A TEMPERANCE DRINK.

Co. and Sold in Tillamook.

of Oregon Hops and barley and contains vital strength-giving qualnies which will make it a favorite through ditional embargo on dyestuffs, but with this concern for years.

new temperance drink.

"Here's one bit of proof of our policy regarding this new drink," said Mr. Wessinger, in talking with a reporter the other day. It was a letter written to a man in Madras, Ore. "Now, in regard to your of January 3rd in which you say that your district attorney is going to prevent you from selling our Nectar, all we ly be the case, we would prefer not to ship any at all and return to you the money paid to us." This shows that Mr. Wessinger is absolutely sincere in his statement that nothing will be done contrary to law or interpretation of the law.

'We are frank to state," continues Mr. Wessinger in this letter, "that we do not desire, even in the remotest way, to offend any public official or to do anything contrary to law but as explained before, the people when voting on the question, certainly voted only on intoxicating malt and in toxicating vinous liquors. Grape juice although vinous in its very origin, is recognized all over the United States as one of the leading temperance drinks. Our Nectar is certainly in the same class as it contains not to ex ceed one-fifth of one per cent of al cohol while meat contains one per cent sugar more than that, and number of other food stuffs used in every day life, contain more or less,

at least a small quantity of alcohol." There has been considerable misunderstanding and a gross abuse of the term Near-Beer. Many people have no idea what this term really means Originally it was used to designate beer that contained approximately a or 21/2 per cent alcohol, hence the name, while Nectar is particially free

Twenty-Cent Gasoline and Monopoly.

It is none too soon that the government at Washington has started an investigation into the high price of cessions. The public will not be over confident of the success of the at tempt, in view of the fact that the trail leads directly to the camp of the Standard Oil Company, but it is an attempt which should be made anyhow. If it fails in all else, it may least succeed in throwing some light for commodities are maintained in spite of all the laws that congress can enact.

Nobody honestly believes that the price now being charged for gasoline warranted by market conditions Of course, the manipulators are very careful to attribute the price to "de creasing production of crude petro leum and the increased demand for gasoline for export to Europe." But neither excuse will bear exam ination. The government's own cial reports on the industry discloses the fact that the production of crude petroleum has been steadily increasing so fast that last year the principal oil interests purposely retarded pro-

duction as far as possible. The story of the country's oil output has been one of the steadily progressive maxima for a period of ten years. In 1911, 1912 and 1913 the production was so enormous that curtail ment instead of increase has been the watchword of the controlling magnates ever since. The 248,446,230 barrels produced in 1913 actually compared with a production of only 126, 93,966 barrels in 1906, a gain of nearly 100 per cent in seven years. And not only has there been an effort to hold down production in 191 and 1915, but it is a further fact that reverse stocks of petroleum in the United States are the largest ever recorded and that exports of gasoline were, during the last ten months of 1915, less than the exports during the corresponding period two years previous. The country will await the government's action with

Germany Witholds Dyes.

In appealing to Secretary Lansing to use his best indeavors to pursuad Great Britian and Germany to permit the export of dyestuffs to the United States, the National Clothiers' Asso ciation seems to overlook the efforts already made in that direction and th capse of their failure. In a recent let ter to mill owners in Eastern Penn sylvania, Mr. Lansing explained that impossibility of obtaining aniling and similar dyes is due primarily to the refusal of the German Govern ment to permit the export of such dyes except on the condition that equivalent amounts of cotton be sen-by way of Rotterdam in exchange. It is proposed that the United States guarantee that the ships bearing the cotton shall proceed without hinderance to Rotterdam and that the cotton shall be transmitted through Hol- | better,

land. The fault is not that of Great To be Manufactured by the Weinhart Shipment of cotton to neutral points with Germany as the ultimate destination be construed as a justification Rather than close down their great for Germany's position. Great Britain plant at Portland, the Weinhard Co. has already lifted the embargo on have retained their men and are man-ufacturing a new temperance drink in Germany and has also modified the strict conformance with the Oregon embargo it previously laid on the prohibition law. Golden and Amber Nectar is made wood from Jamaica and British Hon-

out the state. It took many months the condition is not regarded as rea-of experiment and research to bring sonable by the American State Dethis new product up to its present partment. There is little prospect with state of perfection. Mr. Henry Wessinger, of the Weinhard plant, took a great pride in creating them. His identity with business interests in Oregon for so many years prompted would profit Germany little. It could the desire to keep the Weinhardt receive nothing in direct exchange, plant in operation after January 1st It would merely establish a credit in and to give employment to many em- the United States which could not be ployees who have been connected used until the close of the war or until the present blockade is greatly Mr. Wessinger is determined in his modified. On the other hand, the effort to prevent any violation of the velopment of the dye industry in this law in the sale of Golden and Amber | country would rob Germany of a mar-Nectar. He requires a cash bond ket for one of its principal products of \$250 which is subject to forfeit if after the war. When Germany, beany dealer is guilty of selling intox- comes convinced that it can drive no icating liquors under the guise of this immediate bargain, it may consider its future commerce and lift the embargo.

Money Needed for Horse Breeding.

The Rusisan government had an appropriation for norse breeding in 1914 totaling more than \$4,000,000, the czar adding a million dollars more from his private purse, while the aphave to say is, that if this should real- propriation for the same work in the Omited States during the same period was cut from the original appropriation of \$50,000 to \$30,000. Now it is stated that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, under whose direction the work is carried, has been notified that it must carry on its operations for the coming twelve months for \$25,000. In talking with G. Arthur Bell, who has the work in hand for the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, that official

"We find a desire to patronize our horses growing constantly, but unfortunately we are hampered by the lack of sufficient money to go on with it in the way its importance demands. It is a work that would make a bis howing in a year or two, and it is project which calls for much thought. in 1913 we had 43 stallions to which 1557 mares were bred. In 1914, 43 stattions were in service, and 2013 mares were bred. Because our appro priation was cut to \$30,000 for past season we had to reduce the number of stallion to 37. Notwith-standing this, there have been bred to date more than 1900 mares, and when return for the Morgan horse, at Middlebury, Vt., are all in there will be more than 200 mares, or an average of about 55 mares per horse, against 47 in 1914 and 38 in 1913.

'We have endeavored always to from alcohol containing much less place the horsese in districts where than allowed by law and therefore is strictly a temperance beverage. place the horsese in districts where proving the general purpose horse, ontinued Mr. Bell. "In every instance I think, we have accomplished ou bject, and we have had to limit the season of the thoroughbred Octagon and the trotter Richford Jay, 2.131/4 so great in the desire to patronize

"Sin Killer" Griffin's Faith.

A colored evangelist, famous as long as a quarter of a century ago, because of his declaration that he was brave and able enough to fight sin at close quarters and "killit every time" on the question how artificial prices is resurrected from what has long seemed to be a growing obscurity through a demonstration of his faith by his works.

"Sin Killer" Griffin has been conducting a revival at Hot Springs, a place which has often figured in newspaper reports as one given over to many of the frivolities of life. Last Sunday a number of colored converts were to be baptized in the big lake party reached the selected spot, a 12 toot alligator, which had escaped from the government collection in the park, showed himself on the face of the waters, and headed a course to ward the evangelist and the converted one entering the water with him.
"Sin Killer" Griffin's faith, courage

and promise were being put to a supreme test. It affords us pleasure to say he met the test nobly. Crying out to some men and boys in the crowd to attack the alligator with stones and clubs, he led the meeting in prayer and afterward in a song before the end of which the great reptile had turned tail and was swimming rapidly toward the opposite shore. There was fear and trepidation that he would come back among the converted who were to be baptized and their friends. But "Sin Killer" Griffin cried out in a oud voice that Satan had been de feated, that he had fled, and that the sin he tried to spread among the saved had been killed forever. And, is faith and courage prevailing, he paptized there many unto repentance. And the alligator did not come back Scoffers will say that the brute was scared away with rocks and stones, but "Sin Killer" Griffin says he was lriven away by the fear of the Lord. And, "Sin Killer" can come just as near to proving his contention as the scoffers can come to proving theirs.

Men are at their best at the age of o, says a scientist; or worst, perhaps; hat's the age of the hopeless derelict. One mightthink that before found ng a town in the pine woods the ounder would clear away ten square niles of surrounding timber for safety's sake.

Why do so many reporters write that a fire did such and such damage, "before it was extinguished?"—Valued Exchange. And why is the blue pencil so unmindful of its duties?

Families with children have largely oved out of the districts where automobiles are thickest, except those who have sufficient play room around their homes; and it is just as well or

Old Saws Autoized.

The auto's the thing. A tire saved is a tire bought. Gasoline makes the auto go. Oil in time keeps the engine fine. While there's gasoline there's hope.

must befall.

new model.

own machine.

the sales floor. tank runs dry.

Out of the fullness of his gasoline the Republican party * tank the good tourist lendith. In the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of a new model.

the muffler oft proclaims the man. Speed and the world speeds with ou, slow down and you slow down

All machines that glisten are not gold, but if they glisten you may be sure they don't need painting. Seest thou a man dilligent in his high prices are not dependent the driving he shall get to the next town, either trusts or tariffs. In every he shall not tarry long on the road.

Democrats and Merit System.

Although the Democratic national civil service law, to the end that merof appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party," nobody familiar with Democratic traditions and tendencies took it very seriously. There was little surprise when Secretary Bryan was found writing to an official in charge of a trust we had accepted for the Dominican Republic, asking if he could not find some places, salaries paid by our ward, for "deserving Democrats." Instead of this injuring the oldest friends insisted it him. would "strengthen him with the party." Although the presidents a former vice-president of the national association, for extending and protecting the civil service, was pledged by his record as well as by his platform to the policy, he signed acts which limited instead of expanding it. None of the employes provided by the new currency act were put under the civil service. The deputy collectors of in ernal revenue and the deputy United States Marshals were taken from under it. The order of Mr. Taft in cov ering fourth- class postmasters could not be utterly rescinded, but it was so altered as to give the politicians a chance, a chance they seem to have generally improved. Congress seemd bent on excluding assistant postmasters, but the White House grew larmed and sounded a warning. But, ander the guise of economy or improving the service, the Post Office Department is in many places accomushing by order what it was not emowered to do by law. In some Southern cities the office of assistant postmaster has been abolished, the postmaster being empowered to apoint a new clerk instead.

Men of proven efficiency have been demoted, to permit promotion of others. Sometimes these demotions were so great that the incumbents, either as a metter of self respect or from sheer necessity, retired from the service. After a postal employe has worked his way to a good position and has incurred obligations and adopted a standard of living in keepirg with his income, it works a great hard ship when he is demoted. When this is arbitrarily done it is a gross injus-tice to the employe and a flagrant disnear Whittington Park. When the regard for the public service. When a postal employe, after years of service is forced to resign, his condition is pitiable. All he has learned has no commercial value, for the government nonopolizes the business in which he has become proficient. Its disregard of the civil service will be no mean indictment against the Democratic

The Origin of Bashfulness.

Bashfulness, says a magazine writer a distinct form of selfishness. That s, perhaps a good way to put it, for of bashful people could be made to believe it they would be cured. So it is well to urge bashful folks to think of others and make companions of the neglected ones in a throng. By doing them some kindness, if it is nothing more than giving them atten-tion, the bashful man will forget himself and act naturally, think naturally peak naturally, and leave the gathering in good form with a feeling of self-satisfaction.

But bashfulness is not selfishness. It is in part at least, love of good opinion of others and fear that one will not so bear one's self as to gain t. It is lack of confidence in noe's powers, a distrust in one's ability to do the things expected. It is underestimation of noe's self and over estination of others. That is very far from selfishness; in fact, its very opposite, The bold are far more selfish han the bashful.

From whatever source bashfulness however, it is foolish and harmful. It curtails one's usefulness and makes unhappiness where there should be the joy of perfectly natural activity. We cannot all shine like, but every person can shine in his own particular way, and that is erough, Blessed be the man or woman who can devise a preventive of bash-

One of the scoffers who has all eady returned from the "shore," save you want the real sea smell, take your rocking chair down into a masty cellar; but maybe he was too near the fisheries.

Tariffs and Cost of Living.

If Senator Gore of Okla, will again poll the delegates to the Baltimore convention, as he did when asking each if he knew what he was about in voting that plank in the platform Be careful and you'll never bepinch- favoring the exemption from tolls of d. American ships in coastwise trade it's a long stretch of sand that has using the Panama Canal, he might again get negative assurances from a An autoist is judged by the company large majority. The present opportunity presents itself as one result of Unto each machine some accident official figures now available, show-ust befall. ing the cost of living during 1914, All the world loves the owner of a the first full calendar year under the present tariff law. The platform A four cylinder car may look at a adopted by the same delegates who have since borne testimony to their Tis a wise autoist that knows his own negligence, placed a particular emphasis upon the high cost of living A reckless driver and his machine under a protective tariff. "The high are often parted.

Trust in the Lord and keep your every American home," it said. "The every American attempts to escape re-A car in the garage is worth two on sponsibility of present conditions by You never miss the gasoline till the tectice tariffi. We take issue with them and charge that excessive prices re He who rides in the rear seat can- sult in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by assert that no substantial relief can be secured until import duties on the Let thy muffler remain closed, for duced and these criminal conspiracies (the trusts) are broken up.

In the very first plank of the same document it is reiterated that a protective tariff is a breeder of trusts. The demonstration now at hand proves either that trusts are not dependent upon high tariffs or that high prices are not dependent upor of household necessities, food, clothing, fuel, light, lumber and building materials, and house furnishing goods, prices are higher than any one of the four years of Taft's administradeclared in favor of the tion, specifically arraigned in the onest and rigid enforcement of the Baltimore platform. Records of 1914 prices, now set out in the Bureau o it and ability should be the standard Labor Statistics in its annual bulletin, and covering a period of fifty years, show them to have broken the records of high prices, in most lines, during most of the half century pre-

ceding. We have never, at any time, needed this demonstration to convince us that the Baltimore platform makers did not know what they were about in adopting these resounding resolutions touching protection, trusts and prices. That the people of the same mind is indicated in the million and quarter majority of Taft and Roosevelt over Wilson. The demonstration is now so complete that we entertain a hope that, if Senator Gore will make another poll of the Baltimore delegates, a majority of them, anxious to save their faces, and having now formed the habit, may be willing to admit that they voted for these two planks without knowing how.

Leap Year Science.

At the Scientists' meeting last week Dr. Rittenhause, president of the New York Life Extention Institute, said, the presence of 17,000,000 unmar-ied men and women is an evidence of mental and physical decline." is hoped this scientific utterance will not have any depressing effect upon the anticipations of the fair sex, upon his advent of leap year, but will inspire them to extra efforts to rescue en from their decline. Such an effort would go far to disengage them from the sorry fact imputed to them by this scientific authority.

As to the men, we are justified in he conclusion that the decline is rather mental than physical, and is exhibited in the fact of a prevelent idea that celibacy is itself a noble desiny, to offset which the unmarried nen should recognize tenders of the he fair, when they come in the form of blushes and smiles that are the nore tempting offers of marriage because they are inspired by modesty and gentility. Don't care what the scientists say. The men are all right, but they are simply deficient in the inderstanding of their golden oppor-

The man who bought a fur overcoat may yet have a chance; he ought o take it to Pasadena, cal., where it snowed last week for the first time in

Na matter how entertaining "company" may be, you have to hear mostly bromides; nay, you perpetrate hem yourself.

"Save your money;" and, whereore? Why, so you can spend it in arger lumps.

When the wine is in, the wit is out; though in occasional instances, it is he wine that brings it out. Young men crowd into the cities

or excitement and amusement. In ater life, they might crowd into the country for peace and quietude if

ALL TIRED OUT. Hundreds More in Tillamook in the Same Plight.

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You should help them at their work. Let one who knows tell you how. Mrs. Lydia Pearson, 1017 Third St., McMinnville, Ore., says: "Pain in my back bothered me a great deal. I had headaches and often felt tired. I tried number of medicines but nothing seemed to give me much relief. After taking Doan's Kidney Pills a short time, I was entirely free from kidney disease. The backache and other troubles left me." (Statement given

Aug. 28, 1907).

Over five years later Mr. Pearson, said: "I have had no kidney trouble to speak of since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

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ly ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Pearson has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co. Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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gout or sciatica. This is the time to try gout or sciatica. This is the time to try anuric."

During digestion uric acid is absorbed into the system from meat eaten, and even from some vegetables. The poor kidneys get tired and backache begins. This is a good time to take "Anuric," the new discovery of Dr. Pierca for Kidney trouble and Backache. Neglected kidney trouble is responsible for many deaths, and Insurance Company examining doctors always test the water of an applicant before a policy will be issued. Have you ever set aside a bottle of water for twenty-four hours? A heavy sediment or settling sometimes indicates kidney trouble. The true nature and character of diseases, especially those of the hidneys and urinary organs, can often be determined by a careful chemical analysis and microscopical examination—this is done by expert chemists of the Medical Staff of the Invalids' Hotel. If you wish to know your condition send a sample of your water to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and describe your symptoms. It will be examined without any expense to you, and Doctor Pierce or his Staff of Assisting Physicians will inform you truthfully.

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