

NIGHT ATTACK WON VICTORY

Japanese Made No Headway in Daytime Charges.

TOKIO, Aug. 1.—Another detailed report of the fighting at Ta Tche Kiao has been received from General Oku, in which he emphasizes the enormous advantage which the entrenched position held by the Russians gave them. Their first and second lines of defence were scattered along the twin chains of hills and commanded every foot of the roads leading from the south. Moreover, their batteries were so well masked that they could not be reached by Japanese siege guns, while at the same time they commanded all of the territory over which the Japanese were compelled to advance in their attack upon the Russian position.

So powerful was their position and so difficult of approach that although General Oku had made his plans carefully and fully confident that his losses would be enormous, he found it absolutely impossible to force the enemy's defense at a single point during the daylight. Bravery such as was displayed by the Japanese was of a character seldom seen and one column actually penetrated up to the muzzles of the Russian cannon before being compelled to retreat in the face of a counter-attack by a vastly superior force.

After this experience General Oku decided that his only hope lay in a night attack, and he made his plans accordingly. About 10 o'clock, when darkness had fully set in, a general assault was ordered and although a complete surprise to the rank and file, it was manfully carried out and the entire Japanese army moved on the Russian position.

Not a shot was fired until the first picket of the Russians was encountered, but at the first alarm the massed Japanese artillery opened on the Russian position at range which had been secured during the day, and for more than an hour a terrific fire was kept up. Word was then passed for the left wing of the Japanese army to advance, and at the same time the "cease-firing" order was given to the artillery.

The Japanese found the Russians badly confused at the heavy shell-fire and drove them from the first and then from the second line of rifle-pits. Before the Russian commanders could reassure and steady their commands the Japanese right wing charged and drove them out of their last line of defense.

The Russian retreat was an unorganized route, men and officers abandoning their guns and arms in order to be able to the first to get the news to Alexieff at Mukden, many miles to the northward. Officers who were captured declare that General Kurapatkin commanded in person and that he did all in his power to hold his men, but they were too badly demoralized by the accurate Japanese shell fire to obey any order.

All accounts agree that the Russian loss exceeded 2000 in killed and wounded. The Japanese had 140 killed, including ten officers and 925 wounded, including 47 officers. General Oku is universally commended for his night attack, and while his losses are abnormally large, it is argued by army experts that the end justified the means.

Czar's People Prefer Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—While the people of Russia know little concerning the controversy now on with England, a very bitter feeling toward Great Britain exists. It can hardly be said, however, that war would be welcomed, for the rank and file of the Russian inhabitants, though they have been deluded and befogged by the government as regards true conditions in the war with Japan, have formed their own opinion that one war is quite all they need at the present time.

England is condemned as a meddler and blamed for exciting feeling against Russia, but even in official circles there seems no disposition to resort to force of arms.

As a matter of actual fact Russia is now experiencing her lowest political ebb for years. Although every effort is made to keep information from gaining publicity, internal dissension is rife and anarchists or patriots are busy. The assassin is ever ready with his infernal machine, and only the most careful guarding of public officials and constant and rigorous action by the secret police, have prevented the murder of heads of departments. The Czar himself is in constant danger, though he gives but little thought to his personal safety when there are so many matters of war and state to demand his attention.

It is not believed that the oft-repeated story that Nicholas will take the field in person can be credited.

End of Bitter Fight.

"Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung," writes J. F. Hughes, of Du Pont, Ga., "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health." It conquers all Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed by Chas. L. Clough, Drug Store. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch, insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best salve on earth and will prevent fatality, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c. at Chas. L. Clough, Drug Store.

News and Comment.

The latest St. Petersburg estimate of the Japanese army in Manchuria is 372,000 men, with 1240 guns. Whether this is an actual count or an impressionist idea at the end of a fight is not stated.

"We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few." Do the Democrats really expect to carry New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and West Virginia on a platform containing that expression?

The first and greatest object of a protective tariff is to build up American industries and continue to make American wages the best in the world. That issue alone should insure the success of the Republican ticket.

Mr. Cleveland writes that the Democratic party recovered its sanity when Parker sent his telegram to the convention. The deduction that the susceptible patient ought to be put in charge of the country will not strike the reader as strictly logical.

The Russian officials are fitting up a number of additional ships of the volunteer fleet, and they have already been practically converted into warships. The vessels that are now ready to sail, which have full crews aboard, are the Tambor, Kieff, Vladimir and Veroneff, and that double cannon have been placed and ammunition hoists and trolleys rigged is believed to indicate that an imperial order will soon be issued transferring them from the volunteer service to the regular navy.

The Russian version of the sinking of the British steamer Hipsang by a Russian torpedo-boat July 16, as communicated to the British Embassy, relates that the Hipsang was steaming to Foo Chow Bay, which is occupied by the Japanese at night, without showing lights. The torpedo-boat fired ten shots at the Hipsang, which, instead of stopping, replied with rifle shots. The Hipsang then tried to escape in the fog, whereupon she was sunk by the torpedo-boat.

The Upper Clackamas hatchery, located about 60 miles up the Clackamas River, has been turned over to the Government for operation, having been conducted for a number of years as a state enterprise. The Clackamas hatchery is considered by fish culturists to be the best hatchery in the state, not because of its equipment and location, which are ideal, but because of the quality of the Chinook fish that are propagated there. The employees now at this hatchery will be continued this season, the work to be directed by A. A. Oldenburg, the appointee of the Bureau of Fisheries.

If Portland was as enterprising as Seattle, Tillamook would have had a railroad long ago. In the news report we see that Seattle capital, with some assistance from Big Bend farmers, will build the Big Bend Railroad, a standard-gauge steam road from Ephrata, Wash., on the Great Northern in the center of Douglas County northward to the Columbia River, a distance of 95 miles, with its northern terminus either at Bridgeport or at a new town to be founded above the mouth of Foster's Creek. Three or four new towns will be laid out along the line and Seattle grainbuyers will put in warehouses and Seattle banks will establish branch banks.

The question of teaching agriculture in our public schools is being ventilated thoroughly by educational leaders. State Superintendent Stetson of Maine has expressed the conviction that in some elementary form all the teachers of that state should be prepared to teach agriculture. He thinks that farm boys and farm girls should be so taught that when they are through with the common schools they will be qualified to make country homes, and not, by their very training, be biased toward town life. The fact is that the ordinary common school does comparatively exalt trade and manufacturing as compared with land culture. The children receive no information whatever concerning animals and plants, concerning soils and fertilizers, nor are they taught the relation that in country life should exist between the true, the beautiful, and the useful.

Officers and jacks of Great Britain's navy are at their posts and ready for whatever development may result from the present strained relationship with Russia. The recent order countermanding all leaves of absence and directing officers and men on furlough to report immediately to their ships, while it caused excitement in news circles and brought pallor to the cheek of the peace advocate, was a clarion of joy to the naval service men. That they would welcome war cannot be denied, for they have been trained for war purposes, and it is their business to fight. There are many things new to warfare that the English seaman would like the privilege of trying—many things that he believes can better be handled by himself than by either Japan or Russia. He would like the chance to demonstrate his superiority. Meanwhile the warships are being placed in condition for actual war, something that has not before existed for decades.

Every country blacksmith includes horseshoeing as a part of his business, but many of them do not understand

the conformation of the foot of a horse and frequently do harm. Each foot may require a special shoe and there are peculiarities and individual traits of horses which must be considered. Horseshoeing is really a matter requiring skill, and in some states the question is being agitated in favor of compelling all blacksmiths and horseshoers to pass an examination and work under a license before they can put shoes on horses.

The discovery that rubber may be extracted from a weed growing in the high plateaus of Colorado is due to F. E. Marsh of Denver. He went to Colorado two years ago, an invalid, and to regain his health went out on a ranch with the cowboys. He struck the range near Buena Vista, Colo., where he found the cowboys shewing the roots of a weed they called "rabbit bush." After being thoroughly masticated the root left a gummy substance. When Mr. Marsh first noticed it he considered it of more than usual interest, and at his first opportunity sent samples of the weed to Prof. T. D. A. Cockrell, botanist at Colorado college for examination. The professor's tests showed the gummy substance to be gum elastic, or India rubber. When compared with other rubbers it was found to be equal to the best medium-grade of the tropical products.

The Future of the Steam Turbine.

Rear Admiral Melville has just returned from Europe where he made numerous and careful inquiries into the work thus far done by steam turbines. If one may judge from the published reports of his conclusions, the investigation has not made him an enthusiast. On the contrary, he is said to cherish grave doubts about the fitness of the turbine for large ocean going vessels and warships. His main criticism is that the alleged economy of this type of engine in the consumption of steam is not yet apparent. For the new Cunarders, it is asserted, no attempt has been made to provide a lower boiler capacity than for reciprocating engines had been adopted. When those ships are once built and in operation, it may appear that excessive caution was exercised in that particular. Still, the only sound basis for opinion is what has actually been observed, not what is still a matter of conjecture. The various experiments which have recently been authorized or are now in progress ought to throw much light upon the expediency of a more extensive employment of the turbine. Until these are finished the world will do well to suspend judgment.

Concerning the value of the turbine in electric power stations Admiral Melville seems to be less uncertain than in regard to its fitness for marine propulsion. The new type of engine develops a high rotary speed. This is unsuitable for a propeller shaft, because a steamship's screw ought to revolve slowly. On the other hand, up to a certain limit the faster a dynamo is driven the better. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the turbine at sea, therefore, its future on land seems to be well assured.

Another Chance for Parker.

Up to this time Judge Parker has not expressed his views on any subject except to say in a telegram to the convention, as soon as he had the nomination clinched, that he regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established. Democratic papers laud this sudden revision of the party principles by the nominee as an act of courage. But there was not one chance in ten thousand that the convention would dare withdraw the nomination. To do that would simply be to open the doors to chaos and a general party explosion. Judge Parker had the convention tight, and he knew it. But as his radical addition to the party platform is hailed as a display of heroism, he will have a chance in his first remarks to the people of the United States to recast the platform in other respects.

Is he ready to subscribe to the plank in the Democratic platform declaring that "we denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few?" New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware figure in the Democratic estimates, but all are busy states in manufacturing industries. Workmen engaged in them get the best wages in the world on account of the protective policy of the Republican party. They will not subscribe to the latest Democratic doctrine that "protection is a robbery of the many to enrich the few." At least, they have never yet embraced that idea. So Parker, in his first speech or letter, has an opportunity for another burst of courage. He can say that he regards protection as firmly and irrevocably established, and so it is just as much as the gold standard, no more, no less. A Democratic congress and President could change it all. As far as the latest Democratic platform is concerned, they could do as they please about the currency; and they would be bound to treat protection as the robbery of the many to enrich the few, unless Parker adds a telegraph or other proviso of his own, and gets some more praise for manly courage.—Globe Democrat.

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

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DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES
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STEEL STOVES & RANGES.

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Hardware, Tinware, Glass
and China,
Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window
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**Fine Line of Choice
GROCERIES**

Agents for the Great Western Saw.
McINTOSH & McNAIR,
The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

Eureka Harness Oil

A good looking horse and poor looking harness is a worst kind of a combination.

Not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the harness last twice as long as ordinary harness oil.

Give Your Horse a Chance!

STANDARD OIL CO.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that the County School Superintendent of Tillamook County will hold the regular examination of Teachers desiring state and county papers at the High School in Tillamook City beginning August 10, 1904.

Commencing Wednesday, August 10, at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing until Saturday, August 13, at 4 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY—Penmanship, history, spelling, algebra, reading, school law.

THURSDAY—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, book keeping, physics, civil government.

FRIDAY—Physiology, geography, mental arithmetic, composition, physical geography.

SATURDAY—Botany, plain geometry, general history, English literature, psychology.

COUNTY PAPERS.

Commencing Wednesday, August 10, at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing until Friday, August 12, at 4 o'clock p. m.

First, Second and Third Grade Certificates.

WEDNESDAY—Penmanship, history, orthography, reading.

THURSDAY—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, physiology.

FRIDAY—Geography, mental arithmetic, school law, civil government.

Primary Certificates.

WEDNESDAY—Penmanship, orthography, reading, arithmetic.

THURSDAY—Art questioning, theory of teaching, methods, physiology.

All applicants are required to present themselves for examination in the various branches at the time given above. Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this 22nd day of July, 1904.

WAYNE W. WILEY,
County Superintendent.

LATIMER, BROS.,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
SHAMPOOING, ETC

Electric Baths nicely fitted up. Good for persons suffering with rheumatism.

Quick Brothers,
HOUSEHOLD MOVERS
AND DRAYMEN.

Heavy Teaming a Specialty with us
Our Delivery wagon delivers to country or city

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned, administrator of the estate of GEORGE BROCK, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, her final account as such administrator of said estate, and that Tuesday, the 6th day of September, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., has been fixed by said Court as the time for the hearing of objections to said account and the settlement thereof.

Administrator of the estate of George Brock, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned, administrator of the estate of DEROY C. QUICK, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County, her final account as such administrator of said estate, and that Tuesday, the 6th day of September, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., has been fixed by said Court as the time for the hearing of objections to said account and the settlement thereof.

Administrator of the estate of DeRoy C. Quick, deceased.

G. F. Franklin
DOES ALL KINDS OF
**WATCH, CLOCK
AND JEWELRY
REPAIRING**
In first class style.

Engraving a Specialty.

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SHINGLES and BOXES.
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(INCORPORATED).
TILLAMOOK CITY, ORE.

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Cashier:—M. W. HARRISON.

Liberal Prices Paid for gilt edge securities of all kinds.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.,
July 2nd, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

FRANK R. BROMLEY,
Of Garibaldi, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 643, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of NW 1/4, and S 1/2 of SW 1/4 of section No. 34, in Township No. 2 S, Range No. 10 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Friday, the 9th day of September, 1904. He names as witnesses:

Cornelius Austin, Andrew M. Austin, James M. Morgan, John A. Brant, of Netarts, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of September, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
June 25th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

IRA C. SMITH,
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 643, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of SE 1/4 and SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section No. 17, in Township No. 1 South, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1904. He names as witnesses:

Henry Greenhaw, Walter Baker, Walter C. Bailey, Harry Beyer, of Tillamook City, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of August, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
May 24th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

ROBERT J. WATT,
Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 643, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of NW 1/4, and S 1/2 of NW 1/4 of section No. 30, in Township No. 1 South, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1904. He names as witnesses:

John Z. Riggs, Riley Simmons, George Parrish, Alexander Wat, of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 16th day of August, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
June 25, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on August 12th, 1904, viz:

LOUISE S. PHILLIPS,
Widow and heir at law of Stanley H. Phillips, deceased: H.E. No. 1231, for the lots 4 and 5, sec. 4 and lots 1 and 8, sec. 5, tp. 3 south, range 9 west.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Bungegar, John Blum, Isaac H. Moore, Edward Blum, of Nestleton, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.,
June 20th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

BJORN PAULSEN,
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 643, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of NW 1/4 of section 28 and S 1/2 of NW 1/4 of section 29, in township 1 South, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 9th day of September, 1904. He names as witnesses:

Axel Nelson, Peter Asp, Robert Eichinger, James Kodak, all of Tillamook County, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of September, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
June 25th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

ANNA D. PAGE,
Unmarried, of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 643, for the purchase of the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section No. 31, in Township No. 3 South, Range 3 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Ore., at Tillamook City, Ore., on Monday, the 12th day of September, 1904. She names as witnesses:

Walter C. Bailey, of Tillamook, Oregon; Marcus Carl, Tom Buffum, Bud Withrow, of Blaine, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of September, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
May 13th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

NILS MARTENSSON,
Of Garibaldi, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 643, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of NW 1/4, section No. 17, in Tp. No. 2 North, Range 9 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 4th day of August, 1904. He names as witnesses:

J. M. Peterson, of Garibaldi, Ore.; Erik Mattson, of Tolmoku, Oregon; George Asher, of Portland, Oregon; Thomas E. Elliott, of Firwood, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of August, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
July 23rd, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

ALFRED IVES,
Of Garibaldi, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 643, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, section 14, E 1/4 SE 1/4, and SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of section No. 18, in Township No. 2 North, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1904. He names as witnesses:

Emmett B. Leonard, Eugene L. Remington, of Woodburn, Oregon; David H. Remington, of Hubbard, Oregon; Henry L. Reese, of Woodburn, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of October, 1904.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Dr. P. J. Sharp, the experienced dentist is located in Dr. Wise's dental parlors, and is prepared to do nothing but first class work and give the best of satisfaction. If your teeth need fixing call upon him.