

WALTON IS DEAD.

Pioneer Passes Away at Age of 89 Years.

James Walton, pioneer of the Willamette Valley at his home in Salem, Ore., Nov. 2.—James Walton, pioneer of the Willamette Valley at his home in Salem, Ore., aged 89. Walton was born in Chesapeake, England, March 1, 1822, and the oldest son of Rev. Daniel Walton, a Methodist minister. He has five sisters and one brother. His father never came to America, but his brother died in Salem in 1840. His early education was in England, and he was a weaver and a farmer. At 15 years he was apprenticed to a weaver and at 16 to a farmer. When he was 18 he shipped to New York on a sailing vessel. Three years later he shipped from there as a sailor on a whaler. After a year's cruise a mutiny broke out on the ship and he received a fatal wound. When the ship sailed to Auckland he fled inland, and with the natives of the island, learning their language customs before going to New Zealand, where he became royal interpreter under the British government from 1840 until 1849. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Barrett, his first wife, and in the Fall of the same year, seized with the fever, came to California. In the fall he moved to the Umpqua valley, Ore., where he was joined by his brother, John S. Walton, and they took up a donation land claim. He was elected successively Justice

of the Peace and clerk of the Land Office and county clerk as a Union Democrat, despite the fact that slavery Democrats were in the majority. From 1865 to 1870 he was in the sheep business in Douglas County and in 1870 came to Salem, his wife dying here in 1880. In 1882 he married Mary Elizabeth Barzert. He served between 1875 and his death as United States Commissioner, instructor in elocution in Willamette University and as a professional draughtsman. He is survived by his widow and the following children: James Jr., cashier of the First National Bank of Tillamook; William S., assistant cashier of Ladd & Bush Bank, Salem; Leo A., a cadet at West Point, and Beatrice Margaret, of Salem.

Notice of Hearing of Final Account.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Louis Blattler, deceased, and that the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, has appointed Monday, the 6th day of November, 1911, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the courtroom of said court in Tillamook City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing of objections, if any there are, to the said account, and any and all persons interested in said estate are hereby required to be present at such time and place to present their objections to such account, if any they have. Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this 5th day of October, 1911. M. ABPLANALP, Administrator of the above named Estate.

A Father's Vengeance
would have fallen on any one who attacked the son of Peter Bondy, of South Rockwood, Mich., but he was powerless before attacks of kidney trouble. "Doctors could not help him," he wrote, "so at last we gave him Electric Bitters and he improved wonderfully from taking six bottles. It's the best kidney medicine I ever saw." Backache, Tired feeling, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, weak of Kidney trouble that may end in dropsy, diabetes or Bright's disease. Beware: Take Electric Bitters and be safe. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c at Chas. I. Clough's.

J. E. Parker, 2021 No. 10th St., Ft. Smith, Ark., says that he has taken many kinds of kidney medicine, but did not get better until he took Foley Kidney Pills. No matter how long you have had kidney trouble you will find quick and permanent benefit by the use of Foley Kidney Pills. Start taking them now. Chas. I. Clough Co.

There is little danger from a cold or from an attack of the grip except when followed by pneumonia, and this never happens when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. This remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds and grip and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do not sicken or gripe, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or the youngest child. The old and feeble will also find them a most suitable remedy for aiding and strengthening their weakened digestion and for regulating the bowels. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

ROYAL ETIQUETTE.

In England It Assumes a Number of Curious Phases.

THINGS THE KING CANNOT DO

He is Barred From Accepting Gifts From Individuals, He Must Not Belong to a Club and May Not Marry Without Parliament's Consent.

It may sound a little curious, but there are quite a number of things which, despite his exalted position as sovereign of the realm, King George V. cannot do. These disabilities range over all sorts of matters and concern etiquette, politics, religion and law. To begin with etiquette, it is an established practice that his majesty must never call upon or grant an audience to a foreign monarch except in the presence of a responsible minister. Etiquette also precludes him from accepting a gift which a loyal subject may wish to make him. Should, however, the gift be a joint offering the prohibition does not apply. This enables King George to accept gifts which are subscribed for by a number of people together.

A king never writes a letter to anybody outside his family circle. All other correspondence has to be conducted through one of his secretaries. Nor does King George accept invitations to dine or stop with a subject. What he does when he wishes to pay such a visit is to invite himself. Another strictly observed point of etiquette is that on ascending the throne a king shall withdraw from any clubs to which he has hitherto belonged. Similarly he cannot become a Free Mason, and if he happens to be one at the date of his ascension he must resign from the craft. King George, however, has not been initiated.

Even in affairs of the heart a sovereign must bow to the will of others. Although King Cophetua might have loved and shared his throne with a beggar maid, the royal marriage act would render the occurrence of any such romantic union impossible in England. Members of the blood royal must have the sanction of parliament before they can marry, and this would certainly not be accorded unless the birth and position of the lady were beyond reproach.

An English king's position toward the law is somewhat peculiar. Theoretically he is above the law. In practice, however, he has to obey it, just as have his subjects. He must observe the established legal system of the country. Any royal proclamation which he issues is only binding in so far as it is founded upon an existing law. It cannot alter the common law or create a new offense, nor can a king set up private tribunals, such as the star chamber, or add to the jurisdiction of a court. By a special act of parliament it has also been decided that if his majesty were to lose an action brought against him by the revenue authorities he would be liable for the payment of costs.

By the law of the land the king cannot possibly commit an offense. Any injury or wrong suffered by a subject at his hands has to be attributed to the "mistake of his advisers," hence it happens that King George is the only person in Great Britain who cannot arrest a suspected felon, even if such a one were to be seen by him entering Buckingham palace or Windsor castle. The reason for this is because no action for wrongful arrest could lie against him, and therefore if the person arrested by him were proved innocent there would then be a wrong without a remedy. Another legal disability of the king is that he is barred of all rights in matters relating to land after a lapse of sixty years. He is also prohibited from serving on a jury or from giving evidence.

Until so comparatively recent a period as 1870 if a subject were convicted of treason or felony the king could claim his property. Another lapsed prerogative of the crown is one known as "corody." During its existence a king who wanted to advance the interests of a royal chaplain could compel a bishop to support such a clergyman until a benefice had been found for him. Nowadays he has not even the right of founding a bishopric or creating ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Similarly he must always be a member of the Church of England and cannot change his religion.

The theory that the king "reigns, but does not govern" is amply borne out by the political system of the country. While the members of parliament are his majesty's "faithful commons," they have certain privileges which he himself does not possess. Thus King George can summon or prorogue parliament at will, but he cannot prolong it beyond a definite period. Similarly he is absolutely debarred from imposing any sort of taxation whatever without first securing the consent of parliament. So jealously guarded is this privilege that a king cannot create new officers with new fees or annex new fees to existing offices, as such a course would be considered as imposing a fresh tax. In bygone times, however, when an English monarch was in want of funds he would levy taxes right and left and without asking anybody.

The franchise does not extend to English monarchs. King George is one of the few men possessing a genuine stake in the country without the privilege of recording a vote. — London Bellman.

God pays, but not every Saturday.—Alphonse Karr.

GERMAN LATCHKEYS.

Big Enough to Be Used as Weapons of Attack or Defense.

Locksmithing in Germany is today as important a trade as plumbing, blacksmithing or the vocation of the barber, says our consul at Hanover in a recent report. The first lock and key were introduced into Prussia in the fourteenth century and caused a considerable sensation at the palace of the elector of Brandenburg. He found that by these devices he could do away with the guard at his private doors and thus materially reduce his household expenses. Since that day the Schlosser, or locksmith, has been an essential factor in German life.

The present German house key could be used as a weapon of attack and defense, besides serving its original purpose. It weighs on an average about one-eighth of a pound, and as each person entitled to carry a house and corridor key has nearly a quarter of a pound of soft iron in his pocket it is conservatively estimated that the amount of iron in circulation in Germany in the pockets of the men and in the hand bags of women amounts to 2,635 tons, besides an additional 2,500 tons for the keys to the interior of German homes. Thus something over 5,000 tons of iron are put into keys of a size to be found nowhere in America. However large the house or numerous the apartments, the outer door is locked promptly at 10 o'clock, and as the German spends many of his evenings out every person carries at least one of these massive keys to effect an entrance.

ANSWERED THE SIGNAL.

The King Sent the Reply, and the Captain Kicked Himself.

Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel was given the command of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert by King Edward, and on one occasion when the late king was on board his majesty thought he would like to steer the yacht for a little way.

Admiral Keppel took him to the wheel, and, having ascertained the proper course to steer, his majesty tried to keep the yacht in it, with rather poor success.

The vessel was being escorted by a squadron of cruisers, and the captain of one of these vessels, noticing the wabbling course of the Victoria and Albert, thought he would "rag" Admiral Keppel on his bad steering.

He signalled a sarcastic inquiry as to the erratic course of the yacht, and King Edward, seeing the string of flags go up, inquired their meaning.

Admiral Keppel went all the colors of the rainbow and tried to escape the question, but the king insisted. When at last he understood the meaning of the signal his majesty went off into peals of laughter, and after he had recovered a little he ordered a reply to be signalled.

A few minutes later the captain of the cruiser read this message: "Pray accept apologies, but am a bit out of practice.—Edward."

Then the captain retired to his cabin and kicked himself.—Pearson's Weekly.

Canes and Swords in Porto Rico.
Of all people perhaps none are more fond of canes or more skilled in their use than our fellow citizens of Porto Rico. The walking stick in that island would seem to mark social distinctions among men as fans do among women. Every Spaniard has a cane, the well to do own several, and the glided youth often have a small arsenal of walking sticks. The term "arsenal" is used advisedly, as the Porto Ricans, like the Spaniards, have quite a fondness for sword canes and dagger canes, and they make these with remarkable skill. The blades of the finer specimens come from famous smiths in Toledo and other Spanish cities and are forged from the finest steel. Some are damascened, and others are inlaid with silver and gold; some have worked upon them the name of the owner and others the name of a patron saint.—Philadelphia Record.

All In Good Time.
Champ Clark at a dinner in Washington pleaded indulgence for a somewhat rambling speaker.

"He'll arrive," he said, "if you'll give him time. He is like Dr. Thirdly."

"Dr. Thirdly was dividing up his sermon into appropriate heads one Sunday morning when a member of the congregation shouted irascibly: 'Meat, man! Give us meat!'"

"Well," said Dr. Thirdly promptly, "hold on, then, till I'm done carving." —Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

A Steady Watch.
"Henry," said Mrs. Gloomip at dinner, looking down at her watch, but speaking to Mr. Gloomip on the other side of the table, "my watch hasn't varied a second in a week."

"Remarkable!" said Mr. Gloomip. "How did you get it to vary so little?"

"I broke the mainspring."

Politeness.
True politeness is that which when a man is lying to you and you know he is lying impels you to listen to him as though you believed him and impels him to go on lying as though he believes you believe him.—Chicago Post.

A Left Handed One.
He—A handsome woman smiled at me yesterday. She—Well, it is possible for even a handsome woman to have a sense of the ridiculous.—Scranton Tribune-Republican.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent; a kind eye makes contradiction an assent; an enraged eye makes beauty deformed.—Addison.

A ROPE OF WATER.

Berthelot's Test That Showed Its Tensile Strength.

THE COHESION OF MATTER.

Perfect Planes of Metal or Glass When Brought Into Contact Will Adhere to One Another as Though They Were Glued Together.

It is well known that liquids are among the least compressible of substances; this in spite of the fact that they have the property of conforming to any shape of vessel or of yielding to any forces, no matter how small, which tend to change only their shape.

Thus, to squeeze water into nine-tenths of its volume under ordinary conditions would require a pressure of no less than 3,000 atmospheres, or 45,000 pounds, to the square inch. This property of being almost incompressible is best illustrated perhaps by an experiment tried centuries ago, wherein an attempt was made to compress water by filling a leaden shell with it and then, after closing, hammering and squeezing the shell. The only effect of the tremendous pressures produced in this way was to cause the water to penetrate the minute pores of the lead and exude in drops like perspiration on the outer surface of the shell. The same effect was found for a silver shell.

But, while it is a familiar fact that liquids will resist an enormous force of compression, the companion fact that they are also capable of withstanding tension is not so generally known. At first sight this statement may appear ridiculous. When water may be so readily dipped from a pail or poured from one vessel to another, how can it be capable of withstanding tension? If, however, we prevent change of form we find that pure water is capable of bearing fifty atmospheres of tension, or 750 pounds to the square inch.

If it was possible, then, to utilize this property by making a "rope" of water we should find it capable of sustaining a good fraction of the weight that could be borne by an ordinary rope of the same size. But it must be admitted that the task of making a rope out of such material would be rather difficult, to say the least, notwithstanding the fact that it possesses this desirable property of tensile strength. Because of its inability to resist a deforming force it would have to be inclosed in a tube; but, while it would here be in condition to withstand compression, as from a piston in the tube, any attempt at "stretching" the liquid in this way would simply result in pulling away the piston from the water surface.

However, this tensile strength was actually found by Berthelot in the following way: A strong glass tube sealed at one end and drawn out very fine at the other was filled nearly full of water and then closed. The tube was then cautiously heated until the water had expanded and completely filled it. It was then slowly and carefully cooled back to its original temperature, when it was found that the water had not contracted, but still filled the tube.

It is almost a universal law that a small extension in volume of a body requires the same magnitude of force to produce it as to cause a similar amount of compression, the forces, however, being tension in one case and compression in the other. With this law in mind it is readily seen that the water that now fills the tube must be under tension, since previously at the same temperature it did not quite fill the tube—that is, it has actually been stretched or expanded beyond its normal volume for this temperature, and from our knowledge of the forces that would be required to produce the corresponding compression we can figure out what this tension must be.

The ultimate articles or molecules of matter we believe to be held together by powerful forces, known variously as cohesion or adhesion, but being in any case forces of attraction, and these forces tend to prevent any expansion of the matter, be it solid or liquid. It might be thought that these forces would cause two bodies in contact to adhere to each other, but particles have to be so near together that they are acted upon by them that it is difficult to bring bodies into such close contact that an appreciable area of one is within this distance of the other.

However, two clean pieces of lead can readily be pressed so closely together that they will adhere, and a set of copper cubes was once made with such true faces that when a dozen of them were piled one on top of the other the series adhered together so well that the whole could be lifted from the top one. But the best example is furnished by pieces of optical glass whose surfaces have been worked so plane that when pressed together they will as readily break at some other spot as at this plane.

Perhaps it is unfortunate that these useful forces, which hold all matter together and keep it from collapsing into impalpable dust, are confined in their action to such a limited range. If this were not so, a break of any sort could be fixed by merely bringing together the broken ends. Glimpses of any kind would be unnecessary.

But even this state of affairs would have its drawbacks. A book laid on a table would have to be pried off with a wedge, and the same instrument would be required to open it. Everything would stick to everything else, and the pleasure of walking would be lost in the tedious process of prying first one foot and then the other from the viselike grip of the sidewalk or the floor.—Boston Post.


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