

**NEHALEM TAKES JUMP.**

**Vast Possibilities Seen and 1911 Promises Prosperity.**

NEHALEM, Ore., Feb. 11—Slowly but surely the vast possibilities of this part of Oregon are becoming known and appreciated both by the old settlers and what the Nehalemites call the "outsiders."

The railroad now being built to the coast from Portland is more frequently called "the Tillamook and Nehalem road," rather than the Nehalem and Tillamook Railroad. The general impression is that the P. R. & N. Railway reaches the coast first at Tillamook. Then in some way, up or down the coast, later reaches Nehalem.

The facts are that the railroad reaches Nehalem fully one hour sooner than it reaches Tillamook. So that Nehalem is the place where passengers from Portland to the coast this Summer will get their first glimpse of the Pacific Ocean.

One other interesting fact not generally known is that, while Tillamook Bay and bar improvements have been appealed to for Government aid in such improvements, Nehalem Bay people, without noise or flurry, organized the Port of Nehalem and the Governor appointed a board of commissioners which at once proceeded to issue bonds for the amount of \$50,000. A contract was let for jetty work and now for four months the work has gone steadily forward and several hundred feet of jetty has already been built and it is the opinion of Government engineers that the Port Commission will have sufficient funds to complete 1000 feet of jetty. This will practically cut off what is known as the "south channel" at the mouth of the Nehalem River, and it is the opinion of engineers in charge of this work that in thus confining the strong current of the river to one outlet will insure a depth of 20 feet on this bar, almost equal to the depth of water on the Columbia River bar.

No bay or bar on the Pacific Ocean can be as easily or cheaply improved as the Nehalem Bar and Bay and this is now being done without any appeal to Congress or Government aid.

Another evidence that Nehalem is awakening is found in the changed attitude of the County Commissioners and Court touching good roads for this part of Tillamook County. It will be a glad surprise to automobiles this Summer to find a splendid, well-built drive-way from the Town of Nehalem to the fine beaches two miles west of town. Another and more important highway has been ordered opened from Nehalem around Necarney Mountain (the highest mountain peak along the Pacific Coast between California and British Columbia) to connect with a like road now being built by Clatsop County. When this road is completed automobiles can start at Seaside, go to Nehalem on a 5 per cent grade, thence go on to Portland via Tillamook and Sheridan.

An attractive resort depot will be erected at Fishers' Point to accommodate the beach dwellers. This will be finished within a month. A driveway from bay to ocean is also under contract to be built without delay. Several attractive cottages will be built before the first of June, while one enthusiastic beach-holder has established himself on the ocean front, where he intends to erect a large number of well-built and well-furnished tents.

Tohl & Anderson have recently moved into their new department store. The hotel has been enlarged to double its capacity and bank deposits of the city show a constant increase.

Gaoline launches and other crafts on the bay are being overhauled and made ready for Summer traffic. Much interest is now taken in the oil well by the people of Nehalem. Nearly every citizen has invested in some of the stock. The oil well is now down over a thousand feet and the formation shows 2 per cent oil. A prominent California oil man has arrived to take charge of the well as superintendent.

**Tortured For 15 Years.**

By a cure-defying stomach trouble that baffled doctors, and resisted all remedies he tried, John W. Modders, of Modderaville, Mich., seemed doomed. He had to sell his farm and give up work. His neighbors said, "he can't live much longer." "Whatever I ate distressed me," he wrote, "till I tried Electric Bitters, which worked such wonders for me that I can now eat things I could not take for years. Its surely a grand remedy for stomach trouble." Just as good for the liver and kidneys. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c. at Charles I. Clough's.

**Responsibility Walks Hand in Hand with Capacity and Power.**

Responsibility walks hand in hand with capacity and power.—Timothy Titcomb.

**FREAKS OF NATURE.**

**Two Queer Rock Formations on the Island of St. Helena.**

There are at least two queer freaks of nature on the Island of St. Helena—rather, four, for one of them is a group of three figures—known the world over as the "Devil's Nose" and "Lot and His Daughters." Any one who is able to study the island as it is and not run wild over the Napoleonic legends which have clustered about that "seabound rock" since the days when the "Little Corporal" was housed there in his living grave will find much that will repay for investigation, time and study.

The queerest of the natural formations are the oddities above alluded to. The first of these imitative forms is a rocky promontory which has been known by names which signify Old Nick's nasal projection since May 22, 1802, when Juan Castella and his men sighted the island just in time to see the devil disappear beneath the waves in the best harbor, leaving his nose as a reminder of what might happen should the venturesome Spaniard seek to take possession of his Satanic majesty's favorite haunts.

"Lot and His Daughters" are three conical rocks which can only be conjectured into representing a man and two women by a strong play of the imagination. According to the views of some writers they are weather worn statues of colossal size, probably the work of some aborigines of the island. Their gigantic size, however, would seem to preclude this idea. When or by whom they were dubbed "Lot and His Daughters" no authority has ventured to say.

**CONJURING BIRDS.**

**Trick Sparrows of Hongkong and One of Their Feats.**

The famous Chinese conjuring birds are Java sparrows. At street corners in Hongkong sedate old Chinese may be seen putting the birds through their tricks for the benefit of strangers.

Each birdcage has a sliding door, and just outside this is a pack of little cardcases, each containing a picture and a small pot holding half a dozen grains of rice.

When the stranger, pursuant to the suggestion of the owner, hands over the necessary coin this is placed with the pack of cards at the cage door. Then the owner will undo the fastening of the door. The bird, eyeing the coin, then the cards, then the coin again, as if he thought his performance too cheaply valued, descends from his perch, opens the door with his beak, hops outside, draws a card from the pack and passes it to his master. He receives in reward one grain of rice.

The man takes the little picture from the case received from the bird and hands it to the stranger to inspect. He then returns it to the case, accompanied by the tiniest flat slip of bamboo, and shuffles the case up with the rest of the pack. The bird descends and selects a case, and the stranger opens it, to find the identical one containing the bamboo.

How can this be accounted for? The only possible way of explaining is that the bamboo slip is slightly scented.—Exchange.

**Rough on the Pianos.**

Once in the company of President Diaz I spent a few nights in the Mexican earthquake zone as the guest of the governor of the state. As a measure of precaution the plaster ceilings of our sleeping rooms had been replaced with strips of matched boarding. "If a trembler should come in the night, senor," remarked my host as he was bidding me good night, "wait for nothing, but make straight for the patio. I think those boards will hold until you get from under cover." And that evening, when I took the governor's wife out to dinner, she had remarked sadly: "We are so benighted here in the hot lands. It is impossible even to have music, for no sooner do I have my grand piano tuned than an earthquake comes along and tips it over."—E. Alexander Powell, F. R. G. S., in Everybody's.

**Origin of the Opera.**

The opera, like nearly everything else interesting in the world of mind, had its origin in ancient Athens. The earliest librettos were by Sophocles and Aeschylus, such as the "Abamemnon" and "Antigone," a band of flutes and lyres constituting the orchestra, the dialogues being musically declaimed and the choruses sung to the best music of the time. Thus do we have the germ of all later developments in the line of opera.—Exchange.

**Enforcing the Rule.**

The passenger with the huge square package persisted in riding on the rear platform of the car.

"What have you got there?" demanded the conductor.

"It's a painting of Mount Vesuvius—if you think you have to know," said the passenger.

"Well, you'll have to take it to the front platform," said the conductor.

"No smoking is allowed back here."—Chicago Tribune.

**Exchange of Courtesies.**

"Mornin', Riggs."

"Mornin', Griggs."

"I hope you're enjoying good health."

"You don't suppose I could enjoy poor health, do you?"

"You could if you were a new doctor in a strange community. Mornin'."

"Mornin'."—Chicago Tribune.

**COAXING SLEEP.**

**Simply a Question of Will Power and Self Suggestion.**

Ordinarily we do not sleep by accident or haphazard. We simply resolve to sleep, and self suggestion plays a great part in the production of sleep. We go through a variety of actions, all suggestive of a change from our normal waking condition. We undress; we place ourselves in a comfortable position; we close our eyes; we believe and expect we are going to sleep, and the result is—sleep.

One of the great preventives of sleep is the fear of not sleeping, but a writer in Harper's Bazar says that once this fear is broken down we sleep anyhow. The insomnia worries about his insomnia, and this very worry deepens the mischief; hence the sufferer should suggest to himself again and again, "If I sleep, well; if I don't sleep, I will at least gain rest by keeping my mind calm and my body relaxed."

In a word, our chances of getting sleep increase if we assume the external physical attitude which corresponds to sleep if we relax every muscle and let it stay relaxed, if we breathe lightly and regularly, if we call up the imagination of a sleeping person and talk and think sleep to ourselves, repeating silently and in a quiet, dreamy fashion such a formula as this:

"There is no reason why I should not sleep. Therefore I can sleep. Therefore I will sleep. My mind is at peace. Sleep is coming. I am getting sleep. I am about to sleep. I am asleep."

**HIS QUEST FOR A WIFE.**

**John Newcomb Was a Close Observer and Was Hard to Suit.**

The sister of Simon Newcomb, the great astronomer, tells in McClure's of their father's John Newcomb's wanderings in search of a wife, whom he had decided to select in accordance with scientific theories:

"John Newcomb stopped at farm-houses for his refreshment, and in each house, if there was a daughter of marriageable age, he tarried perhaps a day or even longer to make a study of the maiden. He always made himself 'handy' about the place, drawing up water with the great well sweep, bringing in firewood—doing anything that he could do and still keep near the daughter.

"Disappointment met him at every door. At one house the cooking was poor, at another the house was not neatly kept, at a third there was scolding or faultfinding, a want of harmony—and in all the maidens a lack of desire for learning or education. One young woman little knew by what a narrow margin she missed her fate. All was going smoothly till, when she was molding the dough for the baking pans, he noticed that a considerable portion of the dough was left in the wooden kneading trough. He asked her the reason for this, and her reply was that she left it for the horse because he was fond of it. She always did this, she said; there was plenty. 'Want of thrift,' decided the young man, and he shouldered his bundle and walked on."

**Told Who He Was.**

Dr. Bendon, a former rector in Eltham, Kent, England, one Sunday preached from the text "Who art thou?" After reading it he made a pause for the congregation to reflect upon the words, when a man in military dress who at that instant was marching very sedately up the middle aisle of the church, supposing it a question addressed to him, replied, "I am, sir, an officer of the Sixteenth regiment of foot on a recruiting party here, and, having brought my wife and family with me, I am come to church because I wished to be acquainted with the neighboring clergy and gentry." This so deranged the divine and astonished the congregation that the sermon was concluded with considerable difficulty.

**Ringed For Gopher.**

Among the queer church customs in England is the one observed at Newark parish church, called "ringing for gopher." This custom, which has lasted for over 300 years, arose through a wealthy merchant named Gopher losing himself one October night in the forest that then surrounded Newark. He carried much money, and the forest was infested with thieves. Suddenly he heard the sound of Newark bells and was guided safely home by their music. To commemorate his escape Gopher left a goblin sun for Newark bell ringers on condition that they "rang for Gopher" every year on Sunday nights in October and November.

**Patti at Fifty-two.**

Adelina Patti wrote in a letter to Mr. Klein in 1895: "Do you not feel proud of your little friend, who was fifty-two last month and has been singing uninterrupted every year from the age of seven? I am really beginning to believe what they all tell me—that I am a wonderful little woman!"—Musical Life in London.

**Patronizing.**

"That man Pufferton has a very supercilious manner."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "He can't even say 'It's a pleasant day' without seeming to patronize the climate."—Washington Star.

**Just a Bluff.**

"How is it that the quail on your bill of fare is always struck off?"

"That's just a fancy touch," explained the beaverly waiter. "We never had a quail in the joint."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**GOETHE ON HAMLET.**

**The Great German Poet's Analysis of "The Melancholy Dane."**

Figure to yourself this youth, this son of princes; conceive him vividly, bring his state before your eyes and then observe him when he learns that his father's spirit walks. Stand before him in the terror of the night when the venerable spirit appears over him. A horrid shudder passes over him; he speaks to the mysterious form; he sees it beckon to him; he follows it and hears. The fearful accusation of his uncle rings in his ears, the summons to revenge and the piercing oft repeated prayer, "Remember me!"

And when the ghost has vanished who is it that stands before us? A young hero panting for vengeance? No! Trouble and astonishment take hold of the solitary young man. He grows bitter against smiling villains, swears that he will not forget the spirit and concludes with the significant ejaculation:

The time is out of joint. O cursed spite, That ever I was born to set it right!

In these words, I imagine, will be found the key to Hamlet's whole procedure. To me it is clear that Shakespeare meant in the present case to represent the effects of a great action laid upon the soul unfit for the performance of it. In this view the whole piece seems to be composed. There is an oak tree planted in a costly jar which should have borne only pleasant flowers in its bosom; the roots expand, the jar is shivered.—From "Wilhelm Meister."

**SACKING A THEATER.**

**Tribulations of the Drama in New York 1765.**

Here is an account of the sacking of a theater in New York from the Gazette of May 3, 1765:

"The play advertised to be acted last Monday evening having given offense to sundry and divers inhabitants of this city, who thought it highly improper that such entertainments should be exhibited at this time of public distress, when great numbers of poor people can scarce find means of subsistence, whereby many persons might be tempted to neglect their business and squander that money which is necessary to the payment of their debts and the support of their families, a rumor was spread about the town that if the play went on the audience would meet with some disturbance from the multitude.

"This prevented the greatest part of those who intended to have been there from going. However, many people came, and the play was begun, but soon interrupted by the multitude, who burst open the doors and entered with noise and tumult. The audience escaped in the best manner they could. Many lost their hats and other articles of raiment. A boy had his skull fractured and was yesterday trepanned. Death is his. Several others were sorely set upon and injured. But we heard of no lives lost. The multitude immediately demolished the house, carried the pieces to the common, where they consumed them in a bonfire."

**A Cautious Scot.**

Stonehaven lies to the south of Aberdeen. The London train had drawn up a slight mishap a mile or two ahead, and Andra, the old porter, had got into conversation with a Salvation Army officer, who had popped his head out of the compartment to ask the reason for the delay. "Aye, aye," mused Andra after giving the desired information, "ye'll be for Aberdeen, I'm thinkin'?" "Yes, my man," was the reply; "I'm bound for Aberdeen, a very wicked place, I'm told." "What might ye be goin' to dae there, sir, if it's as bad as a' that?" asked Andra, rather amused at the visitor's words. "Ah," was the pious answer, "I'm going to drive the devil out of Aberdeen." Like lightning came from the old porter the pawky reply. "See 'a' drive him north, eh! haul him well to the north!"

**He Got His Answer.**

"They who ask unpleasant questions," said a senator, "mustn't be surprised if they get unpleasant answers. Yes, the interrogatory politician too often finds himself in the boots of Gobsa Golde.

"The aged Gobsa Golde was quarreling furiously with his young and beautiful wife.

"Didn't you marry me for my money?" he yelled.

"Mrs. Gobsa Golde tossed her head.

"Yes, of course I did," she said, "and if you weren't so stingy with it we'd never have a cross word."—Washington Post.

**Steel and Iron.**

Reanur discovered the direct process of making steel in 1722, or thereabouts, by immersing malleable iron in a bath of cast iron. A steel manufacturer is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman near Sheffield in 1740. It was about 1800, however, before steel fairly became the fashion. The greatest boost to the trade came from Bessemer in 1850.

**Maids of Moads.**

"Do your daughters help their mother with the housework?"

"We wouldn't think of expecting it. Muriel is temperamental, and Zaza is intense."—Pittsburg Post.

**Hadn't Settled.**

Bacon—And you say your brother has settled in Canada? Egbert—No, I didn't say so. I think he went there to get out of settling.—Yonkers Statesman.

**Synopsis of the annual statement of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.**

Of Portland, in the State of Maine, on the 31st day of December, 1910, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| CAPITAL.  |                |
| Amount of capital paid up.....                              | No capital.    |
| INCOME.   |                |
| Premiums received during the year.....                      | \$2,230,273.16 |
| Interest, dividends and rents received during the year..... | 715,223.66     |
| Income from other sources received during the year.....     | 104,626.63     |
| Total.....  | \$3,050,123.45 |

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| DISBURSEMENTS.   |                |
| Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values..... | \$1,158,845.24 |
| Dividends paid to policy holders during the year.....            | 145,067.48     |
| Commissions and salaries paid during the year.....               | 332,416.44     |
| Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year.....               | 61,888.55      |
| Amount of all other expenditures.....                            | 276,003.61     |
| Total expenditures.....  | \$1,975,120.72 |

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|---|-----------------|
| ASSETS.                                     |                 |
| Market value of real estate owned.....      | \$956,782.37    |
| Market value of stocks and bonds owned..... | 11,000,555.63   |
| Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc..... | 2,338,152.70    |
| Premium notes and policy loans.....         | 1,578,363.78    |
| Cash in banks and on hand.....              | 227,527.40      |
| Net uncollected and deferred premiums.....  | 260,978.85      |
| Other assets (net).....                     | 302,601.99      |
| Total assets.....                           | \$17,170,964.81 |
| Total assets admitted in Oregon.....        | \$17,170,964.81 |

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| LIABILITIES.                                    |                 |
| Net reserve.....                                | \$15,334,336.00 |
| Total policy claims.....                        | 142,200.24      |
| All other liabilities.....                      | 141,705.02      |
| Surplus.....                                    | 1,592,723.55    |
| Total liabilities.....                          | \$17,170,964.81 |
| Total insurance in force December 31, 1910..... | 61,345,358.00   |

**BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR.**

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| Total risks written during the year.....                            | \$147,068.43 |
| Gross premiums received during the year.....                        | 38,052.78    |
| Premiums returned during the year.....                              | 1,794.28     |
| Losses paid during the year.....                                    | 15,500.00    |
| Losses incurred during the year.....                                | 16,714.15    |
| Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon, December 31, 1910..... | 1,160,912.72 |

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

By J. Frank Lang, Sec.; Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: T. H. McAllis, Portland, Ore.

**Synopsis of the annual statement of the American Surety Company of New York.**

Of New York, in the State of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1910, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| CAPITAL.  |                |
| Amount of capital paid up.....                              | \$2,500,000.00 |
| INCOME.   |                |
| Premiums received during the year.....                      | \$2,443,611.98 |
| Interest, dividends and rents received during the year..... | 523,057.07     |
| Income from other sources received during the year.....     | 22,891.63      |
| Total income.....   | \$2,989,560.70 |

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| DISBURSEMENTS.   |                |
| Losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses, etc..... | \$54,246.60    |
| Dividends paid during the year on capital stock.....                 | 375,000.00     |
| Commissions and salaries paid during the year.....                   | 1,146,531.00   |
| Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year.....                   | 124,937.55     |
| Amount of all other expenditures.....                                | 460,628.83     |
| Total expenditures.....  | \$2,161,344.16 |

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| ASSETS.   |                |
| Value of real estate owned.....                           | \$3,166,047.91 |
| Value of stocks and bonds owned.....                      | 3,612,561.63   |
| Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.....               | 197,166.67     |
| Cash in banks and on hand.....                            | 655,804.07     |
| Premiums in course of collection and in transmission..... | 271,736.70     |
| Interest and rents due and accrued.....                   | 40,222.08      |
| Total assets.....   | \$8,243,529.06 |
| Less special deposits in any state (if any there be)..... | 337,728.11     |
| Total assets admitted in Oregon.....                      | \$7,905,800.95 |

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| LIABILITIES.  |                |
| Gross claims for losses unpaid.....                       | \$ 825,467.48  |
| Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks..... | 1,377,822.93   |
| Due for commission and brokerage.....                     | 15,215.70      |
| All other liabilities.....                                | 121,656.98     |
| Total liabilities.....                                    | \$2,340,163.09 |
| Total premiums in force Dec. 31, 1910.....                | \$2,684,137.63 |

BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE

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| YEAR.  |                |
| Total risks written during the year.....                           | \$4,798,445.00 |
| Gross premiums received during the year.....                       | 24,533.91      |
| Premiums returned during the year.....                             | 3,418.44       |
| Losses paid during the year.....                                   | 9,908.58       |
| Losses incurred during the year.....                               | 14,568.58      |
| Total amount of premiums outstanding in Oregon, Dec. 31, 1910..... | 4,007.52       |

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By H. D. Lyman, Sec.; Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: William J. Portland.

**Synopsis of the annual statement of the West Coast Life Insurance Company.**

Of San Francisco, in the State of California, on the 31st day of December, 1910, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| CAPITAL.  |              |
| Amount of capital paid up.....                              | \$305,806.81 |
| INCOME.   |              |
| Premiums received during the year.....                      | \$423,731.62 |
| Interest, dividends and rents received during the year..... | 28,953.98    |
| Income from other sources received during the year.....     | 150,261.45   |
| Total income.....   | \$802,947.05 |

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| DISBURSEMENTS.   |              |
| Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values..... | \$ 50,350.50 |
| Dividends paid to policy holders during the year.....            | 2,600.23     |
| Commissions and salaries paid during the year.....               | 330,023.76   |
| Taxes, licenses, and fees paid during the year.....              | 5,234.22     |
| Amount of all other expenditures.....                            | 58,053.08    |
| Total expenditures.....  | \$455,366.79 |

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| ASSETS.                                     |              |
| Market value of real estate owned.....      | \$ 20,000.00 |
| Market value of stocks and bonds owned..... | 162,824.58   |
| Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc..... | 335,300.00   |
| Premium notes and policy loans.....         | 54,612.63    |
| Cash in banks and on hand.....              | 84,968.23    |
| Net uncollected and deferred premiums.....  | 19,749.43    |
| Other assets (net).....                     | 3,474.20     |
| Total assets.....                           | \$680,654.07 |

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|--------------------------------|--------------|
| LIABILITIES.                   |              |
| Net reserve.....               | \$525,130.06 |
| Total policy claims.....       | 7,785.55     |
| All other liabilities.....     | 9,565.78     |
| Capital stock.....             | 305,806.81   |
| Net surplus.....               | 32,375.27    |
| Surplus to policy holders..... | 338,472.09   |
| Total liabilities.....         | \$680,654.07 |

**Total insurance in force December 31, 1910.....**

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|---|-----------------|
| Total insurance in force December 31, 1910..... | \$10,861,947.00 |
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BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR.

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|---|--------------|
| Total risks written during the year.....                            | \$561,226.00 |
| Gross premiums received during the year.....                        | 19,476.07    |
| Losses paid during the year.....                                    | 1,868.50     |
| Losses incurred during the year.....                                | 5,831.00     |
| Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon, December 31, 1910..... | \$550,219.00 |

THE WEST COAST LIFE INS. CO.

By Julian Sundry, Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: J. W. Stewart.