

GAR IN A CHEESE.

Happening in a Paris Shop - Precipitated a Remarkable Battle.

was an extraordinary occurrence in a cheesemonger's shop in the Avenue Parmentier, Paris, the Avenue Weekly. One of the man's customers, who had invited his friends to dinner, had purchased a large cheese, and when it was cut into the stump of a half a cigar was found in the middle of the host and his guests marched in a body to the cheesemonger to demand an explanation and the return of the money or the substitution of another cheese, but the tradesman refused all three propositions, and then suggested that they ought to be satisfied, as they had not only purchased a large cheese, but half a cigar as well. The guests then threatened to report the cheesemonger for selling tobacco without permission. High voices followed, and at length the policeman picked up the offending cheese and hurled it with correct effect at the dealer's head. A regular riot ensued. The shopkeeper was held up by his wife and three assistants and the customer by his friends. The counter was piled with cheeses of various kinds, and these were converted at once into missiles. The butter also came in handy. The uproar attracted the attention of a policeman, who arrived just as a large Dutch cheese crashed through the window and caught him on the head. When the officer had recovered his breath he separated the combatants and took them to the police station, where they were discharged with a caution.

LOBSTER CLIMBS TREES.

Land Sea Captures of the East Indian Islands That Are Fond of Cocoanuts.

In the East Indian islands is found a curious lobster which climbs trees. Although it prefers a home on land it sometimes feels a longing for the water, where it goes to moisten its gills, and where the eggs are laid, and the young are raised on the coast, where they have the benefit of salt air, always good for children. But most of their time is spent inland, living at the roots of trees where they have burrowed deep hollows which they carpet luxuriously with fibers stripped from cocoanuts.

They come out of these homes at night to climb the palm trees, for although it seems funny to us, their climbing is quite a serious business to them, since it is in this way that they secure the cocoanuts of which they are so fond and on which they live principally.

To get at the contents of the nut the lobster first tears away the fiber which covers the three "eyes." (You must all have noticed those black spots on one end of a cocconut that makes it look like the wretched face of a monkey.) It hammers away with its claws at these spots or "eyes" until a hole is made, when it extracts the kernel by means of its smaller pincers. Sometimes after drilling through the perforated "eye" it grasps the nut in its claws and breaks it against a stone.

STUCK TO HIS EYEGGLASS.

The English Diplomat Wore It, Even When He Was Capsized in the Sea.

Recently a party from the embassies at Constantinople went to inspect the international lifeboat service on the Black sea coast. At one of the life-saving stations they thought they would like to test the conditions of life-boat work, so, clothing themselves in bathing costumes and cork jackets, they each took an oar in a lifeboat, to the huge delight of the Turkish boatmen.

One of the secretaries of the British embassy is never seen without an eyeglass, and is said even to sleep with it. On this occasion he was faithful to his eyeglass and solemnly embarked in a cork jacket and eyeglass. All the proper exercises were gone through, and finally the boat was capsized and righted again by its own crew. As they crept out from under the capsized boat a howl of surprise came from the Turks, for the secretary's head appeared, with the eyeglass firmly fixed in its proper position, its owner taking it as a matter of course that it should be there.

ONLY A LITTLE CLIP.

An Ingenious Device for Holding Paper, Which Has Become Very Popular.

A short time ago someone put on the market an ingenious device for holding sheets of paper together. It took the place of the pin says the New York Press. By "short time" is meant a matter of some five or six years. Today there are more than 20 different kinds of clips, selling from 60 cents per 1,000 to 25 cents per 100, and considerable capital is invested in their manufacture. The same general principle is followed in all, and it is assumed that each improvement is patented. Corporations have been formed to make nothing but clips, and competition is lively. The original patentee will no doubt become a millionaire, though he may make a one cent on each 1,000 sold. It is the simple, dirt-cheap invention that brings the big returns—something so inexpensive that all the millions of us want it.

Uncle Sam's Salt-Water Farm. For 30 years the United States commission of fish and fisheries has been making a study of Uncle Sam's salt-water farm. Its products and the men who work it.

NO POUND WEIGHTS IN TROY.

The Measure Exists Only in the School Books and Not in the Jewelers' Shops.

"Did it ever occur to you," said a college professor to a Chicago goldsmith, "that you have no such thing as a pound weight?" It had; but the professor is willing to bet that not one graduate of a high school out of twenty has an idea that there is not a metal weight of 12 ounces to represent the Troy pound. But there is no such thing. Twelve Troy ounces make a pound, but there is no such material unit of measurement. There are the grain, the scruple, the drachm, and the ounce weights, but nothing more. The man who has ten pounds of gold in reality has only 120 ounces, and for him to go into the gold market and speak of gold as by the pound would be for him to be laughed at.

Incidentally these units of measurement in the Troy scale look a good deal more like Greek or Chinese coins than they look like weights, says the Chicago Tribune. For the average high school graduate to pick up a set of these weights would be to bewilder him. It is the contemplation of such absurdities of the English tables of weights and measurements that bring the student to the metric system as the sane solution of it all.

WOMEN VOTERS.

Are More Conscientious Regarding Their Franchise Privileges Than Men.

An Australian newspaper tells of some curious facts shown by the new electoral rolls of South Australia. The number of men on the rolls has shrunk in a little over three years from 83,640 to 76,707. On the other hand the women voters have increased during the same period from 68,375 to 71,682. In the three chief metropolitan districts the men voters have dropped from 36,587 to 30,484, a reduction of nearly 16 per cent. Women voters in the same district have slightly increased their numbers, and now count no less than 32,801. The women seem to be growing more conscientious in the fulfillment of their political duties and the men more careless.

When equal suffrage was granted in New Zealand the estimated number of adult women in the country was 139,915. Of these, 109,461 registered to vote. Of the women who registered, 83 per cent. voted; of the men who registered, only 67 per cent. According to the report of the Wyoming secretary of state, 90 per cent. of the women vote. In Denver, at the election last November, 31,780 men voted and 23,449 women.

HUMAN BEINGS NOT IMMUNE

Records Show That Contagious Diseases Frequently Attack People a Second Time.

It is a fallacy, widespread but nevertheless a fallacy, for anyone to suppose that a person who has once had smallpox, measles, scarlet fever or other contagious disease is thereby made immune to that particular disease for the rest of his life. A Swiss physician has been examining the records of such diseases, and in the statistics at his disposal—which are very defective, as comparatively few physicians take the trouble to report such observations to the medical journals—he finds no less than 528 persons who have had smallpox twice, nine who have had it three times and one who has had it seven times. For scarlet fever he finds 144 double and seven triple attacks. A hundred and three persons had two and three had seven attacks of measles; 203 had typhus twice, five thrice, one four times, and even cholera shows 29 second and three third attacks. The natural inference is that during the prevalence of an epidemic one should not rashly expose himself to contagion even if he has already had the disease.

MAKE BEGGING A BUSINESS.

Two Young Men Who Raise Money for Charitable Institutions for a Percentage.

Two of the most energetic and successful young men of Philadelphia follow the odd business of petitioning for money for charities, says the Record of that city. You, for instance, are interested in an orphan asylum that has a deficit this year of \$8,000. You go to the young men and tell them you want the money.

"Leave us," they make answer, "all your literature—your catalogues, reports, announcements—everything you have ever published." And they master that literature and then they visit the asylum and inspect it thoroughly. By this time they acquaint themselves with the character of the institution in question, learning whether or not the benevolent rich would be likely to help it if its case were laid before them. According to that likelihood they set their price, saying they will "beg" for the place if they are given ten, twenty, or thirty per cent. of all the money they solicit. They make, it is estimated, \$3,500 a year a piece.

Wonderful Marksmanship.

The most marvelous shot in the world is M. Gaston Bordervery. Taking several repeating carbines, and standing ten yards from a piano, he "plays," or, to speak strictly, he shoots in very brilliant style, a complicated selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana." The piano is "armored" for its novel experience.

"Ben Hur."

Klaw & Erlanger's colossal production of General Lew Wallace's impressive Biblical romance "Ben-Hur"—starting in its immensity—can only be considered as second in comparison to the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition as a feast for the eyes. This great play, which has commanded the attention of the Pope of Rome, King Edward of England, President Roosevelt, Archbishop Ireland and other prelates, rulers and important personages of the world, aroused the interest of the entire states of Oregon and Washington, when staged in the City of Portland two years ago. And now with the announcement that it is again to be enacted in that city at the Marquam Grand Theatre for six night performances (exclusive of Sunday) starting Thursday, October 19th, will no doubt cause many to journey there to witness it the same as before.

In order to accommodate the out-of-town public, Calvin Heilig, Manager of the Marquam Grand Theatre, will give his personal attention to all orders for seats sent through the mail, if accompanied with remittance. The scale of prices governing the engagement will be \$2.00 and \$2.50 on the lower floor and \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 in the balcony. All railroad lines entering Portland are to make low excursion rates, so by inquiring of the local railroad representative, full information concerning the same can be ascertained.

What to Teach a Girl.

Teach her that 100 cents make \$1. Teach her to wear a calico dress and wear it like a queen. Teach her to say "no" and stick to it, or "yes" and mean it. Teach her to arrange the bed room as well as the parlor or library. Teach her to dress for health and comfort as well as for appearance. Teach her how to darn stockings, sew on buttons and mend a glove. Teach her to have nothing to do with intemperate or dissolute young men. Teach her to observe the morals and habits and not money in selecting her associates. The old rule of "A place for everything and everything in its place." Teach her the more she lives within her income the more she will save for a "rainy day." Teach her to cultivate the talent she has and not waste time and money on the talent she does not possess. Teach her to embrace every opportunity for reading and to select carefully the books that are elevating in their tone, and above all avoid trashy novels.

Found.

A ladies fur collar. Owner can have the same by calling on C. H. Blake, Nestleton, proving property, and paying for this ad.

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You can learn Gregg Shorthand in half to two-thirds the time needed for old-fashioned systems. Practice the above sentences. Gregg shorthand is modern. No shading, no position, no back strokes, no hand angles. Based on natural handwriting. Easiest to learn, easiest to read. Only authorized teachers in Portland. LESSON BY MAIL. Write for (free) illustrated catalogue.

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MICA AXLE GREASE Good for everything that runs on wheels. Sold Everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Positive, Comparative, Superlative.

"I have used one of your Fish Brand slickers for five years, and now want a new one, also one for a friend. I would not be without one for twice the cost. They are just as far ahead of a common coat as a common one is ahead of nothing." (Name on application.)

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

Be sure you don't get one of the common kind—this is the mark of excellence. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA. Makers of Wet Weather Clothing & Hats.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That by virtue of an execution issued out of an under the seal of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Lincoln County, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1905, upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the 5th day of September, 1905, in favor of Alex. McNair & Company, plaintiff, and against Caroline Thornton, defendant, for the sum of \$20.00 with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1902, the further sum of \$48.80, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1904, interest on each of said sums at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and for the further sum of \$41.50 as attorney fees and the costs and disbursements of the action and bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from date of judgment, which said writ was to me duly directed, I did, on the 29th day of September, 1905, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Court House door in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: at the door of the Sheriff's office, sell the above described real property for cash to satisfy said judgment, execution and interest, with accruing costs and expenses.

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If you are in want of Good Trees, guaranteed true to name, try The EASTWOOD NURSERIES, Gresham, Oregon, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Vines, Fine Assortment of Rose Bushes. Send us list of trees wanted and prices will be quoted by return mail.

This is to certify, that I have this 27th day of December, 1904, inspected and examined the Nursery Stock of Mr. E. P. Smith, of The Eastwood Nurseries, Gresham, Oregon, and so far as I am able to ascertain, have found it in good, marketable condition and clear of any serious insect pest or disease. Their methods of handling and growing stock are first class. WILBUR K. NEWELL, Commissioner First District.

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