

Interesting Scraps.

Publicity will not injure a campaign fund unless the list is so short as to show a lack of interest.

The third nomination of Bryan was not the best thing for the party, but the best he would permit.

No Bryan crowd ever went wild over the returns in November. There's meth od in making the noise in July.

The Pennsylvania majority against Bryan in 1896 was 285,072. He has little to lose by moving to make it unanimous.

With many Democrats the important business for the campaign is to give Bryan a fall so high that he will be willing to quit.

A phrenologist who makes a map of Mr. Bryan's head saves his face by stating that the Nebraskan has a large organ of language.

The year's record for the long jump rests with the Mexican revolutionists when they hear Diaz mentioned as approaching the neighborhood.

In Switzerland 20,000 women have engaged in watchmaking. If the men are smart they will keep their eyes on farming. There's billions in it.

In his second battle Bryan carried only four small Northern states. The probability is that he can now hang on only to Colorado, with a fighting chance for Nevada.

On the morning of November 4 Mr. Guffey will remind the Democrats that he called Bryan "the most impudent, domineering, devastating boss the Democratic party has ever known."

Gov. Hughes is catching speckled trout in the Adirondacks, and keeping the state politicians guessing as to his second-term intentions. The people of New York will take a hand in suggesting the right thing.

Enough new battle ships are nearing completion to make an Atlantic fleet of eight to sail eastward to welcome the circumnavigators several months hence. The navy is not increasing as fast as some desire, but it is doing well.

An American in Panama who vigorously objected to washing windows with an American flag was chased across the border by a lieutenant general in full uniform and several policemen. It may be that our marines at Panama will be needed to prevent the natives from getting too gay.

The Democratic newspapers that opposed Bryan in 1896 are still against him and many of those that support him are evidently not hopeful. As to the future he has simply said that he expects to be good for four or five more campaigns. The lot of a Democratic newspaper since 1896 has not been a happy one.

"People talk about the midnight oil as if it had some virtue attached to it," writes Doctor Hale in Woman's Home Companion for August. "In truth, four times out of five the midnight oil means overwork, or it means that you have neglected some duty which should have been attended to before the sun went down. Unless each night recovers the ground lost in the exertion of the day before, you are committing suicide by inches; and you have no right to commit suicide at all."

Among those who have tried re-enforced concrete as a material for boats is a firm of Rome, Italy, whose experiments have extended back more than ten years. They have built a number of vessels having a displacement of 100 to 150 tons. The frames have been re-enforced with wire netting and on the inside with a similar layer, thus forming a double hull inclosing water-tight compartments. A final coating of pure cement gives the outside a highly finished appearance. Such vessels are claimed to have the advantages of rapidity and cheapness in building, low cost of maintenance, great resistance to waves and shock, and of being—unlike wooden vessels—quite fireproof.

It has been held that tuberculosis, or consumption, is a result of civilization, and that it was unknown in the early days of man. However, Dr. Paul Barrels records an interesting discovery in the Umschan. He says that he has discovered unmistakable traces of tubercular disease in the spinal column of the skeleton of a male belonging to the later Stone Age and found at Heidelberg recently, and that he can conclude with certainty that the man had suffered from tuberculosis. The only vertebrae showing traces of caries were those near the chest; they are in such a state that they point conclusively to tuberculosis. This is the oldest case of tuberculosis which has been discovered in Germany.

To protect animals from the annoyance of flies the following preparation is recommended: Two-thirds linseed oil, one-third crude carbolic acid. Apply with a swab to the tips of the hair, especially about the horns, and the animal will not be bothered with flies of any kind for a week. This preparation, it is asserted, is excellent for horses,

answering the same purpose. The linseed oil prevents the hair from coming out, and also retains the carbolic acid. Another remedy is to take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves or penny-royal on which pour two or three quarts of cold water. Let it infuse overnight, pour the whole next morning into a kettle and boil for fifteen minutes. When cold it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and before the horse goes out of the stable let those parts which are most irritable be smeared with the liquid.

Commissioner of Education Draper, of New York, has stirred up a hornet's nest of hostile criticism by his reported remarks at the New York University Summer School touching on the cherished birthright of the American youth to "aspire to the highest positions of honor and power. After contrasting the condition of boys and girls in foreign countries who are expected to stay in the class in which they are born with that of American school children, who are taught to regard themselves as the equals of any, Draper continued: "Our educational system, acting upon national temperaments, often leads children into mischief. It often encourages them to undertake things for which they are not fitted. I think we make a mistake in telling the child that he may be the president of the United States." This sentiment is in line with the recent movement in New York and other states to have trade schools added to the public provision for education.

Republican national committeemen should give their best attention in the present campaign to Tennessee and Kentucky, where the political conditions suggest that a vigorous effort will bring important results. The electoral vote of the two states combined is more than that of Ohio, and might easily decide an election. There are special reasons why Republican managers should be active in that quarter. In both states an extensive region is strongly Republican and never fails to give the party a large majority. The counties of the eastern part of Tennessee and Kentucky are as steadfastly and numerously Republican as a New England State, and the section forms a political wedge in the heart of the South, extending to Georgia. Tennessee Democrats, as the news of the day shows, are in a tumult of division, apparently on the subject of prohibition, but deeper causes are at work and the bitter conflict between the wings of the party must be fought to a finish. Tennessee has prohibition now except in the cities of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga, and nearly all the counties of Kentucky have voted out saloons under a local option law. Democratic dimension in the two states would be as fierce as ever if the liquor issue dropped out of the account altogether.

On the injunction issue the Democratic platform is characteristically Bryanite and dishonest. While hypocritically asserting that the courts "are the bulwarks of our liberties," it at the same time demands that the property protecting and life preserving powers of the courts of equity be curtailed to an extent that would render them ineffective for the purpose for which they were created. The demand that "the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality" has an odd sound in view of the fact that all parties are now treated with rigid impartiality, and in view of the further fact that this is the very reason why the Bryanite convention, at the demand of Mr. Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, and at the demand of his friend Bryan, wants partiality in the procedure of the courts. They want discrimination in favor of one element of the citizenship, the members of the labor unions, as against all other citizens. This is an attempt to gain special favors in lieu of the innocent looking demand that "labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade." In the Danbury case the United States Supreme Court classed the American Federation of Labor, in its boycott against the hat manufacturers, as a trust in restraint of trade, in the plain meaning of the Sherman act. Bryan's platform demands privileges for the labor trust to assail and ruin everybody who incurs its displeasure, although such privileges are very properly denied to the industrial, commercial, the transportation and all other sorts of trusts.

"Let us make the platform as Bryanite as the ticket," said ex-Senator Smith of New Jersey, one of the delegates at Denver, "so that on Bryan's defeat in November he can not lay the blame on the platform." The convention took the New Jersey Democratic leader at his word. Except free silver and government ownership and operation of the railways, every Bryanite had and folly of any consequence is in the Denver manifesto. An echo of Bryan's old Populist days is heard in that demand for a new issue of greenbacks to be used as emergency currency. The election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people is urged, as "the gateway to other national reforms," a step toward socialism which the people will refuse to sanction. Though Bryan's demand for government ownership of the railways is ignored in the platform, recommendations are made for a dangerous increase in the powers of the

Interstate Commerce Commission in dealing with the roads. True to Bryan's free trade traditions his platform demands that the tariff, when it is revised by the Republicans after Taft enters office next March, shall be revised by a sweeping cut of duties, regardless of particular industries, and that all articles which compete with commodities that are controlled by a trust shall be placed on the free list. As nearly every article of any consequence is made by concerns which have some sort of association with other corporations, and which, in the Democratic interpretation, would be called trusts, this stipulation would reduce the duties to such small figures in the aggregate that the government would be compelled to close most of its custom houses, and there would be such an influx of foreign goods that our home market would be swamped, most of our factories would be closed, and millions of American workers would be thrown out of employment.

When Women Had Votes.

Have women ever been legally disqualified from voting? This question was raised by Prof. J. H. B. Masterman, in a lecture at the Royal Gallery, at Westminster, writes a London correspondent.

He pointed out that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries women land owners had exactly the same rights as male landowners. It was the general custom, however, for them to do their civic business by proxy, just as they did their military service by proxy.

"I doubt, except on rare occasions, whether women took any part in the election of representative to Parliament," he added, "but they were not legally disqualified from voting. It would be interesting to see, if any of you can trace it, when the disqualification of women from the exercise of the franchise became law. I am not certain that it exists at all."

A Unique Leap-Year Dance.

An attractive leap-year dance is described in Women's Home Companion for August. Each girl sends to the gentleman she has chosen to be her escort, an invitation to the dance, stating at what time he should call for her.

The girls agree among themselves to exchange places, and each girl is masked and dressed to represent some distinguished character. When the guests have all arrived at the hall, each man is given a slip of paper and a pencil, to guess who each girl is. A prize may be given to the one guessing the most correctly.

Before unmasking, each man has the first dance with the girl with whom he came. Afterward comes the unmasking, and the surprise—if the girl has played her part well.

BOULDER CREEK.

Everyone is hard at work making hay in our neighborhood. The crop is very heavy around here, and if the weather continues favorable, will be got in, in good condition.

H. A. Chopard is working in the bay at Blaine for R. O. Richards and Perl Coulson. Mrs. Grace Chopard and son Norman spent Sunday with Mrs. C's parents at Hebo. Her brother, Cecil Getchel, came after her Saturday evening and brought her home Sunday evening. They were accompanied by Miss Jessie Edwards, of Hebo.

H. T. Miller, our cheesemaker, went to Tillamook one day last week, and Mr. Beach, of Pleasant Valley, his business partner, made cheese in his place.

Carl Jensen went to Hebo last week to help his grandpa Jensen in the hay.

We are very sorry to announce the death last Wednesday morning, of little Leland, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Blalock. He had been ailing for several days, with an inflammation of skin. The burial was at Fairview cemetery, where a number of Mrs. Blalock's relatives are at rest. The family have the sincere sympathy of everyone in their sad loss. We are happy, however, to think of him as: "Not dead, but sleeping; not lost, only gone before." He is only another and a dearer link in the chain to draw us upward to our heavenly home.

Mr. and Mrs. Borba and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jensen were county seat visitors last week.

Little Ruth Gladwell is some better at the present time, but is still suffering greatly with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brooke and family and Mr. Valentine Fisher and family, of Dallas, Ore., are camping at H. A. Chopard's.

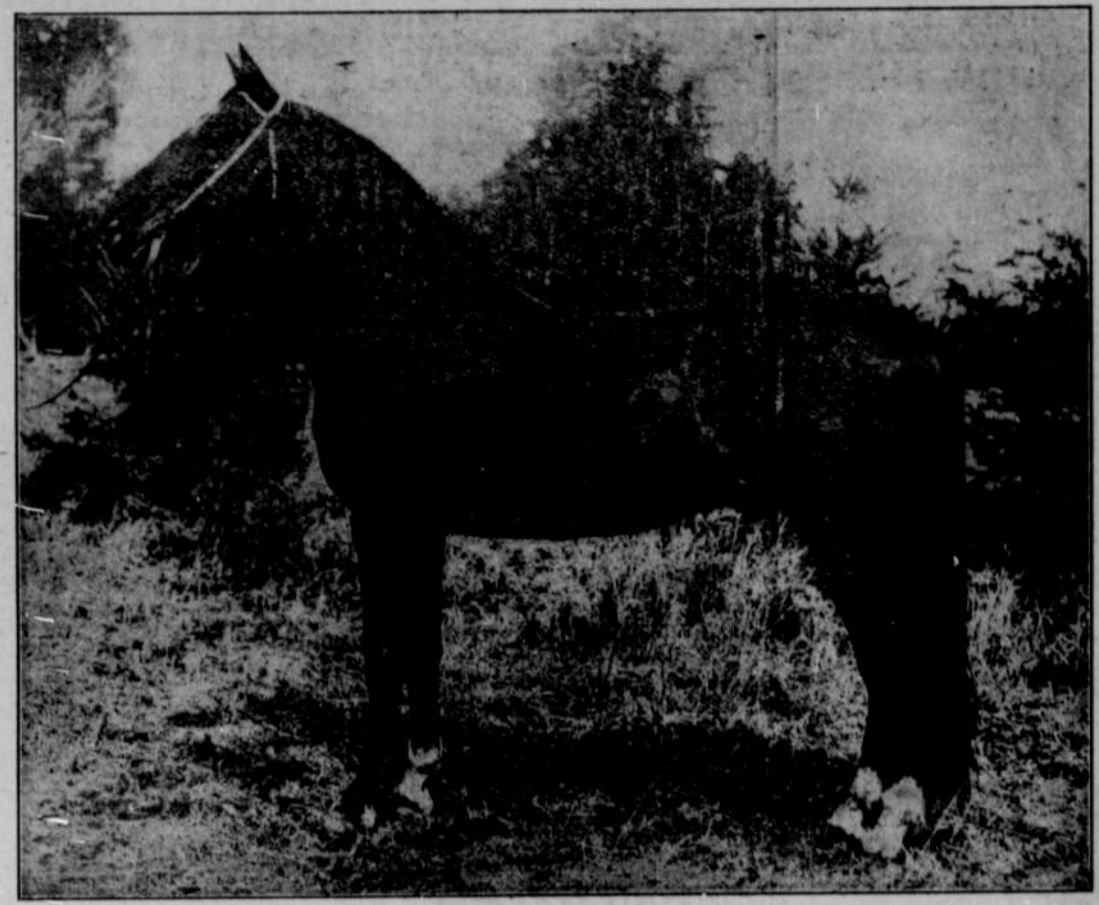
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