No. days school taught	15
Whole no. days attendance	342
Whole no. days absence	6
Whole no. pupils belonging	23
Average daily attendance	23

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy:

Dell Penter, Frank Wilson, May Wilson, Emma Wilson, Orbie Craven, Claire Craven, Ollie Beckwith, Edith Beckwith, Milan Beckwith, Bee Gage, Jennie Duren, Tommie Wilson, Warren Johnson, Henry Weiss.

Term began April 4th and closed June 21st. It would have closed June 24th, but institute came on that date, hence closed 21st. N. M. F. DAWSON, Teacher.

MEETS BIG DEFEAT.

Japanese Suffer Loss of 30,000 Men.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—A dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Muk Jen, dated July 12, says:

"According to intelligence received here, the Japanese last night attacked positions near Port Arthur, and were repulsed with enormous losses, not less than 30,000. It is said being killed or wounded by our mines."

LONDON, July 12.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that the Japanese casualties by land mines at Port Arthur Sunday night are reported to have been 28,000, but none of the many special war dispatches mentions a Japanese disaster at Port Arthur.

CHIEFOO, July 13, Noon.—A Frenchman who arrived here on a junk from Port Arthur this morning reports that on July 7 the Japanese captured Fort No. 14.

Recent figures from the Census Bureau say that there are now more than nine millions of people of the colored race in the United States: General Peter C. Hains, who has had extensive experience in public works on a large scale and has been a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission and later of the Isthmian Canal Commission, is earnestly in favor of the employment of thousands of the black men of the Southern States in digging the waterway at Panama. He believes they can endure the climate and will be exceedingly useful in that enterprise, and he holds that more of the money paid for toll on that channel between the Atlantic and the Pacific will come back to the advantage of this country in one way and another if they are employed than if gangs of coolies or West Indian laborers were sent to the isthmus. His arguments will find many friends and supporters.

Forty-five thousand men employed in the Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and other cities packing houses have gone on strike, which threatens to be on a scale with the Anthracite coal strike.

General News.

A curious custom is in vogue in many parts of India. If a dispute arises between two landowners two holes are dug close together, in each of which defendant's and plaintiff's lawyers have to place a leg. They have to remain thus until either one of them is exhausted or complains of being bitten by insects, when he is judged to be defeated and his employer loses his case.

Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, was married to Miss Anna E. Lachapelle, of Butte, Mont., in Marseilles, France, on May 25, 1901, according to an announcement given out on Monday. It is also announced that Senator and Mrs. Clark are the parents of a 2-year-old daughter, Mrs. Clark is the daughter of Dr. Lachapelle, a physician who died in Chicago several years ago.

The steamer Francis H. Leggett started Sunday night from the Columbia river for San Francisco with the monster log raft. The manifest filed shows that the raft contains 7,000,000 feet of logs. The Leggett carries 1,050,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000 lath. The weather is favorable, and the belief is entertained at Astoria that the raft will reach the Bay City in less time than was required to tow the last log raft south.

The severe rain and hail storms which had been threatening Medford and that section of Oregon burst in all its fury Sunday afternoon. Hail the size of eggs fell in the foothills and about three miles south of Medford, near Phoenix, doing great damage to young fruit. It is estimated that not less than \$12,000 damage was done in two of the principal orchards in Jackson County. Newtown apples and pears were badly marked by hailstones; pears were damaged more than any other fruit. Trees were stripped of their leaves and corn was laid on the ground.

Another cloudburst visited the upper country again Sunday night, just above Meadow creek, which comes into the Grand Ronde River this side of Starkey, covering the roads in that section of the country with rocks and brush to a depth of several feet. In other places great holes were cut in the mountain sides. The water in the Grand Ronde River is thick with mud. The storm broke with a great noise. People living in that section of the country say they never saw the water come down in such torrents. It is miraculous that there was no greater damage done, though the damage done to the roads will amount to no little sum.

For the past week Sumpter and the surrounding districts have been visited by a succession of violent and disastrous electrical storms. During their prevalence fears were entertained that the Heppner disaster was to be repeated, and only now, with their subsidence, are people resting easier. From the Cable Cove mining district a report was received that a cloudburst occurred and that on level stretches of ground water stood two feet deep. This was near the California mine, but the main downpour being on the opposite side of the mountain, no great damage was done. Whitney and Sumpter were both visited by heavy winds and rain.

Almost without exception Eastern papers express the opinion that Parker's telegram of Saturday gives the Democrats some chance of success in the election this year, whereas, had that telegram not been sent, and Parker had entered the campaign on the platform adopted at St. Louis, Roosevelt would have had a walkover. It is admitted that Parker's declaration for the gold standard has strengthened him in the East, but destroyed his chances of carrying the Western States. It is likewise admitted that he will draw back into the party many Gold Democrats who could not stand for Bryan and 16 to 1, though the party at large, as evidenced by the action of the convention, even yet refuses to repudiate the Chicago and Kansas City platforms.

A. B. Parker, of New York, obtained the nomination for president on the democratic ticket, and next day his letter, during much excitement, he sent to his state delegation to be read in the convention: "I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention of today shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my views should be made known to the convention, and if it proves to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment." The convention had previously voted down a gold standard plank, consequently this letter caused a bombshell. The convention, however, was satisfied with Parker and replied to that effect. His running mate is Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.

Farmers must assume responsibility if they are to conduct their own business in the best manner possible. Our present complex industrial conditions make it imperative to form combinations among farmers for the buying of supplies and particularly for the marketing of produce. In forming these combinations, they must conform to the laws of the state, become incorporated and assume

responsibility. A farmer recently objected to the formation of a milk company for the distribution of milk, saying that in doing so the farmers became responsible and could be sued. This is what he demands of other businesses, and why should he attempt to escape this responsibility in his own case? As long as he refuses to accept the burden which a wider outlook entails, just so long will he fail to advance—Orange Judd Farmer.

If the war is rough on men it is rougher still on horses, if the ghastly stories which slowly reach St. Petersburg from Moukden, Kharbin and the Baikal are worthy of credence. And as they appear in the local press, which is subject to government censorship, there are no good grounds for doubting them. In the Baikal the lot of the wretched horse was and is peculiarly deplorable. Owing to the vast number of them required to draw the trains over the ice of the Baikal Lake, and to convey sleighs full of soldiers and cars laden with war material, the prices of hay and oats rose by leaps and bounds. It soon became unprofitable for the owner of one of three overworked quadrupeds to invest any money in fodder, and lucrative to let the animals work on almost unceasingly with nothing but cold water to keep up their strength until at last the horse dropped dead from exhaustion. The reason is, writes "The Eastern Review," that the prices for the labor of horses are abnormally great—so great that they enable the owner to purchase a new one and to lay by a large percentage for himself. The heartlessness of these men is described as revolting. Emaciated with hunger and jaded with exhausting, almost uninterrupted work, many of these miserable horses were abandoned to their fate before they actually fell dead in harness. Hardly able to put one foot before the other, they wandered aimlessly over the Baikal ice, vainly seeking for grass or other fodder, and "at the sight of human beings neighed piteously. On both side of the road numberless bodies lie half eaten by the dogs, hundreds of which roam over the lake."

FLY TO THE HILLS.
Mitchell People Escape Cloudburst.

MITCHELL, Or., July 12.—A wave of water from 25 to 30 feet high swept down Bridge and Mill Creek Canyons, which converge just above town, and destroyed a great portion of this place about 6 o'clock last night. Warned by a storm of unusual violence, accompanied by a brilliant electrical display, all escaped, so far as known, but Martin Smith and Mrs. Bethune. They were caught by the flood and drowned.

The main portion of Mitchell lies in a narrow canyon. A storm of unusual severity had raged in the hills during the afternoon, and the inhabitants, mindful of the disaster to Heppner of a year ago, betook themselves to high ground along the side of the canyon. About 9 o'clock the roar of the flood could be heard, growing louder with the great wave's nearer approach.

The crash as the great mass of water struck the first buildings was deafening, drowning the shrieks of terror of women and children as they strove to climb still higher out of harm's way. Far down ahead of the yellow mass rode a messenger on horseback warning those still further down stream of impending death.

The buildings in the path of the flood were swept away like so much brush. Of over a score scarcely a vestige remains, save where shattered boards and timbers are caught on trees and brush, far below the town site. The business district was not greatly damaged, being built on ground above the reach of the main force of the torrent. On the North Side, all the buildings, some 28 in all, were carried away.

Looney's store was the first business building to succumb. Two livery barns, directly in the path of destruction were carried away. About 40 head of stock had not been removed and were drowned. Every thing else on the way down stream was washed away.

The postoffice, Oakes' mercantile store and Waterman's general store were out of the main path of the flood. Stock of these places of business was damaged to some extent. The Mt-bell Sentinel office was ruined by the mud and debris deposited.

Stories of the death of Martin Smith and Mrs. Bethune vary. Both were aged people, close to the century mark. One account that seems most authentic says that the man and woman had lived in the canyon through many such a scare as preceded the present wave of water down the narrow confines of the rift in the mountains. To run away from an imaginary danger was to them the height of foolishness. Had not the water risen and fallen many a time in the canyon, and no damage been done to life or property? Why should they exert their aged muscles at the cry of wolf?

But the whelming waters came, and somewhere far down the canyon are the bodies of the hoary disbelievers.

The loss will foot up several thousand dollars. The excitement is too great to get anything like reasonable figures.

William Ford, aged 35, and Emely Bogard, aged 16 years, after eloping drowned themselves at Roseburg, Ore.

AIR CURE FOR MILK FEVER.

Instances Given by a Experienced Dairymen Where it Has Proved a Success.

L. E. Connell, Fayette, Ohio, in the Tribune Farmer.

I have just read Dr. Smead's "comments" on Circular No. 45, sent out by the Department of Agricultural, with the air treatment for "milk fever."

I have used the air treatment with such excellent results that I do not hesitate to recommend it, not to the veterinarian alone, but to the farmer and dairymen, and urge him to have an outfit and be prepared to give relief at a moment's warning.

I am a dairymen—milk from twenty to thirty-five cows; read The Tribune Farmer, "The Ohio Farmer," "Breeder's Gazette," "Hoard's Dairyman," etc. To these and to my interest in the work I attribute whatever success I may have had.

My attention was called to the air treatment by an article in the May 13 number of "Hoard's Dairyman." On May 17 one of my neighbors "phoned" me at 9 o'clock P. M. he had a sick cow, and from what he told me I was certain she had milk or parturition fever. Taking with me a milk tube and a bicycle pump I was soon there, and at once inserted the tube and pump, milked the udder dry, fastened the milking tube to the rubber tube of the pump, inserted the tube into the teats, pumping each quarter full, after which I thoroughly rubbed and worked the udder. Within one-half hour the cow showed signs of improvement. She was on her feet within six hours, ready for feed. On May 20 no one would have known she had been sick.

May 26 a man who had heard of the quick recovery of the cow above mentioned sent for me to come at once with my pump. While he had little or no faith in the treatment he accepted it as a last resort. When I got there I found a qualified veterinary surgeon attending her who said "she was beyond help" and "is so nearly dead that the air can't hurt her. So give it to her." The cow had calved on the eve of May 25. The next forenoon her owner noticed she was ailing, and at 11 o'clock had the veterinary surgeon there. She was yet on her feet, but before one o'clock was down and unconscious. Her temperature was 102 and to all appearances she was fast going the way of all the earth. After thoroughly disinfecting, freeing the udder from dirt and milking her clean, at 2:20 o'clock P. M. I inflated the udder full. Within twenty minutes she opened her eyes, and within forty-five minutes she had drawn her legs up under her and laid up naturally, and by 5:30 o'clock she was at her manger eating a basket of grass. The third day she was turned to pasture with the other cows and giving a nice flow of milk.

The veterinary surgeon was much surprised at her quick recovery and since that time he has treated two other cases just as successfully. I reported the results from these treatments to several papers, and requested that those who had occasion to try the same to do so and report the result, which has been done through the papers in a number of instances. I have also received letters from others who have used it, and thus far all have been successful. The treatment is so simple that anyone can administer it, and the remedy so cheap and abundant that the poorest man on earth can afford it.

While I think filtered air or pure oxygen would be safer in some instances than the air as given through the pump, I would not hesitate one moment about using it on the best cow I have, just as I did on the two above mentioned. Taking into consideration that I have cows that will give 15,000 pounds, of about 4 per cent milk a year, I think it sufficient proof that I have implicit faith in the treatment.

I do not understand, as does Dr. Smead, that the department ignores preventive measures; but it says that starving, bleeding, etc., are hurtful and useless, and advises milking little if any more for twenty-six hours than the calf needs. I do not think there is a veterinarian living who can recall a single instance of a case of milk fever where this precaution was taken.

Dr. Smead says, "What the farmer need is instructions along lines of preventing this dread disease, not how to cure it." It has been truthfully said: "One ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." But the cure is mighty valuable to one whose preventive has failed, or the use of which was neglected. So, doctor, let us have both if possible.

I hope all who may be unfortunate enough to have a case of milk fever will get the air treatment a trial.

A unique celebration, which will be repeated next year, has been held in McGinnis' park, Christiansa, Pa. It was called "Last Leaves," because of its being a reunion of sixteen men of the neighborhood whose ages are over the allotted three score years and ten. Their united years are 1,264. The oldest man was Brishin Spiler, now in his 88th year, who is also the oldest fox hunter in Lancaster county and still follows the hounds on horseback. The exercises consisted of a literary and musical program, fully 500 people being present.

Rough spruce lumber sawed to order, for \$7.00 a thousand, at the Tillamook Lumber Co.

Some Reasons
Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL
Unequaled by any other.
Keeps out water.
Keeps out leather soft.
Keeps out water.
Keeps out water.
Keeps out water.

HARNESS
An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL
Is sold in all Localities
Manufactured by Standard Oil Company.

A QUEER COMBINATION.

Corset Maker and Doctor in Paris Join Forces and Do Thriving Business.

One of the shrewdest business combinations on record has been formed in Paris by two sisters, one of whom is a doctor and the other a corset maker.

Since they have joined forces they have been receiving more business than they can comfortably attend to. Customers calling are first ushered into the doctor's consulting-room.

There they undergo a regular medical examination. They have to answer the usual practitioner's questions, the pulse is felt, lungs sounded, heart listened to and so on.

The doctor then writes out a prescription—in other words an exact description of the kind of corset which the build or state of health of each customer requires that she shall wear.

They are then ushered into the room where the sister presides over her branch of the business and takes the measurements in strict accordance with the medical instructions.

The partnership of stay-maker and physician has proved so successful that, although the charges made are on the highest scale of the corset trade, consulting-room and fitting-shop are always crowded.

CHOOSING A WIFE BY MUSIC.

Novel Scheme of a German Professor for Ascertaining the Feminine Temperament.

A German professor proposes to solve the difficulty some people seem to have in choosing a wife by "trial by music," reports the London Express. Everything depends on the taste of the subject under study. If she prefers waltz music, and above all Strauss' intoxicating strains, she is certainly frivolous. If she loves Beethoven she is artistic, but not practical. Does she prefer Liszt? Then she is ambitious; while a devotee of Mozart would be rather prudish. Why an admirer of Offenbach should be cunning is not very clear; but remembering the opera of "Faust" it is easy to understand that any girl preferring Gounod must be romantic and tender hearted.

It is hard upon Flotow that because his music is out of fashion a taste for it denotes a vulgar soul; while Gottschalk fares little better, pleasing, according to the German professor, only the superficial. Massenet is supposed to attract the timid; while a devotion to Wagner's Saint Saens, however, is a composer the admiration for whom denotes a girl of intelligence and well balanced character.

EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS TO COOL

Lava Streams from Mexican Volcano, Jorullo, Still Hot beneath the Surface.

It is scientifically reported that the lava streams from Vesuvius in 1858 were so hot 12 years later that steam was issuing from the cracks and crevices, while the lava beds from the eruption of Etna in 1787 were found to be steaming hot just below the top crust as late as 1840, says Stray Stories.

But still more remarkable are the scientific reports of the volcano Jorullo, in Mexico. This sent forth immense streams of lava in 1759. In 1780 the lava beds were examined by a party of scientists, and it was found that a stick thrust into the crevices instantly ignited, although there was no discomfort experienced in walking on the hardened crust.

Again, some 40 years after the eruption, it was visited by scientists and reported to be steaming in many places, and even 87 years after the eruption two columns of steaming vapor were found to be issuing from the crevices. Sometimes the upper crust of such a stream of lava cools so that plants and lichens make a precarious growth on the surface, while a few feet beneath the lava is almost red hot.

Cholera in East Indies.

The latest reports state that more than 18,000 people have died of cholera in Egypt in the last two months, and the same disease is making great inroads in the East Indies. If cool weather sets in there will be no danger, but if it does not then the health boards and quarantine authorities had better keep a watch on the ports here.