

BOTTLE GOODS.

Pebbleford, bottled in bond, per bottle,	\$1.50
Clarke's Pure Rye, bottled in bond ..	Per bottle, 1.25
Echo Spring, bottled in bond.....	Per bottle, 1.25
Old Crow, bottled in bond, per bottle,	1.50
Hermitage, bottled in bond, per bottle,	1.50
Cyrus Noble, 3 Crown	1.50
O.T.O., bottled in bond, per bottle,	1.25
Kentucky Dew, 1/2 gal., bottled in bond	2.25
Kentucky Dew, full pint, ..	75
John Dewar & Sons, Old Scotch	
Whiskey	1.50
Black & White, Old Scotch Whiskey.	1.50
V.O.P., Old Scotch Whiskey	1.75
Sandy Macdonald's Old Scotch	
Whiskey	1.75
Hunter Baltimore, Rye Scotch	
Whiskey	1.50
Canadian Club	1.50
I. W. Harper	1.00
Harvester Old Style	1.00
Monogram	1.00
Kentucky Dew	1.00
Billie Taylor, full quart.....	1.25
Coronet Dry Gin	Per bottle 1.00
A.V.H. Gin	Per bottle 1.75
Gordon Sloe Gin.....	Per bottle 1.75
Gordon Dry Gin.....	Per bottle 1.25
Rock and Rye	Per bottle 1.00
El Bart Gin	1.25
Virginia Dare Wine.....	Per bottle 75c.
Port Wine	Per quart 35c.
Sherry Wine	35c.
Angelica Wine	Per quart 35c.
Zenfendel Wine.....	Per quart 35c.
Tokey	Per quart 40c.
Claret	Per quart 25c.
White Grape Juice.....	75c.
Local Beer, quart.....	Three bottles for 50c.
Domestic Beer, quart.....	Three bottles for 75c.

Special Prices for Family Trade.

Keg Beer.....	15 gallons \$5.75
Keg Beer.....	10 gallons 4.00
Local bottle Beer.....	6 dozen quarts 10.00
Local bottle Beer.....	10 dozen pints 11.00

Domestic Beers.

Budwiser Beer.....	6 dozen quarts \$15.00
Budwiser Beer.....	10 dozen pints 16.00
Old styler Langer Beer.....	10 dozen pints 18.00

WINES.

White Port, Old Monk Brand	\$1.00 per gal.
Port Wine	1.00 per gal.
Sherry	1.00 per gal.
Claret	75c. per gal.
Angelica	1.00 per gal.
Zenfendel	1.25 per gal.
Tokey	1.25 per gal.

WHISKEYS.

Monogram	per gal. \$5.00
White Corn Whiskey.....	per gal. 4.00
Harvester Old Style	per gal. 4.25
McBrayer, 13 years old.....	per gal. 6.00
Echo Spring.....	per gal. 4.25
Chestnut Grove Rye.....	per gal. 2.75
Kentucky Dew.....	per gal. 2.25
Alcohol	per gal. 4.00
Cornet Dry Gin.....	per gal. 4.00

INTERESTING SCRAPS

On Topics of the Day Told in Brief.

Prof. Wilson has not yet given his estimate of Tammany as a political institution.

Over 5,000,000 first voters have a ballot this year. Arithmetic men should be cautious.

This being leap year, direct primaries and direct proposals of all sorts have naturally boomed.

Pennsylvania calls its third-term organization the Washington Party. What Washington would call it is well known.

When is a donkey not a donkey? Champ Clark received a majority at Baltimore and yet a donkey rule prevented his nomination.

Mr. Rockefeller is said to have made \$81,000,000 by the recent advance in oil. If puzzled for a new fad he might build a ship canal.

The sickliest grins of the campaign are found on the faces of Bull Moosers who try at the same time to pass themselves off for Republicans.

Uncle Sam has sold a tract of coal land for over \$400 an acre. The idea of conservation, which is many years old, is getting to be more than a theory.

A California town is shipping wine by rail in glass-lined tanks holding 5000 gallons each. The destination where it will be turned into champagne is not mentioned.

An Ohio woman remarks that the plural of moose is not Me. If all Ohio women cansay a thing like that they will get suffrage when the state votes on the new constitution next month.

Prof. Wilson is a surprising suggestion for commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States. The professor looked after his curriculum as usual during the war with Spain.

What would Prof. Wilson do in Nicaragua as commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States? As the professor says he will be president after March 4 next the question is pertinent.

Still there are those who are continually criticising the newspapers; who by a spirit of in difference contribute nothing to its columns, and who never assist its editors in obtaining interesting articles.

Mr. Perkins is in trouble in New York on account of the hard treatment of workers in the harvester trust in that state. The philanthropist of Oyster Bay might call in Jacob Riis and personally investigate.

"Roosevelt personally knew of Standard Oil contributions."—Sworn testimony of two prominent men on witness stand. "Liar, liar, liar."—Theodore Roosevelt. Thus does the voice of truth ever silence the tongue of scandal.—Polk County Observer.

Another car shortage is said to be already in sight. We fluctuate, according to "expert" reports, between car shortages and thousands of empty cars on side tracks. Experts have fooled the people so often that the fable of the boy who cried "wolf" is a fable no longer.

A factor which will aid the Republicans in their congressional canvass in the East is the strong fight which they will make for president in that region. New England and the old Middle States are to be thoroughly covered by the spellbinders sent out by the national committee. While their work will primarily be for the presidential ticket, the fortunes of every Republican congressional candidate in both groups of states will be aided thereby. This indirect help will permit the Congressional committee to concentrate its work on the West and the fight is likely to be made livelier than any contest which has been seen in this region in recent times.

State's Attorney Wayman of Chicago is finding it impossible to secure the conviction of any woman for murder, when tried by male juries, is dealing with the problem in a practical way. He is taking steps to have the Illinois constitution amended on lines which will make it possible to empanel women juries for the trial of women charged with murder. The state's attorney is at some pains to make it clear that this plan is in no way one of the promotion of woman suffrage, and should not be considered in connection with the suffrage question at all. It is designed, he says, to meet a more threatening situation than any raised, or to be raised by women voting or not voting.

For the moment at least Nicaragua is giving us more trouble than even Mexico. We have sent marines to Managua, the capital, to Corinto, that country's principal port on the Pacific and to one or two other points for the purpose of protecting American life and property. This was on the request of the

government of Nicaragua, which is seriously beset by the rebels under Gen. Mena, a former war minister. President Diaz acknowledges that he is not able to give any protection to Americans or other foreigners. The American marines have been compelled to assist Diaz's troops in defending Managua, for his force was powerless to hold it against the rebels if we had refrained from lending a hand. We are sending 2000 more marines to Nicaragua now.

England protests against the action of Congress in insisting that American vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall be exempt from tolls in passing through the Panama Canal. Threats are made in London that England will retaliate by refusing to take part in the Panama Canal Exposition, which take place in San Francisco, in 1915. Canada also says that it may hold aloof from that fair. Canada's principal objection to the bill in the shape which it has after being acted on by both branches of Congress, is to the provision which bars vessels which are owned by the railway companies from using the canal after a certain date. England's charge is that the favor for American coasting vessels is a violation of the spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901.

"One of the greatest impositions upon the farmers of this country that has ever been devised is the present tariff legislation of the United States," says Prof. Wilson. The tariff has placed the factory beside the farm, has planted cotton mills in the neighborhood of cotton plantations, and has thus enabled the producer to get much higher prices for the things he raises than he would if he had to send them to distant markets, or to export them to Europe. Any intelligent farmer or planter can tell Prof. Wilson all this. This is a bad beginning for the Democratic candidate. It will give point to the remark of one of his quondam Democratic friends that he is too much of a pedagogue to see things as most of his fellow-citizens see them. In the school room he was isolated from the people for so many years that he has not yet been able to get in touch with the vital and familiar things of life.

What did Congress accomplish by extending its session to such a late day? Practically all the work of real consequence was finished long ago. The leading reason why Congress was kept in Washington until the closing days of August this year was because one branch of it persisted in tacking riders on supply bills of the government, which caused a contest with the other branch, and which brought vetoes by the president for the bills thus loaded which reached him. Tariff bills were framed which had no chance of enactment. The offending branch in both respects was the Democratic House. Usually in the sessions in presidential years much of the talking and the work is for partisan purposes—to make "points" for campaign documents. The practice in 1912 was carried to an abnormal length. The really useful work of the session could have been done and the session could have ended before the Fourth of July had the members refused to play "politics."

The question of using lime on our land is being agitated more and more at the present time. Farmers who have never used it before are buying in small quantities, from two to five tons. Unless one possesses a fertilizer drill the work of putting it on becomes a problem. Of course, throwing it on by hand is out of the question, as its caustic nature would soon put one's hand out of commission, to say nothing of the discomfort it would cause to the respiratory organs. I have devised a plan for spreading it which is simple and effective. Put about ten bags in a lumber wagon, have a man to drive the wagon, remove the tail board, dump out one bag at a time in the back of the wagon; then after having tied a large sized handkerchief over the nose and mouth in order to keep dust from the lungs, take a commonhouse broom and sweep out the lime a little at a time, first on the left then on the right and straight behind. In this way a 10-foot wide strip can be covered as fast as a team can walk. A ton an hour can be put out by this means.—Rural New Yorker.

There is one party in the United States that has been tested and has proved its capacity. No one who passed through the hard times of the last Democratic administration can ever forget the general business distress of that period, and the lack of employment for millions of skilled and industrious workers. In the middle of that calamitous term of four years elections began to go overwhelmingly against the Democratic party, and it was put out of power in 1897. For the next thirteen years the Republicans had control of all branches of the government, an usual evidence of the confidence and satisfaction of the

people. In the election of 1896 the Republican party promised to replace adversity and administrative failure with prosperity and competent government. The pledge has been so amply fulfilled that the favorable results are beyond what was expected. Figures of expansion since 1897 make an unequalled showing. If the Republican party is displaced in November it will be with this record of unexampled good times and broad national development.

What does the new party say on the tariff? It condemns the Payne act, although our exports and imports have reached figures under it which were never closely approached before, and every worker who wants work has it, and it declares that "the Republican organization is in the hands of those who have broken, and can not again be entrusted to keep, the promise of the necessity of downward revision," a phrase which has been lifted bodily out of the Democratic platform. In asking for "the establishment of a nonpartisan, scientific tariff commission" to report "cost of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency, and the general competitive position of this country and abroad of industries seeking protection from Congress," the Progressives are rather late. The Republicans established such a commission three years ago, and it worked ever since, except as its operations were interrupted when the Democratic House refused to make any further appropriations for it. So far as the average intelligent, unbiased person can see, there is no place in the politics of the day for the new party. Everything of any consequence which it advocates is championed by one or other of the great organizations, and one or other of these, and not the new party, is to make the law for the country now and in the coming time.

Where They Go For Information?

News-Reporter.

Each week Oregon newspapers receive numerous requests for sample copies from various sections of the country. It is peculiar that these inquiries do not find their way to the commercial bodies since scarcely a town in Oregon can be said to be without a promotion organization, either alive or lingering between life and death.

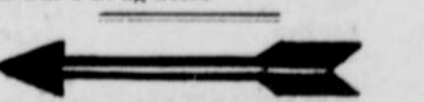
Yet a moments thought will show that the newspaper is the best index of the life of a community. Promotion literature is often colored and exaggerated in words and illustrations. The newspapers, on the other hand, chronicle the whole life and spirit of the community; reflect its shadows and lights and tell the bad along with the good.

Thus The News-Reporter each week receives requests for sample copies; sometimes a stamp is enclosed, often not. There is no other agency that promotes the development of a town more than a live newspaper and the weekly newspaper reflects the real home life of a community closer than any other form of journalistic effort, because its reports must be accurate and truthful to merit the continued confidence of its readers.

If you knew of the real value of Chamberlain's Liment for lame back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains, you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

Antoine Deloria, Postmaster at Garden, Mich., knows the exact facts when he speaks of the curative value of Foley Kidney Pills. He says: "From my own experience I recommend Foley Kidney Pills, as a great remedy for kidney trouble. My father was cured of kidney disease and a good many of my neighbors were cured by Foley Kidney Pills." For sale at Lamar's Drug Store.



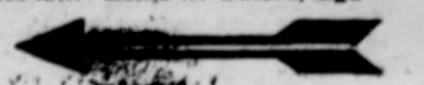
Follow the arrow to Drew Addition from the Postoffice. Ten Dollars down and ten dollars a month will secure you a choice lot in Drew Addition. Follow the Arrows, from the Postoffice.

Drew Addition lots on easy payments.

Drew Addition has city water. Drew Addition will be just one block off the street pavement.

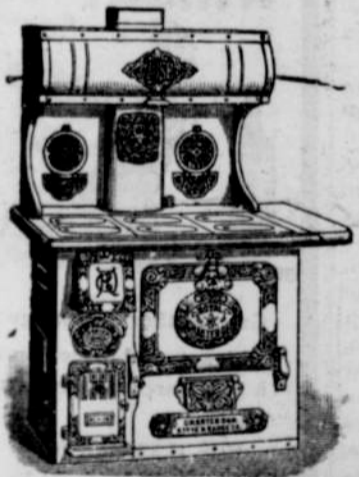
Secure a lot in Drew Addition on the easy payment plan now offered you. \$10 down and \$10 a month.

Let us show you the unsold lots in Drew Addition Now before it is too late. Rollie W. Watson, Agt.



AT
BILLY STEPHENS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,
Cor. First and First Avenue East.

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.

Agents for the Great Western Saw.

ALEX McNAIR CO
The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

FOLEY'S ORINO LAXATIVE

for all stomach troubles—indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, gas in the stomach, bad breath, sick headache, torpid liver, biliousness and habitual constipation. Pleasant to take.

LAMAR'S DRUG STORE.

Farmers Receiving More.

Farmers of this country were being paid more, by 17.5 per cent. for these products on July 10 of this year than they received last year at that time, says Victor H. Olmsted, chief of the Bureau of Statistic, Department of Agriculture. This increase in prices was the average on crops which represent about three-fourths of the value of all crops of the nation.

The increases included: Corn, 11 cents; wheat and oats, 15 cents; barley, 12 cents; rye, 6 1/2 cents; buckwheat, 6 cents; potatoes, 7 cents; hay, \$1.56; hogs, 99 cents; beef cattle, 80 cents; veal calves, 61 cents; eggs, 2 1/2 cents; butter, 3

cents; sheep, 28 cents; lambs, 51 cents; milch cows, \$1.90; milk, 24 cents; beans, 43 cents; sweet potatoes, 16 cents; onions, 21 cents; clover seed, \$2.99; timothy seed, \$1.44; wool, unwashed, 3 cents; cabbage, 21 cents; broom corn, \$10 a ton; bran, \$3.48.

Products on which prices decreased, included; Cotton, 3 cents; flaxseed, 7 cents; apples, 27 cents; and cotton seed, \$4.14 a ton.

Judging from Gov. Wilson's campaign organization he looks upon New York and New England as part of the enemy's country. But this is not strange in a nomination personally hammered out by Mr. Bryan.

It is apparent that the Democratic party will never be satisfied until it has crippled the American wool-growing interest and delivered at least a temporary blow to the American principle of protection. As a party the Democrats of 1912 have no more use for a factory than they have for a bull moose corral.

Secretary Wilson figures that the great corn crop and cheaper corn prices will force cheaper prices for beef. Watch the movement of beef cattle when prices on the hoof begin to fall, for comparison with the sustained level of prices for dressed beef as a result of the cold storage of meat bought cheap to be sold high.