

**Saved Many From Death.**

W. L. Mock, of Mock, Ark., believes he has saved many lives in his 23 years of experience in the drug business. "What I always like to do," he writes, "is to recommend Dr. King's New Discovery for weak, sore lungs, hard colds, hoarseness, obstinate coughs, in grippe, croup, asthma or other bronchial affection, for I feel sure that a number of my neighbors are alive and well today because they took my advice to use it. I honestly believe it's the best throat and lung medicine that's made." Easy to prove he's right. Get a trial bottle free, or regular 50c or \$1.00 bottle. Guaranteed by Chas. I. Clough.

**A Household Medicine**

That stops coughs quickly and cures colds is Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Mrs. Anna Pelzer, 2526 Jefferson St., So. Omaha, Neb., says: "I can recommend Foley's Honey and Tar Compound as a sure cure for coughs and colds. It cured my daughter of a bad cold and my neighbor, Mrs. Benson, cured herself and her whole family with Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Everyone in our neighborhood speaks highly of it." Chas. I. Clough Co.

"I do not believe there is any other medicine so good for whooping cough as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. Francis Turpin, Junction City, Ore. This remedy is also unsurpassed for colds and croup. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

Backache, Headache, Nervousness and rheumatism, both in men and women, mean kidney trouble. Do not allow it to progress beyond the reach of medicine but stop it promptly with Foley Kidney Pills. They regulate the action of the urinary organs. Tonic in action, quick in results. Chas. I. Clough Co.

"I am pleased to recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as the best thing I know of and safest remedy for coughs, colds and bronchial trouble," writes Mrs. L. B. Arnold of Denver, Colo. "We have used it repeatedly and it has never failed to give relief." For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

**Tillamook Bakery,**  
OPPOSITE THE ALLEN HOUSE.

Corner Stillwell Ave. and First St. West, and both Phones.

SPECIALTY IN ALL KIND OF CAKES  
ALL KIND OF BREAD.

**Foley Kidney Pills**

TONIC IN ACTION - QUICK IN RESULTS  
Give prompt relief from BACKACHE, KIDNEY and BLADDER TROUBLE, RHEUMATISM, CONGESTION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and ALL annoying URINARY IRREGULARITIES. A positive boon to MIDDLE AGED and ELDERLY PEOPLE and for WOMEN.

HAVE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION  
R. A. Davis, 627 Washington St., Concordville, Ind., is in his 56th year. He writes us: "I have lately suffered much from my kidneys and bladder. I had severe backaches and my kidney action was too frequent, causing me to lose much sleep at night, and in my bladder there was constant pain. I took Foley Kidney Pills for some time, and am now free of all trouble and again able to be up and around. Foley Kidney Pills have my highest recommendation."

Chas. I. Clough, Tillamook

**FAMILY RECIPES.**

The valued family recipes for cough and cold cure, liniments, tonics and other remedies have as careful attention here as the most intricate prescriptions.

Our fresh, high grade drugs will help to make these remedies more effective than ever.

Right prices are also assured.

**CLOUGH,**  
Reliable Druggist.

**Chamberlain's Cough Remedy**

During the past 35 years no remedy has proven more prompt or more effectual in its cures of

Coughs, Colds and Croup

than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. In many homes it is relied upon as implicitly as the family physician. It contains no opium, or other narcotic, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Price 25c; large size 50c.

**SECRET SOCIETIES**

The Earliest Ones Had Strenuous Initiation Rites.

**SEVERE TESTS OF COURAGE.**

The Egyptians Subjected Candidates to a Threefold Trial by Fire, by Water and by Air—The Order of Assassins and Their Sham Paradise.

Among primitive communities in which might is right and the tyranny of superstition is absolute minorities have always been treated with scant consideration, and overt dissent from the opinions of the majority had a tendency to militate against the survival of the dissenter. Liberty of thought and action, qualified only by the rights of others, is a comparatively late growth. But thought dies hard and when dealt open expression lives in secret imparted to a few chosen associates until the times are ripe for it to be divulged. Thus a few thinkers and their disciples would band themselves together into a secret society, and the instinct of self preservation would cause them to guard against their secret being revealed to the uninitiated.

The earliest secret societies were religious rather than political. In the mysteries of Persia, India and Egypt an inner ring of priests formed an exclusive association whose members gradually became the repositories of the bulk of the learning of the community. Severe tests of courage and nerve were imposed upon all aspirants for admission to the order. Among the Egyptians the neophyte was taken down a deep shaft in one of the pyramids and subjected to a threefold trial by fire, by water and by air. He had to walk across a grating of red-hot iron bars, with narrow interstices whereon he might tread in safety, to swim a wide and dark channel communicating with the Nile and to hang suspended by two iron rings over an abyss in the blast of two swiftly revolving wheels. Even then he had to undergo prolonged fasting and silence and to take an oath of secrecy ere his initiation was complete. A secret brotherhood of nobles, partly religious and partly political, which aimed at the concentration of knowledge and power in the hands of its members, was established by Pythagoras at Crotona, in the south of Italy. For a time it succeeded in gaining the supreme direction of affairs, but after the Sybarites had succumbed to the Spartan discipline of the order it was suppressed. During the middle ages the unsettled and lawless condition of many countries engendered by the weakness or the absence of their nominal rulers was especially favorable to the growth of secret societies. Toward the close of the eleventh century Hasan-ben-Sabah, a Mohammedan fanatic who had been a fellow student with Omar Khayyam at Naisapur, seized the castle of Alamut and founded the sect of the assassins. It is still a moot point whether the word which their evil deeds have given a permanent place in the languages of Europe as a synonym for murderers be derived from the founder's name or from the hemp opiate hashish wherewith they were wont to fuddle their brains to a pitch of sudden frenzy. The Venetian traveler Marco Polo tells of an ingenious plan adopted by their chieftain to insure the unquestioning devotion of his dupes. This was no less than the creation of a sham paradise with luxurious gardens, rivers of honey and wine and hours, all complete. Thither the man selected for any dangerous exploit was transported in a state of intoxication and on his return was told that he had been given a foretaste of his life after death.

The terror of their name soon spread through Europe. No potentate was safe from the vengeance of a sect which regarded death in the execution of their lord's decrees as the gate of paradise. King Philip Augustus of France, contemporary and foe of Richard Coeur de Lion, having incurred their enmity, was so afraid of them that he dared not stir abroad without his guards around him, and perhaps his fear appeased the ruthless sheik, for their plans rarely miscarried. The order was ultimately crushed in 1256 by an irruption of Mongols under Hulaku Khan.

In Germany the violence and anarchy that prevailed after the outlawry of Henry the Lion, when every petty baron tyrannized without let or hindrance over all whom his power could reach, led to the institution of a very different secret society, whose functions were purely judicial. The "vehmgericht" was an attempt to check the license of the feudal lords and to secure the due chastisement of crime. It was the proud boast of this court that it judged in secret and punished in secret. Every member was sworn to reveal all crimes that came to his notice, even if committed by those nearest and dearest to him; hence it became a maxim of the jurists of the time, "Non frater a fratre, non hospes ab hospite, tutus." The sentence of the court involved outlawry, degradation and death; the condemned was declared "vehmbar" and was relentlessly pursued by at least 100,000 daggers.—London Globe.

"I'm just crazy to play golf," said the enthusiastic summer girl. "Most people are," muttered the mere man who had an ambition even partly to fill the presidential chair.—Chicago News.

**Soured.**  
Sheep Respond to Care. Just because sheep will gnaw away and manage to live on the shortest pastureage about the farm is no indication that they will do their best on such grazing.

**Separator Milk For Calves.**  
The milk is as beautiful after passing through the separator as it was before, except that the removal of the butter fat obviously makes it less suited to the needs of the calf. Bloat and scours are more liable to be caused by skim milk than by whole milk, as the former does not quite so fully agree with the digestive organs. Separator skim milk from a creamery should be pasteurized before it is fed to either calves or pigs, as the milk from the herds of some of the patrons may carry germs of tuberculosis. The milk is no more dangerous in this respect after passing through the separator than before.

**The Prolificacy of Durocs.**  
The Duroc sows owned by the department of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college produced an average of 10.3 pigs. The Berkshires were second, with a record of 9.8. Twenty-nine sows—all kinds—averaged 8.8. Taken individually, the Berkshires are making the better record, as there are fifteen of their breed and only eight Durocs. The Fort Hays station reports twenty-five Durocs giving an average of eight pigs.

**Sheep Shearings.**  
Study the methods of successful sheepmen and imitate them. The real value of a sheep cannot be determined, particularly as a breeder, until it is a year old. A dairy farm of a dozen cows can maintain a flock of fifteen to twenty sheep almost without expense. Grab flies worry the sheep in hot weather. Provide a dark, cool shed or let them run in thick underbrush. If a ewe keeps her lamb in the fat condition up to the time of weaning, she is a good mother and a good her.

**THE VALUABLE MULE.**

Compared With the Horse as a Farm Motive Power.

The best mules are out of mares with from one-fourth to one-half draft blood in them, writes J. F. Cook of Kentucky in the American Agriculturist. This draft blood gives them the bone and weight, while the Kentucky blood gives them the style and finish. I think that a colt standing three feet five inches to three feet six inches high, properly cared for when weaned at fifty-three to fifty-five inches, when



It is charged that the mule is vicious, stubborn and slow, but experience in handling mules on the farm has failed to sustain the charge save in a few instances, and in those cases they were brought about by bad handling. Mules are truer pullers than horses and move more quickly under the load. Their hearing and vision are also better, says a Kentucky breeder; also they are less liable to become frightened and start suddenly, and if they do start they usually stop before damage is done, while the horse seldom stops until completely freed. The heavy boned jack Dr. McCord II., shown herewith, is owned by W. J. Finley of Missouri.

fully developed, will measure 15.3 to 16.1 hands high, and that makes them good enough for any market.

In a general way mules are valued higher than the horse. In Iowa the horse is valued at \$54 a head, while the mule has an average valuation of \$70, or \$16 higher. In Illinois, another great horse state, the horse is valued at only \$56 and the mule at \$65, or an advance of \$9 over the horse. In Kansas the horse is valued at \$48, the mule at \$64. Taking the whole country over, the mule average is \$11 more than the horse.

From repeated experiments that have come under my observation in the past twenty-five years I have found that three mules fifteen hands high, that were constantly worked, consumed about as much forage as two ordinary sized horses worked in the same way, and the mules were fat and the horses only in good working order. Although a mule will live and work on a very low fare, he also responds as quickly as any animal to good feed and kind treatment.

A reliable man tells me that he once saw a runaway of six teams in a cornfield, five of them mules and the sixth a horse. The mules ran and capered until they came to the first batch of green grass, and there they stopped to regale themselves, while the horse ran on, greatly frightened, until he struck the plow in his back. In less than ten minutes the five mule teams were going without a bolt broken, while the plow after the horse was a wreck and the horse ruined for life.

**The Profitable Sheep.**  
Sheep will eat many kinds of weeds that horses, cows and hogs will not touch, to say nothing of bushes and briars of all kinds. A pasture that is practically worthless, being overrun with weeds, green briars and bushes, is cleared like magic in two years and grows better year by year. If sheep did not yield a cent of profit it would pay to keep them to clear and improve the pasture. They do not damage a pasture and are not objectionable to other stock unless overstocked. Grain crops may fall, but that doesn't concern the sheepman, as his muttons are fattening on many things that other stock will not eat. Yet the sheep under the old law were clean and the most wholesome of meats and are yet. A combined mutton and wool sheep is the most profitable.—Farm and Ranch.

**Dairy Gossip.**  
The winter cow may give a little less milk than the one upon pasture, but the difference in the price of butter fat more than makes up for this. The milk vessels should be cleaned just as soon as possible after being used.

**For Lice on Hogs.**  
For pigs that have lice use any of the commercial dips either by spraying or dipping or with brush. A bit of kerosene poured over the shoulders and backs will destroy the lice. If you are more or less troubled with lice a hog wallow made of cement or boards, water tight, in which some water and disinfecting material like the coal tar dips are placed, will be very effective, permitting the hogs to do their own disinfecting. It is likely that the hog quarters are infected with lice, so these ought to be cleaned out and sprayed or whitewashed.

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**THE GREAT ECONOMY OF ENSILAGE**

Ensilage will take the place of pasture in the feed of all live stock so far as the particular kind of live stock subsists on pasture, says the Kansas Farmer. For example, pasture alone will not fatten the hog, but pasture is a valuable adjunct to the dry grain ration, and in just that far is ensilage valuable to the hog. It is a common belief that ensilage is a food for cattle only and that hogs and sheep and horses do not thrive on it. Keep this in mind—ensilage will



The Indiana and Nebraska experiment stations have tested ensilage as a pasture substitute, and at each institution dairy cows taken off pasture in the summer time and fed ensilage exclusively did not shrink in milk yield, and beef cattle did not decrease in gains per day. To the surprise of the experimenters, there was a slight increase in milk yield of cows and flesh in beef cattle while on corn ensilage as compared with pasture. This seems proof enough that corn ensilage is a genuine substitute for summer pasture. The twin silos pictured are on the farm of Governor Mead of Vermont.

into the ration of any animal to the identical extent that pasture grass does.

Ensilage is the most perfect substitute for good pasture, as will be seen by the following analysis of pasture grass and corn ensilage. Pasture grass, water, 80; nitrogen, extract, 9.7; crude fiber, 4; ash, 2; ether extract, 8; protein, 3.5; corn ensilage, 79.1; nitrogen extract, 11; crude fiber, 6; ash, 2; ether extract, 8; protein, 1.7.

The two are practically the same except in protein content. This can be adequately supplied by the use of alfalfa hay. In the case of the milk cow weighing ten to eleven hundred pounds, if thirty-five to forty pounds of ensilage are fed per day, the animal has opportunity to eat alfalfa hay at liberty a ration equal to prairie grass will have been provided.

A cow eating thirty-five to forty pounds of ensilage per day—or, for that matter, any other animal eating this quantity—will not consume more than five to seven pounds of alfalfa hay per day. The amount of alfalfa consumed to make ensilage the equal of pasture grass is consequently small. The saving in alfalfa hay alone will on many farms more than pay for the silo the first year.

In sections where Indian corn does not grow well the silo can be filled with Kafir corn or sorghum, and the silo will preserve this feed in its green succulent state. Indian corn is the king of ensilage crops, but Kafir or sorghum as compared with Indian corn is worth as much as the same feed in the ordinary way of curing is worth compared with Indian corn.

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**FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS**

for backache, rheumatism, kidney or bladder trouble, and urinary irregularities. Foley Kidney Pills are tonic in action, quick in results. Refuse substitutes.

Chas. I. Clough, Tillamook.



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whiskey blend. aged in wood.  
complying with both the United States and State  
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