

A WARM WELCOME.

The Way an American Visitor Was Received in London. "When I arrived in London," says a well known actor, "I received a charming letter from a man whose name I could not recall ever having heard before, but presuming that it must be some friend whom I had forgotten I readily accepted the invitation to dinner which the epistle contained and duly turned up the following evening at the hotel named. A gentleman whom I did not recognize at once approached me with outstretched hand, and so pleased did he seem to see me that I did not like to hurt his feelings by admitting that my memory had failed me, but trusted that some chance remark might presently remind me of my previous acquaintance. "In due course we enjoyed the best dinner the house had to offer, accompanied by the very choicest cigars. At this point the gentleman left the room in order to get something out of his overcoat pocket and failed to reappear. I waited for him in vain. Then by degrees the truth dawned upon me, and I realized why he had been so genuinely pleased to meet me. However, he told so many amusing stories that the evening was pleasant enough to more than compensate me for being obliged to pay the bill."—New York Globe.

A SOLDIER'S DREAM.

This Little Gem of Fiction Comes to Us From France. A French soldier who had been away from home for several years returned unexpectedly to his native town. The day of his arrival being Sunday, he went to the village church, believing his wife would be there, and he thus could see her the sooner. Taking a seat near the door, he waited until the service was over. While waiting, being very much fatigued after a long journey, he fell asleep, his head resting on the back of the pew. While sleeping he dreamed of being seized as a spy and after a short trial was condemned and led out for execution. The guillotine had been erected, the army stood ranged about, and all the preparations were made as impressively as possible. The condemned man was placed in position, and the last act in the drama was at hand. Just at that moment his wife was passing down the aisle of the church in her way out. She recognized her husband and in order to awaken him tapped his neck playfully with her fan as his head was thrown back on the seat. The contact of the fan he in his dream supposed to be the knife of the guillotine. The shock was so great it killed him instantly.

A Sad Bereavement.

An honest countryman, anxious to explore the wonders of the British museum, obtained a special holiday a short time since. Accordingly, taking with him a couple of friends, he presented himself at the door for admittance. "No admission today, sir," said the keeper. "But I must come in. I've a holiday on purpose." "No matter. This is a close day, and the museum is shut." "What?" said John. "Ain't this public property?" "Yes, but one of the mummies died a few days ago, and we are going to bury him."

The Unpopular Pump.

That famous temperance reformer Francis Murphy," said a Pittsburg man, "had many an odd adventure in the course of his very useful life. He once told me of a case where a drinking man with a neat joke got for the moment a little the better of him in an argument. The man was a clubman, a bon vivant, famous for his wine cellar, and Mr. Murphy read him a strong lecture on the drink evil. But the bon vivant only smiled, shook his head and said: "Well, Mr. Murphy, I have seen many a pleasant party around a table, but I have never seen one around a pump."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Consolation.

John and Willie are twins. Their best friend and playfellow is Archie, who is gifted with red hair and a hot temper. One day they quarreled and Archie started home in a huff. The sympathetic twins called after him, "Red head, red head!" Archie seemed not to hear until the insult was repeated. Then he turned and called back, "Don't care if I am red headed; ain't twins, and folks can tell me apart!"—Grand Forks Press.

"Financed."

"Deah me, Miss Mahala, who's de well gemmen wot don' tuk yo' out walkin'?" "Dat gemmen? He's de one what is financed tuh me, Mistah Johnsing."—Baltimore American.

Mother and Son.

Mother—Now, you sit down in that chair and be good for ten minutes. "I don't want to. Pa'll be home ten minutes, and I'll have to be in anyway."—Judge.

A Novelty.

Guest—I hear you are going to give housekeeping. Host—Sh—not so! My wife wants to have the satisfaction of discharging the cook.

While we are considering when to do it is often too late to act.—Quintanilla.

LIGHTNING FLASHES.

Peculiar Effects Where Instant Death Follows Their Strokes. A peculiar feature about lightning, when it strikes to kill, is the incredibly short time in which the body decomposes. In many notable instances where persons were killed by lightning the funeral has been conducted with all the haste possible, owing to the rapid disorganization of the body. Whether it be animal or human, the same effect is always noticeable. In most cases on record where persons have been struck by lightning and instantly killed their features show no visible pain, and death is so instantaneous that there is not the slightest change in the muscles, and in many cases the blood is entirely deoxygenated and becomes an adhesive black liquid, which in a few seconds has taken on a putrid odor.

In one case some reapers were eating their dinner under an oak tree during a thunderstorm, and all were struck by lightning, the explosion of which was heard far away. When later some people passed the tree the reapers were in the act of eating dinner to all appearances. One held a glass in his hand, another was putting a piece of bread in his mouth, while a third had his hand in a dish. Death had come upon them when the thunderbolt fell while they were in these positions. One might have taken them for statues carved out of black marble, for their bodies were perfectly black.

Another case was where a man had taken refuge under a tree and was eating a lunch. He had a small dog in his lap and was caressing him with one hand while he offered him a piece of bread with the other. Both the man and dog were petrified while in this position, and the paralyzed hand still held the piece of bread, while the expression on the animal's face seemed to say, "Give me some more, please give me some more."

In one case where a woman was struck by lightning the bones and all were melted in a gelatinous mass, and her frame had so fluidified that they were unable to discern the outlines of her limbs.

Several instances have occurred where persons struck by lightning have, upon being touched, immediately fallen to cinders, the whole interior of the body being burned out so that only the skin remained.

In many other cases the decomposing gases so extend the abdomen as to cause the body to explode within a very few minutes after life has passed out, and the body resembles that of a person dead for weeks.

It is indeed terrifying to see a person cease moving who just a second before was in the full enjoyment of life, and what is a still greater mystery is to see them stand in apparent life and action, but to find them to be a petrified, inert piece of decomposing matter.

There is one peculiar case, where a man was driving along a country road during a thunderstorm. He saw a woman start to cross the road a little ahead of the horse. The woman walked to the middle of the road and stopped. In vain the driver called to her to get out of the way, and at last, becoming angry, he gave her a cut with the whip as he passed, when to his astonishment she fell to the ground in a char of cinders.

She had been struck by lightning and her entire body consumed, while her clothing remained intact.—Denver Post.

Now and in the Middle Ages.

Most of us probably rejoice that we did not live in the fifth or the tenth or even in the seventeenth century of the Christian era. When we think of those times we see their dark side and we feel how much we should miss in which we now take pleasure. But can we be sure that the individual man in those past centuries had on the average a worse time than the average man has now? He was in many points less sensitive to suffering than we are, and he may have enjoyed some things more intensely. The literature of the seven centuries that preceded our own is in many ways quite as buoyant in spirit as ours. It is often thought that the fear of torment in a future life must have brooded like a dark cloud over the minds of past generations, and that the tendency of opinion which has attenuated this fear represents a great brightening in the sky.

Lucretius held that the greatest service ever rendered to mankind was that rendered by Epicurus when he dispelled those mists of ancient superstition which had produced human sacrifice. Other mists settled down not so long after the days of Lucretius, and in direct violation of the teaching it professed to respect superstition caused far more bloodshed and suffering after his time than it had ever caused before. Persecution has now vanished and with it the terrors to which superstition appealed.—Hon. James Bryce in Atlantic.

Heavyweight Kitchen Folks.

"It will do you more good to smell food that is being cooked than to smell it after it is cooked," was the astounding statement made by a local restaurant man. "That is the reason why so many professional cooks are heavyweights. You never saw any one who became a chef and stayed at it any length of time but became fleshy. Cooks never eat to any great extent, except to taste the food at times while it is being cooked in order to see if it is done. It is the odor of the food in the kettles that makes them fat. The same will apply in the case of the housewife. Continuous work in the kitchen makes fleshy women and healthy women. Cooking is the healthiest occupation in the world."—Indianapolis Star.

AN ODD JOURNEY.

Moving a 250 Ton Lightship Across Hills and Woodland.

What was probably the most remarkable journey ever undertaken by a ship in this country was that of a vessel overland, in which she went through extensive forests, climbed steep hills and moved along highways. The craft was one of the largest lightships in the government service and was stationed off one of the smaller harbors on the coast of Oregon. At this point a bay makes an indentation into the land so that a peninsula of considerable length is formed. In a gale the lightship dragged her anchors, finally broke from her moorings and was thrown up on the shore so far that it was found impossible to float her again at this point. The accident occurred on one side of the peninsula referred to, which is partly formed by the waters of Baker's bay.

After planning how to save the vessel it was decided by the lightship crew that the only way to again place her in her native element was to haul the ship, if possible, along the peninsula to another beach where the water is so deep that it would float the craft within a few feet from shore. The route lay through a rough country, including several hills as well as woodland. The lightship weighed more than 250 tons and was more than 150 feet in length, so that apparatus of considerable power had to be utilized to lift her upon the rollers along which she was to be moved. The only power employed was that of men and horses. The horses were attached to a windlass and with its help managed to lift the vessel upon the big rollers which were placed under her keel. Then the journey over the peninsula began, the windlass being used to aid the animals in pulling. In advance went a squad of men who cut away the underbrush and small trees, filled up holes and thus formed a sort of roadway over which the lightship journeyed.

Such was the difficulty of the task, however, that several weeks elapsed before the peninsula was crossed, in that time the vessel having traveled more than a mile. Reaching the end of the journey, the next question was how to launch her. This was finally accomplished by building ways of timber reaching from the shore into deep water. The craft was dragged upon the ways by means of the windlass, then cables were extended from her to a large tree on a point of land near the ways, and the ship was pulled into the water.—American Inventor.

DIET AND NUTRITION.

Some Valuable Facts About the Various Foods We Eat.

Milk is the only one food that combines in itself all that is necessary for human nourishment. All others have an excess or a lack of something that the system needs; hence mixed foods are desirable. Scientists have calculated that the following is a reasonable mixture: Lean meat fifty parts, milk twenty, bread sixty, potatoes thirty, butter six, and water three parts daily. The amount of water seems large, but as a matter of fact the average person takes three pints of water with what he regards as solid food. For instance, beefsteak is two-thirds water, dried beef one-half water, bread two-thirds or more.

There are fifteen chemical elements found in the body. Two of these, oxygen and hydrogen, we get in the air and water we take in. Of the others carbon is the only one that we require in large quantity. An individual of 150 pounds should contain thirty-four pounds of carbon in his makeup. The food must supply this carbon, and we secure it in vegetables and grains which form two-thirds to three-fourths of the grain, and a smaller proportion of vegetables and fruits. In meats the protein is the chemical substance of chief value. By protein are meant the nitrogenous portions, the albumen of the eggs, the curd of the milk, the lean part of the meat and the gluten of flour and cereals. A little less than one-fifth of the average meat is protein, available for building muscle. Gluten is a chemical composition of carbon, nitrogen and oxygen. To appreciate what it is as a substance for eating, take a few kernels of raw wheat and chew them up finely. The starch will dissolve away almost imperceptibly, and there will remain in the mouth a gummy substance that can be chewed almost indefinitely like a bit of chewing gum. This is the gluten or muscle building part of the flour.

Fat is an important article of diet. Probably butter is the best form, but any healthy animal fat is satisfactory. It gives energy to the eater, but may be used in quantity only by one who takes much exercise.—Charles H. Cochrane in Metropolitan Magazine.

Bacteria in Milk.

Still more important than the mere carriage of dirt or fifth stands the power of milk to give lodgment and nutrition to the bacterial hosts. These bodies are about us everywhere, lurking in the dust of the window sill, floating in the sunshine, lying on the ground; they exist in such countless hordes that words like billion or quintillion utterly fail of significance when the number in an area of any size is to be considered. These invisible myriads of the air, moreover, increase with tremendous rapidity once they encounter favorable conditions for growth, such as moisture, warmth and food. All these are furnished by milk. Raise barnyard dust near an open milk pail, and the whirling masses which have been lying in the refuse of the barnyard pour down upon the liquid as the destroying Huns of Attila poured down upon Europe.—Hollis Godfrey in Atlantic.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES AND STEEL STOVES & RANGES. We carry a Large Stock of Hardware, Tinware, Glass and China, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window Sashes, Fine Line of Choice GROCERIES. Agents for the Great Western Saw. ALEX. McNAIR CO. The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

Notice.

All persons are notified that the undersigned claims to be the owner of the farm now occupied by Thomas Harrison, on the Miami River, and of the stock and crops raised thereon. The property is in litigation and all people are warned against purchasing any of said property except from me. FRANK EKROTH.

Notice to Hunters.

Notice is hereby given that no hunting will be allowed on my place from this date. Persons who do so will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. E. MAROLF.

The Modesty of Women

Naturally makes them shrink from the indelicate questions, the clamorous examinations and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispels all the examinations and local treatments. There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription."

It cures debilitating drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. It is strictly non-alcoholic, non-secret, all its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrappers; contains no deleterious or habit-forming drugs, and every native medicinal root entering into its composition has the full endorsement of those most eminent in the several schools of medical practice. Some of these numerous and strongest professional endorsements of its ingredients will be found in a pamphlet wrapped around the bottle, also in a booklet mailed free on request, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. These professional endorsements should have far more weight than any amount of the ordinary lay, or non-professional testimonials.

The most intelligent women now-a-days fret on knowing what they take as medicine instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of known composition. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

STEVENS LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME Sewing Machine. The worlds greatest sewing machine. If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY Orange, Mass. Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guarantee never runs out. Sold by authorized dealers only. FOR SALE BY E. T. HALTON, Agent.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial. Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

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

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 31st, 1907. 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, HILMAN R. ANDERSON, of Tillamook county, Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7502, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of N 1/2 of Sec. 31, in Tp. No. 11, south, Range No. 8 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of January, 1908. He names as witnesses: Charles Hines, Tillamook, Oregon; C. Randall, Tillamook, Oregon; John Kupp, Tillamook, Oregon.

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

United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., September 27th, 1907. 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, HILMAN R. ANDERSON, of Tillamook county, Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7503, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of N 1/2 of section No. 3, in Tp. No. 2 north, Range No. 9 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1908. He names as witnesses: Alex. McNair, Tillamook, Oregon; Dan Pickett, of Balm, Oregon; John P. Caples, of Nahalem, Oregon; Wm. Reddaway, of Nahalem, Oregon.

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

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 14th, 1907. Notice is hereby given that OLIVE B. DAVIDSON, of Nahalem, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the N 1/2 of Sec. 14, Sec. 10 and N 1/2 of Sec. 11, T. 3 N., R. 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, at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 13th day of March 1908. He names as witnesses: J. R. Hicks, of Nahalem, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nahalem, Oregon; Lura Alley, of Nahalem, Oregon; August Davidson, of Nahalem, Oregon.

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

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 15th, 1907. 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, COLONEL V. PRESTON, of Nahalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7504, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of N 1/2 of Sec. 14, and S 1/2 of Sec. 10, in Township No. 3 north, Range No. 9 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 7th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses: Peter J. Sharp, of Tillamook, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nahalem, Oregon; Henry Tohl, of Nahalem, Oregon; John Hicks, of Nahalem, Oregon.

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

United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 21st, 1907. 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, WILLIAM J. GILBERT, of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7511, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sec. 14, and S 1/2 of Sec. 10, in Tp. No. 3 N., Range No. 8 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 W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses: John H. Holgate, of Hemlock, Oregon; James Christensen, of Hemlock, Oregon; Edgar Gilbert, of Beaver, Oregon.

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