

**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.
Zenfelde 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 styer Lauer Beer	10 dozen pints	18.00

**WINES.**

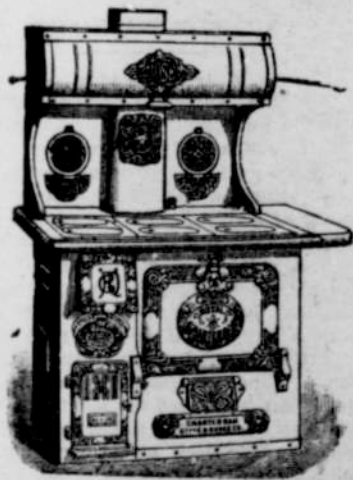
White Port, Old Monk Brand	\$1.00 per gal.
Port Wine	1.00 per gal.
Sherry	1.00 per gal.
Claret	75c. per gal.
Angelica	1.00 per gal.
Zenfelde	1.25 per gal.
Tokey	1.25 per gal.

**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
Coronet Dry Gin	per gal.	4.00

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.

**COSMOPOLIS FOR PROGRESS.**  
decides to hardsurface her streets with a high class pavement.

The profession of Pacific Northwest towns that have adopted Bitulithic as the standard pavement, continues to grow in number with each passing week. The latest to join the line of progress is Cosmopolis, Washington, contract having been just awarded for the laying bitulithic on a number of her principle streets. The city council of Cosmopolis has been investigating the various

pavements for several months, and the decision in favor of Bitulithic is the result of their investigation and the popular sentiment among the taxpayers favoring the "best and cheapest in the long run" policy.

Prof. Wilson has opened the campaign in New Jersey and made it clear that he is a free trader. The response in November will not be "gradually reduced." It will be practically complete before bed time. Senator Williams of Mississippi is in favor of limiting the president of the United States to two terms and will advocate a constitutional amendment to that effect. The two-term idea seems to be the rule now.

Artificial daylight has been produced simultaneously by inventors in England and Germany. It is a hard blow to persons who allow themselves to be annoyed by that early bird, the rooster.

The Citizens of Juarez are extremely fickle. When Orozco is in town they shout "Vive Orozco" with great unanimity, but when the federals capture the burg the popular cry is "Vive Madero."

The late Gen. Booth of the Salvation army started business on a slumside walk with a soap box for a platform. It was enough for a man of his qualities, to found a world-wide institution.

**Pivotal States for Taft.**

The Republican National Committee has information which leads it to believe that New York, the whole of New England, with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will be carried for Taft. These states standing alone would not elect him, but many other states will be sure to go the way they do. New Jersey has usually accompanied New York in the election returns. It has done this constantly for over twenty years. The only doubtful state of New England, under the old classification, was Connecticut, but that state has been giving its electoral votes to Republican candidates for so long a time that it is hardly likely to discontinue that practice in 1912. Indiana, too, used to figure in the doubtful list, but it was carried by the Republicans in the four latest presidential elections, and perhaps will be this time. Of course no Democrat claims either Ohio or Illinois.

Without New York's forty-five electoral votes no Democrat supposes that his candidate can carry the country, and there is a fair probability that Taft will get more votes there than Wilson. He had a plurality there of over 200,000 in 1908, and it is hardly probable that Wilson can overcome that long lead. Wilson is a little too radical for New York's liking. So much of the New York business population resides in New Jersey that that state can be looked upon by the Democrats as doubtful this year. When Wilson carried the state for governor in 1910 any Democrat could have won it for that office. Thousands of Republicans in that state, as in every other, remained away from the polls that year. The New Jersey Republicans were further impeded by having a singularly weak candidate for governor. The issue in 1912 is larger than it was two years ago, and this time the Republicans will go to the polls.

Usually the Republican ticket proves to be stronger in November than it seems to be in August. The information which the Republican National Committee is getting regarding the loyalty to the party of most of the big states of the East and West is probably founded on fact. The taste of Democratic rule which the country received from the capers of the Democratic House in the recent sessions will turn thousands of votes against Wilson on November 5.—Globe Democrat.

**Smile. Smile Smile.**

Smile! That genial captain of industry, Charles A. Coffin, president of the General Electric Company, says that "a sense of humor takes a man over many a rough place." We are inclined to be too serious. Muckers have made the people believe that it is better to kick than to smile, better to see the shadows than to enjoy the sunshine, better to tear down than to build up. Hence this era of trust-busting, rail road-smashing and tariff tinkering. Hence the clamor to upset the courts, to substitute the town meeting for the well regulated convention and to make the town crier take the place of the president. Is the world any happier when it cries than when it smiles? Is there more joy in the graveyard than in the banquet hall? Mr. Coffin is a philosopher. He preaches the true philosophy for this time of unreason and unrest. He does this in spite of a name that would indicate an entirely different frame of mind, says Leslie's.

**Honesty or Dishonesty?**

While the Roosevelt crowd appear to have a patent on "honesty" and have much to say about giving the people an opportunity to decide all questions for themselves, they have arranged matters in Kansas so that the Republicans of that state absolutely have no way in which they may vote for the Taft electors, in fact there will be no Taft electors in the Sunflower state. The Republicans there have the alternative of either voting for Roosevelt, the bolter, or Wilson, the Democrat. The vote in Kansas in 1908 was 197,216 for Taft and 161,286 for Bryan, or a majority of 36,000 for the Republican ticket. Under the gag rule now in force it doesn't require an astute observer to predict what the thousands of disfranchised Republicans in Kansas will do on November 5, and Governor Wilson's chances of carrying the state are surely rosy. But, its anything to beat Taft with the bolters, so they are probably satisfied. However, how about the "plain people" having a voice in government? Or are they not supposed to have a voice when they oppose the third-term demagogue?—Polk County Observer.

FOR EXCHANGE, desirable city property in Medford, Ore, for acreage near Tillamook. H. C. Gloscock, 256 Realty St., Medford, Ore.

**BUSINESS MEN WANT TAFT.**

**Successful Administration of the Finances of the Government.**

Chairman Hiles has issued a formal statement declaring he has found conservative business men to be for the re-election of President Taft because of his record as an economical chief executive. The statement, which met the approval of President Taft and Mr. Sheldon, follows: "I find that conservative business men look with favor on the candidacy of President Taft for re-election because they know he has been a conscientious and successful administrator of the finance of the government. Usually a public official who imposes a check on the increase of expenditure finds that he has performed a thankless task.

The situation in the treasury with which President Taft was confronted was very different from that which confronted Roosevelt when he became President. Mr. Roosevelt in 1901 assumed charge of a government whose disbursements for that fiscal year were \$471,190,857. The receipts for that year were \$91,000,000 in excess of the disbursements.

The aggregate of public expenditure increased steadily for several years under Mr. Roosevelt. During the last year of his administration the total of the current operating expenses had attained the unprecedented figure of \$662,324,441 and during that year there was a deficit of \$58,000,000. Thus, by ignoring opportunities for effecting economy President Roosevelt had permitted a surplus of \$90,000,000 in 1902 to become a deficit of \$58,000,000 in 1909; and during that period of seven years the ordinary expenses of the government had increased \$191,000,000 or 40 per cent.

Hence the increase of the cost of conducting the ordinary governmental operations during the Roosevelt regime was almost six per cent annually; it was 4 per cent during the preceding period of 10 years, and approximately 3 per cent per annum during the decade of '82-92.

Mr. Taft might have looked with complacency upon this phase of government operations of five or six per cent by pointing to the practice of the last 20 years. But he chose to dedicate himself to the task of setting a great business house in order so that instead of increasing the burden of expenditures \$35,000,000 a year during each of three years, President Taft's administration has reduced the ordinary disbursements from \$662,000,000 per annum to \$654,000,000 per annum and the deficit of \$58,000,000 for the last year of the Roosevelt administration has been turned into a surplus of \$36,000,000 in the last year of the Taft administration.

**Why Does He Think So?**

Speaking before the Bull Moose convention at the court house last Saturday, F. W. Mulkey, of Portland, told his hearers that they would find themselves opposed by a subsidized press that would distort their aims and the extent of their movement. The statement was unsupported by fact or argument. It was made for the effect that it might have, and the utterance of its sheds a sidelight on the mental processes of the ex-senator that is anything but flattering to him.

Why should Mr. Mulkey at once jump to the conclusion that a newspaper that does not agree with him is a subsidized organ?

Why should he refuse to believe that there are men and newspapers that have honest convictions?

Why, when a newspaper takes a stand that is opposed to the principles that he is advocating, does he immediately decide that the paper has been bought, body and soul?

Does Mr. Mulkey believe that such a thing as an honest and independent conviction is unknown, and that men express only the thoughts that they have been paid to express?

Is the only kind of political utterance that he knows anything about the kind that is purchased by somebody's dollars?

"If you would find why other people do things, look into your own heart," says a German poet.

Did Mr. Mulkey look into his own heart and discover there that nobody ever does anything or say anything unless he is hired to do it?—Oregon Register.

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.

**SPINNING EGGS.**

Relation of Fluid Friction to the Solidity of the Earth.

An interesting experiment exhibits the phenomenon of fluid friction. Take two eggs, one raw, the other hard boiled, and suspend them by wires from an electric light fixture or other support, their long axes being vertical. Then if they be gently turned around once or twice it is found that while the boiled egg continues to revolve the raw one comes immediately to rest.

This difference is due to the fact that the boiled egg is a solid body, the whole egg turning, while the raw egg is a fluid contained in a shell, the shell alone being turned by the twisting of the wire and the fluid remaining stationary.

The investigator who devised this and the following experiments employed it as one of the proofs that the earth is a solid body and not a thin crust of rock surrounding a fluid or "pasty nucleus." In that case, he held, the observed swaying and swaying motions of the earth's axis in procession and nutation would be impossible.

The same phenomenon is shown in the following experiment, though in a directly opposite way: If two eggs be spun rapidly on their sides on a mirror or other perfectly smooth surface the experimenter by gently placing his hand upon the boiled egg as it spins stops its movement permanently. But if the same experiment be made with the raw egg it will immediately begin to spin again when the hand is removed. Indeed, it is extraordinary how long one can hold his hand upon the raw egg without destroying its motion. The reason of this is apparent. The fluid within the shell continues to revolve, although the shell itself is stationary, while in the other case the whole egg is stopped.

If one attempt to spin the eggs on the mirror, after the manner of a top, he will find that the boiled egg will spin for a considerable time, but that the other will fall almost immediately on its side. It has been observed that this experiment furnishes a solution of Columbus' problem—how to make an egg stand on end. First boil the egg hard and then spin it.—Harper's Weekly.

**BRIDES IN JAPAN.**

First They Are Arrayed in White Silk, Then in Red.

Brides in Japan follow the same custom which prevails in the western world—that of wearing white at the wedding ceremony, at least during a part of it. But the significance attached to the choice of this color is quite different on the two sides of the world.

The Japanese bride is dressed first in resplendent garments of white silk, the sleeves of the costume usually being about three feet in length, while the sash, an important feature, measures about eleven feet in length.

But white is the mourning color in Japan, and the bride leaving her parents' house considers herself dead in the sense that she will never return alive, preferring death to divorce and in consequence wearing a white costume.

After the exchange of cups of sake with the bridegroom, which is the most important part of the wedding ceremony, the bride changes her costume to a red one. This is called *iro-mashi* (changing color). Red is supposed to have a purifying power and perhaps clears the minds of the parties of all association of mourning.

This is the origin of the Japanese custom of using white costumes at weddings, but many people in modern Japan do not any longer have time to bother their heads with these questions of color and simply go ahead and marry according to the accepted custom, with no thought of what the colors signify.—Oriental Review.

**Wanted to Be Sure.**

A German farmer left his horses un hitched in front of a hardware store in Gary. When he came out after an interval of a half hour they were gone. There had been no sound of a runaway, so the farmer surmised that they might have gone home. He phoned his wife, saying:

"Chölls, iss der horses dere?"  
A negative came over the phone, for he added:  
"Nor der vagon eider?"—Chicago Post.

**Didna Look It.**

A photographer who had taken Dr. Ian MacLaren's picture destroyed the negative. When there was a considerable demand for the picture the photographer's Scotch heart was disturbed, and he remarked aggrievedly: "That man might have tellt me he was famous and I would have keptt him. He didna look like it."—Christian Register.

**The End of a Career.**

"Why have you given up the idea of going in for a professional career?" asked her friend.

"Because I have met a perfectly splendid man who thinks I would be a lovely ornament to a bungalow that he has his eye on."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Interesting.**

Ethel—Jack Huggard told me a long story last night. Kitty—is he an interesting story teller? Ethel—I should say so. He held his audience from start to finish.—Boston Transcript.

**Class.**

She—Do you know I've induced my husband to give up cigars? He—is that so? Well, I've known him for seven years, and I never saw him give up one.—Illustrated Sun.