

# I have three sworn enemies--- the drunkard, heavy drinker, and the man who craves rough, strong, high-proof whiskey

Cyrus Noble Bottled at drinking strength  
**W. J. Van Schuyver Co., Portland, Or.**

Report of the Condition of the

## TILLAMOOK COUNTY BANK,

At Tillamook, in the State of Oregon, at the close of  
business April 4, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$300,112.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	366.12
Bonds and warrants	35,874.42
Stocks and other securities	319.14
Banking house	36,492.79
Furniture and fixtures	3,200.15
Other real estate owned	4,500.00
Due from banks (not reserve banks)	215.14
Due from approved reserve banks	105,363.55
Checks and other cash items	10,542.02
Cash on hand	21,396.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$518,382.08</b>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 75,000.00
Surplus fund	5,500.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	103.18
Dividends unpaid	130.00
Postal savings bank deposits	263.38
Deposits due State Treasurer	5,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	319,987.00
Demand certificates of deposit	2,995.50
Certified checks	13,327.89
Time certificates of deposit	34,154.79
Savings deposit	61,918.34
Liabilities other than those above stated	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$518,382.08</b>

State of Oregon, County of Tillamook, SS.

I, Erwin Harrison, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.—ERWIN HARRISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1913.—Myrtle O. Mills, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: M. W. Harrison, D. Fitzpatrick, Directors.

### WOMEN OF DENMARK.

As a Rule, They Are Wage Earners Even Though Married.

There is an outstanding point of difference between the activities of women in Denmark and in other countries. In Denmark the sole aim is economic independence for women throughout their lives.

Thus in Copenhagen more than 1,000 married women work as clerks in offices. By far the majority of actresses are married. In order to enter the school of the corps de ballet it is necessary to be of good family. The greater part of the husbands of ballet dancers are in high positions.

Three hundred and fifty to four hundred of the teachers in the free schools in Copenhagen are married. They receive exactly the same salary as the men teachers—that is, \$64 yearly. A head teacher, man or woman, commences with \$100 and rises to \$208. In the gymnasiums and secondary schools many of the professors are married women, who also form a considerable proportion of the privat-docenten in the universities. The municipal council of Copenhagen has several women members.

In brief, in Denmark it is the rule rather than the exception for the married woman to be economically independent through her own labors.—London Spectator.

### WATCHING WATER FREEZE.

An Easy Way to Make the Growth of Ice Crystals Visible.

It is not commonly known that fresh water may sometimes be "colder than ice" and that the growth of ice crystals may be made plainly visible. An interesting experiment to show this may easily be made.

Fill a clean pint bottle with distilled water. Make a hole in the stopper large enough to let the thermometer pass through it. The kind of thermometer used in physical laboratories is most convenient. Insert the stopper in the bottle and let the thermometer reach nearly to the bottom. Pack snow or ice and salt round the bottle as you would pack an ice cream freezer. If the bottle is not jarred the temperature may be seen to drop several degrees below the freezing point without freezing the water. If the stopper and thermometer are now removed and a small piece of ice free from any trace of salt is inserted in the bottle and pushed down into the water crystals of ice may be seen to shoot out in all directions from it. After this experiment has been tried you will have some understanding of the network of ice girders which is beneath the ice coating of small ponds.—London Telegraph.

### Thackeray at the Minstrels.

When the Christy minstrels came to London in 1857 Thackeray was enchanted with them. "I heard not long since," he says in one of his letters, "a minstrel who performed a negro ballad that, I confess, moistened these spectacles in a most unexpected manner. I have gazed on thousands of tragedy queens dying on the stage and exclaiming in appropriate blank verse, and I never wanted to wipe them. They have looked up, he said, at many scores of edgemen without being dimmed, and, clergymen abound, with a corked behold, a va, sings a little song face and a banjo, which sets the and strikes a wild note, 'Glad-heart thrilling with happy, 'Glad-heart, too, was an admirer of the Christy minstrels and was often to be seen listening to their songs with rapt attention.—London Chronicle.

### Almanacs.

Almanacs were not allowed in the hands of the common people of Rome until about 300 B. C. Until that time all knowledge of the calendar was entirely in the custody of the priests. Did one wish to know the date of a feast day, the hours of the sun's rising or setting or when there would be a new moon he must consult the priest, as these occult laws were only to be revealed by him. But one day a presumptuous layman named Flavius, secretary of Augustus Claudius, obtained the secret either by stealthily obtaining access to the documents or by repeatedly consulting the priests. He engraved his records on white tablets and exhibited them openly in the forum and so became the publisher of the first almanac.—Harper's.

### THE ZERO MARK.

Origin of the Mathematical Symbol That Stands For Nothing.

It is the peculiar triumph of the mathematicians who constructed the Hindu Arabic numerals that they were led to invent a symbol for "nothing." The invention arose out of the difficulty which was encountered when calculations were transferred from the ancient abacus board and became a written operation.

On the abacus board, which may perhaps be seen still in infants' schools, the rows of beads or counters represented the numerals 1 to 9, but each counter or bead in the row above represented ten times as great a value as in the row below. Thus 591 could be transferred from abacus board to paper without difficulty, but 5 (0) 1 taken from the abacus might be 51, since the vacant place was no longer indicated.

Accordingly mathematicians were led to invent a character for the vacant place. The invention of this symbol for "nothing" with the crowning, transcendent achievement in the perfection of the decimal system and lay at the base of all subsequent arithmetical progress. Among the Hindus the symbol was at first a dot, but it was soon superseded by a circle, O. Its symbol, says Professor E. R. Turner in a magazine article on the numerals, has varied greatly, and its name has a pedigree of its own. The Hindus called it sunya—void. In Arabic this became sifr.

In 1202 Leonardo Fibonacci translated it zepherum. In 1530 Maximus Planudes called it tziphra. During the fourteenth century Italian writers shortened it to zenero and cenro, which became zero, now in general use. Meanwhile it has passed more nearly in Arabic form into French as chiffre and into English as cipher, taking on new significations.

### WILLING TO GIVE CREDIT.

Jefferson's Admirer Was Mixed, but He Rose to the Occasion.

Jefferson was the most delightful story teller I have ever met, writes Mary Shaw in the Century, describing "The Human Side of Joseph Jefferson." His varied life and experiences were wonderfully interesting. Once we were in Terre Haute, Ind., and the theater was near a hotel. We got out of the cab and were strolling through the hotel corridor when a very pompous man came up to Mr. Jefferson, as persons frequently did, and, extending his hand, said: "Mr. Jefferson, you do not know me, but I know you very well, and, sir, I am very glad to see you in our city. You are a great actor. I have seen you ever since I was a little boy"—he looked fully as old as Mr. Jefferson—"and I have always looked forward to your visit to this place."

He went on praising Mr. Jefferson, who presently said: "I thank you very much. You are very kind."

Upon which the old gentleman went on: "I tell you everywhere in this town people are glad to see old Josh Whitcomb."

There was a moment of silence, and then Mr. Jefferson said: "I think you are mistaken. I play Rip Van Winkle. You must mean Mr. Thompson. He plays Josh Whitcomb."

The effusive gentleman paused long enough to collect his wits and then said cheerfully: "Oh, yes! So you are the old fellow who played Rip Van Winkle? Well, you're good too."

### The Famous Portland Vase.

The material of the famous Portland vase is glass, with can. so engraving. The vase is composed of two layers. The glass, white over dark blue. The white was ground away by hand so as to leave the design in white upon the blue background. It is one of the treasures of the British museum that this priceless treasure was smashed to pieces by an insane visitor. It has, however, been repaired with great skill and is now guarded with extra care. This beautiful specimen of Greek art is ten inches in height, with a diameter at its broadest part of seven inches. Its present name comes from the fact that it was once owned by the Duke of Portland, who loaned it to the British museum in 1810.—Ex-

## BRIDGED AN OCEAN

The Lost Atlantis That Was Swallowed by the Sea.

### A NATION OF MANY LEGENDS.

Plato Got His Story of the Continent and Its Ruin From Solon, the Old Lawgiver—The Theories That Were Built by Ignatius Donnelly.

Far out beyond the Pillars of Hercules, where the Atlantic ocean stretches broad and deep today, men of imagination like to believe there lies a buried kingdom. The sea washes over its once fertile plains, and creatures of the deep float in and out among its topless towers. Seaweed and silt have buried its temples for 10,000 years. Here, scientists of a romantic turn will tell you, lies the lost island of Atlantis, where once there ruled the richest and most powerful of the earth, a world power while wolves still howled upon the seven hills of Rome and the glory that was Greece lay yet undreamed.

But today all that remains of the lost kingdom is a little group of islands, the Azores; mountain tops these that were not wholly overwhelmed when the proud island sank into the sea. Many years ago an Irishman, Ignatius Donnelly, who possessed an active imagination and a mind which worked along interesting and unusual lines, wrote a book about Atlantis, in which he proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that the lost kingdom really existed and was not a fable.

The earliest authentic information about this mystery land we find in Plato, who averred he had it from his grandfather, Solon, the famous lawgiver, who had spent some years among the Egyptians. Plato told of a great continent which had existed 9,000 years before lying to the west of the Pillars of Hercules and making war upon the nations to the east. Only Athens and Egypt were able to withstand the onslaughts of the Atlantans, and then suddenly, "in a day and a night," the island was overwhelmed and sank into the sea. This was the story Solon had from the Egyptians and which his grandson wrote down, and the legend has persisted ever since.

Diodorus Siculus, a Roman writer, tells how the Phoenicians discovered "a large island in the Atlantic ocean between the Pillars of Hercules, several days' sail from the coast of Africa. This island abounded in all manner of riches. The soil was exceedingly fertile. The scenery was diversified by rivers, mountains and forests. It was the custom of the inhabitants to retire during the summer to magnificent country houses, which stood in the midst of beautiful gardens. Fish and game were found in great abundance; the climate was delicious and the trees bore great crops of fruit at all seasons of the year.

Soundings made by British and American vessels have shown conclusively that surrounding the Azores there is a submerged plateau, which it does not require much imagination to identify with the "rich plain" mentioned by Plato. From this lost continent Donnelly believed that ridges of land ran to the present coasts of South America and Africa, originally, so that before the time of which Plato wrote the eastern and western hemispheres were connected by land. Thus he accounted for many similarities in the plants and animals of the two hemispheres which otherwise are very difficult to explain.

The continent as described by Plato was mountainous, but was surrounded by vast fertile plains. It was rich in precious metals and had numerous temples and statues of gold and silver and ivory. In the sudden and violent destruction of Atlantis, "in one dreadful day and night," Donnelly believed he saw the origin of the legend of the deluge, so universal among the followers of all religions. The Biblical deluge, the flood in which the Greeks believed, from which only Deukalion and Pyrrha escaped, the overflow which Chaldean legends tell of all these, Donnelly believed, had their foundation in the destruction of Atlantis.

Plato tells us that the race of the Atlantans had fallen from their high estate and committed sins, and the Zeus determined to overwhelm them. An earthquake preceded the sinking of the land, and there came a great storm which brought the sea rushing in over the once fruitful land.

Before this deluge Atlantis was the greatest power in the world, Donnelly said. Not only had it made war against the infant nations of Europe, conquering France and Spain and Africa as far as the Nile, but colonies were established in Mexico, in Central America and along the valley of the Mississippi. The mound builders were colonists from Atlantis. After the destruction of the parent continent the eastern and the western hemispheres lost all remembrance of each other, as both of them at last forgot the great Atlantis, or if they remembered at all remembered it only as a legend, a faint and shadowy tradition.

Only a few of the thousands of inhabitants of Atlantis escaped, but these few carried to Europe the seeds of the white man's civilization. They settled in Egypt and in eastern Europe and were the forerunners of the Aryan race.—Kansas City Star.

Never too poor, too ugly, too dull, too sick, too friendly, to be useful to some one.—Kate Gannett Wells.

## A LAND OF WHITE HOUSES.

Buildings in Bermuda Are All of Whitewashed Coral.

The most striking things about a Bermudian house are its color and material. White does not begin to express the vivid, radiant, penetrating purity of its smooth, unbroken surfaces. In the intense sunlight the dazzling roofs give forth a halo of reflected light where the roof line instead of standing out sharply against the sky blends imperceptibly with it.

Bermudian houses are built today, as they were centuries ago, of coral blocks literally sawed out of the hillsides. A Bermudian quarry is a queer institution. For convenience it is usually located on the side of a hill where only a thin layer of soil covers the coral. The blocks are sawed out by negroes with long, coarse toothed hand-saws and cut in uniform sizes measuring about two feet long, one foot wide and six inches thick. The roofs are covered with overlapping slabs an inch thick.

When taken from the quarry these coral blocks and slabs are very soft, but after being piled up for a month or so and exposed to the air they become hard and firm. Even then, however, the coral is porous, so that all Bermudian houses are covered with a thick coat of whitewash or lime a quarter of an inch deep. This hides all cracks and joints and gives the surface a beautiful, smooth finish. To keep the houses in good condition a coat of whitewash is applied each year.

What little wood is used for floors, verandas, interior trim and shutters can be obtained from the cedar trees that grow on the same hills where the stone is quarried. With material so handy and ready for use with so little work it does not cost much to build in Bermuda. In some of the older houses and churches the cedar beams are locked into the masonry exactly as a ship-builder would do it. Big chimneys, sloping roofs to catch the rainwater, stone porches and windows filled with green shutters that push outward are features common in many Bermudian houses.—Country Life in America.

### PERSIAN RIVERS.

They Take a New Name at Every Town Upon Their Banks.

In Persia a river is generally called by the name of the town on its banks, and therefore changes its name at each town it reaches. "This," writes Colonel Stewart in "Through Persia in Disguise," "makes it very difficult to learn the right names of the rivers."

"My groom was an Armenian and very much more intelligent than ordinary Persians, since he had been educated at a mission school at Isfahan. One day he was swimming about in some water we passed, and I said to him, 'No doubt you learned to swim in the Zayendeh Rud'—the river that flows by Isfahan. 'No, sir,' he replied, 'I did not learn to swim in the Zayendeh Rud, but in the Isfahan river.' He actually did not know that the large river passing his native town was called the Zayendeh Rud, or, in other words, that the Isfahan river and the Zayendeh Rud were one and the same.

"Another instance of this confusion is shown by what people call the Abrisshim river. The name of the river is the Kal Mura, but the majority of Persians and also Europeans meet it on the main post road between Meshed and Teheran by a bridge that was built by a silk merchant and that is called 'Pul-Abrisshim,' or the silken bridge; so they call the river the 'Abrisshim' or the silken river, which is certainly not its name. The river, which flows by Klaus, although at this point very slightly brackish, lower down becomes very salt indeed and finally is lost in the desert.

"Karez, or underground canals, carry the water of this river in every direction over the country. I think the wonderful patience shown by the Persians in the labor of excavating these underground channels for water is surprising. Every drop of water has to be bored for and tunneled through miles and miles of ground before the precious liquid reaches the crop for which it is intended."

### Arabia's Orange Groves.

In Omm there are groves of date palms covering an area of sixty miles long and averaging two miles in width in the coast country known as the Bahjnah, an estimated half million trees in the Wadi Semal, large groves at Rostock—in fact, everywhere that water is to be obtained this wonderful plant is cultivated, and in the entire country there are probably no fewer than 4,000,000 trees.

### A Mean Man.

"Why are you weeping, my child?" said the supervisory relative, "Has your husband hurt your feelings?" "Terribly! He said that if I marched in the suffragette procession I would look as funny as he did the day he wore a borrowed uniform and rode a horse that was ordinarily occupied in hauling bricks."—Washington Star.

### A Change of Heart.

"Peck isn't happy. His wife is continually saying sharp and snappy things to him."

"Why, he told me before he married her that was what he admired most about her."

"Yes, but he considered it wit then."—Boston Transcript.

### Very Plain.

The Six Seasons Girl—You ask me to marry you. Can't you see my answer in my face? The Hon. Bertie (absently)—Yes. It's very plain.—London Tatler.

"Majestic Ranges stand the test And Cook and Bake and are the best."



## Keep Abreast of the Times

IN OLDEN DAYS, when buying a cook stove, people would buy the one they could get the cheapest; that's because there were only a few makes on the market and were all practically the same in construction and material.

It's Different Now! There are close to a thousand different ranges on the market today—good, bad and indifferent. Wise people use a little foresight in selecting their range, and they make no mistake in selecting THE RANGE WITH A REPUTATION—the range that is recommended by every user; the range that has stood the test—

## The Great Majestic Range

the range that is made of MALLEABLE and CHARCOAL IRON—the range that SAVES FUEL—LASTS LONGER—COSTS PRACTICALLY NOTHING FOR REPAIRS—HEATS MORE WATER QUICKER AND HOTTER, and GIVES BETTER GENERAL SATISFACTION THAN ANY OTHER RANGE MADE—

and we can prove it!

## Alex. McNair Co.



"Come, you come and ranges go. And with you stays the one you know!"

THE MAJESTIC.