

THE HEADLIGHT
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Eighth Year
of publication and it is becoming more
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Tillamook



Headlight.

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THEY REJOICE

ENGLAND HAPPY BECAUSE
TARIFF IS REDUCED.

With an increase of over \$80,000,000
in dutiable imports in this country dur-
ing the last eight months as compared
with the corresponding period of the
year before, Sir William Vernon Har-
court, Chancellor of the British Exche-
quer, was fully warranted in saying, as
he did at the Lord Mayor's banquet last
week, that the present "great increase
in English trade with America was a
most cheerful symptom." The framers
of the tariff of "Perfidy" and "dishon-
or" will undoubtedly feel equally joyous.

But the American people as a whole
will fail to see where the "cheerful
symptom" comes in. Representative
Barbour, of Connecticut, stated the mat-
ter in a nutshell at the Silk Association's
banquet when he declared that "for ev-
ery yard of cloth made in a foreign coun-
try and brought here and sold there is a
yard less cloth to be made in this coun-
try; and for every dollar which we pay
for foreign labor we pay a dollar less to
our own wage earners." However, let
the British people rejoice while they
may. A British Ministry will not al-
ways be in power at Washington. There
will be an "appeal to the country" in
this Republic next year, and then it will
be the turn for the American people to
laugh.

That Telephone.

Most of us Tillamookers never saw a
railroad and were never in big cities, so
the telephone is something of a curiosity.

When Claude Thayer first tried it, he
tipped his hat, nodded at the machine
and smiled as blandly as if he were mak-
ing a speech to a crowd of school child-
ren. When he got through he hung the
articular telephone upside down.

Pinky Stillwell came in next to talk
with Jas. Clark, an old school mate
whom he hadn't seen for thirty years,
and who was up to the half-way house.
Pink talked along and they recounted
old times. Finally the following conver-
sation came up:

Pink—Do you remember the black eye
you gave me when we were boys?

Jas—Yes.

Pink—Well, you can't do it again.

Jas—Yes, I can, and if you'll come up
here I'll do it.

Pinky is game, and he drew back to
hit the phone in the mouth piece, but
just then the line went down and Pinky
got control of his temper.

A lady came and before facing the
phone she brushed her hair back, and
primed a little. But the thing would
not coquette with her.

One man came in to talk to Hobson-
ville. He talked so loud Hobsonville
could have heard him had he been out
on the street.

Arthur Beals approached the thing
cautiously and deferentially, put his ear
to the transmitter and tried to talk into
the articular telephone appendage. His
manner when addressing Mr. Sibley
through the machine were as erudite
and gracious as if he were going into the
bakery.

A week ago Sunday Clarence Carr,
who lives near Gaston, was hunting
with his hounds in the Chehalis hills
and found a coyote den. He and Mr.
Ulm dug it out and killed seven young
coyotes and would have killed the old
one but for fear of killing one of the dogs
which are valuable coyote hunters. For
their services rendered the farmers
these men will get \$1 per coyote scalp,
\$7. The bounty is clearly not enough,
for these same coyotes would have de-
stroyed sheep and goats to the amount
of several hundred dollars and it is not
every dog and hunter that can kill coy-
otes.—F. G. Times.

Meal of Sunflower Cake.

Sunflower cake has been found, espe-
cially in Russia, one of the best auxil-
iary cattle foods. As early as the year
1866 about 100,000 cants of sunflower
oil (oil of the seeds of Helianthus an-
nuus) were manufactured in Russia, and
its amount has increased year by year,
it being esteemed as a very palatable
alimentary oil. The oil was formerly
obtained by hydraulic means; the resi-
dual cake is harder than any other va-
riety of oil cake, and for this reason ap-
parently it has not found a wider appli-
cation. Denmark and the northern
countries import large quantities annu-
ally, as do also the eastern provinces of
Germany, and the problem of its disin-

tegration has been successfully solved
by several manufacturers there. It is
still unknown in Southern and Western
Germany; now, however, that it is put
on the market in the form of meal it will
doubtless soon find general application
suited, as it is, both on account of its
composition and pleasant taste, for fat-
tening cattle. The percentage of pro-
teid varies between about 30 to 44 per
cent, the fat between 9 to 18 per cent.
It is possible to prepare two qualities,
one rich in proteid and poor in fat, and
the other rich in fat and poor in proteid.
When, for example, the somewhat finely
ground meal is sifted, employing a
mesh of 1 mm., that which passes
through is much richer in proteid and
poorer in fat than the original, while the
reverse is true of that which remains in
the sieve.

A NOVEL INDUSTRY.

Seals and Sea Lions Will be Killed for
Profit.

Alfred Williams, the druggist, and
Frank N. Elliot, an experienced fisher-
man, have formed a partnership to en-
gage in killing sea lions and seals, ex-
pecting to make quite a good thing out
of these animals, heretofore considered
worse than worthless, and supposed to
be very destructive to salmon.

They expect to get good prices for the
hides, which make excellent leather.
The lion hides are very thick and make
fine saddle or sole leather, and the seal
skins make very tough, soft and pliable
leather, which is suitable for fine shoes.

They expect also to realize as much or
more from the oil than they do for the
hides. Mr. Williams will refine the oil,
and it makes an excellent sperm oil for
lubricating purposes. There is a large
quantity of oil in each lion, and it is
easily rendered out and refined.

The whiskers, tails, gall and other por-
tions of sea lions are also valuable and
will be saved.

Sea lions are plentiful on the rocks at
Netarts, and can be easily secured in
large numbers by anyone who can face
the danger of sailing a boat to the rocks.

Ben and Joe Hauxhurst will do the
shooting. They are experienced oar-
men and are not afraid of anything.

In connection with this article, it may
be of interest to relate an incident in
connection with killing lions a few years
ago. By some mistake an item was
published in the papers stating a law
had been passed giving a bounty of \$3
on each lion killed, and that on presen-
tation of the tails to the county clerk the
money would be paid. Two or three
parties, on the strength of the report,
rigged up at some expense and put in
over a month's time on the rocks kill-
ing lions. There was great slaughter
and over 400 tails were secured, and the
rocks were depopulated of lions for a
long time. The carcasses were allowed
to rot on the rocks or wash ashore, and
the oil and hides were not saved. The
enterprising bounty seekers were great-
ly elated with their catch and came to
town with them. They had the tails in
three large gunny sacks and with buoy-
ant tread and air of confidence entered
the clerk's office and put down their
bags of tails. They were the most fool-
ish looking set of men in the world
when the clerk informed them that
there was no law to pay them, and they
sorrowfully carried their tails back to
the boat. It is not known what they
did with the tails. No one ever dared
to ask them.

The skin, oil, etc., from each lion will
bring about \$10 in the market, and if
the bounty fellows had saved the valu-
able part of the animals they would have
felt better satisfied in the end.

Seals and sea lions are very plentiful
and belong to nobody in particular, and
it is to be hoped Messrs. Williams and
Elliot will make some money out of
their venture. There is no use to let
so much good free material go to waste.

A Florida merchant is the victim of
an unusual circumstance. He has
three times led a blushing bride to the
altar, and three times he has been cal-
led upon to mourn their exit from him
not from grim death, but from eloping
with his brothers. It is to be hoped
that when he has supplied his brothers
with the modern Eve's he will be allow-
ed the luxury of some one to love and
cherish without relative interruption.

Work on the big raft at Stella is pro-
gressing rapidly and it is expected the
raft will be fully loaded soon after June
1. The cause of the breaking up of the
first raft was the splitting out of logs at
either end. This trouble will be obvi-
ated this time by placing a strong wire
net over each end of the raft. This done
Messrs. Robertson and Bain are confi-
dent they can get the big cigar to San
Francisco in safety.

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of all kinds
Artistically Executed
and we are satisfied with
Portland Prices
these hard times.

TILLAMOOK LEADS

THE FINEST NATURAL
DAIRYING COUNTY.

H. B. Luce, state dairy and food com-
missioner, has issued from the state
printer's office a pamphlet which con-
tains his reports, and is full of matter
that interests dairymen. In his report
of visits to the various counties he gives
Tillamook more space than any other,
and says the following:

"It is the finest natural dairy county in
the state, and manufactures more butter
and cheese perhaps than any other
county in the state, but unfortunately
its dairymen have the unthrifty habit,
too common in Oregon, of running their
dairies only six months in the year, and
during the spring and summer seasons,
when dairy products are cheap.

But some new blood, some eastern en-
terprise and energy has lately been in-
troduced into that county, and several
creameries and cheese factories have
been started, which are doing good work
and some of them are operated for the
first time, in the winter season.

"There are several small creameries,
one at Bay City, one at Garibaldi, one at
South Prairie, which is a creamery and
cheese factory, and one owned by Mr.
Mills, on Wilson River.

"The Fairview creamery is the largest
butter-making concern in the county,
being situated a few miles from Tilla-
mook city. It is a co-operative busi-
ness, entitled the Tillamook Dairy Asso-
ciation. I was unable to get a report of
its production from its secretary, which
I regret, as its product for a year would
surprise the reader. It was only estab-
lished last May, and the product of but-
ter for the month of August following
was 12,447 pounds, from four hundred
cows.

"The Tillamook creamery, at Tillamook
city, is the largest cheese factory in the
state, and makes some butter also. Its
output of cheese for the two months
ending September 15, 1894, was 30,000
pounds. It buys from 4,400 to 4,700
pounds of milk per day. It is owned by
a Portland company, Townesend &
Co., and I was unable to get a report of
its annual production.

"The Big Nestucca Cheese Factory As-
sociation, situated on the river Big Nes-
tucca, was run three months in 1893 and
made 19,000 pounds of cheese which net-
ted 8 cents per pound, and four months
in 1894 with an output of 22,000 pounds.

"There are numerous dairies in this
county where butter is made in the old
way, and it is impossible to estimate the
production. The dairymen do not use
mill feed, but depend entirely upon the
abundant and nutritious grasses for the
production of butter and cheese.

"Notwithstanding this fact some of
their herds in full flow of milk give re-
sults which would surprise dairymen in
the east whose herds have been bred
from the best strains in the world. But
the Tillamook dairy cows have been for
years undergoing careful selection so
that they have produced herds equal for
richness of milk to the best in the coun-
try. For instance, Mr. Johnson's herd
of sixty cows on the Trask river tested
over 5 per cent of butter fat for the
months of July and August.

"Tillamook county, and the whole tier
of coast counties including Clatsop, Tilla-
mook, Lincoln, Copas and Curry, have a
climate and soil especially adapted to
dairying, though they have compara-
tively but little prairie land, and owing
to the difficulty and expense of clearing
their timber lands, their development
in dairy interests will be necessarily
slow.

"But for the man who has open land,
well set with native grasses, it is the
ideal dairy country in Oregon, for there
is no expense for high-priced feedstuffs,
as the grass is abundant and ample for
the production of rich milk during
spring, summer and fall, and during the
winter with the single addition of hay.

"Butter fat, in Tillamook county, in the
winter does not cost more than three
cents a pound, while the lowest cost in
counties where mill feed is used, accord-
ing to Prof. French's statement before
the Oregon Dairy Association in Salem,
was eight cents."

[It should be remembered that the
number of creameries and cheese factor-
ies have almost doubled since Mr. Luce
was here, and the largest one of all is
just now being completed. Mr. Luce
gives Washington county credit with
having the greatest number of creamer-
ies, there being about a dozen, and some
of them rather small affairs. Tillamook
is away ahead of that now.]