

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Nominates a Good Ticket and Endorses Charles V. Galloway for Joint Representative.

The democratic county convention was called to order on Saturday by Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the county central committee. It was a good representative body of democrats from all parts of Tillamook county. Mr. C. W. Talmage was chosen temporary chairman, who thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him. In the course of a brief speech he said he was glad he had affiliated with the democratic party, admitting that he had in previous years been a strong partisan republican. He considered that for the past forty years the democratic party had been right on all great questions, while the republican party had floundered over on many of them. He secured the republican party on the Cuban tariff question, its apathy in not lending assistance to the Boers, its straddle of the money question by first declaring for silver, then for bimetalism, and lastly for the gold standard. He also stated that the democratic party was in favor of an income tax and believed in the direct vote of the people.

Mr. J. B. Delsman was chosen temporary secretary.

On motion, the following committees were appointed by the chairman:

Credentials and permanent organization—T. J. Lucy, D. Fitzpatrick, S. Downs.

Resolutions—W. W. Conder, J. B. Delsman, P. W. Todd.

Order of business—W. G. Harris, H. F. Holden, John Hickey.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

We, your committee on credentials and permanent organization, recommend that the temporary organization be made permanent.

Following delegates were allowed seats in the convention:

South Prairie—J. Sheets, A. W. Phelps, J. B. Delsman, A. Smith, M. Belz, A. Christenson, D. Fitzpatrick and F. T. Fitzpatrick.

Fairview—S. Downs, G. T. Jenkins, Ed. Evans, H. F. Holden, Sim Earl, J. Embum and C. Ackley.

Tillamook—W. G. Kelso, Geo. Cohn, P. W. Todd, F. Elliott, D. Tomlinson, B. O. Snuffer, J. W. Latimer, J. Briscoe, P. Tomlinson and D. C. Pierce.

Union—T. J. Lucy, A. J. Rhodes, J. V. Alderman, R. Allen, L. Hushbeck, by T. J. Lucy, proxy.

Goribaldi—F. M. Shearer, M. Ripley, C. Smith and J. E. Sibley, proxy by F. Ekroth.

Hoquarton—P. Heisel, W. Plank, L. Hiner, J. S. Diehl, C. R. Hunt and E. Jenkins, by C. W. Talmage, proxy.

Hebo—W. W. Conder, W. Rhoades, J. Lewellyn, T. J. Owens and L. Jensen, by W. W. Conder, proxy; and E. Booth, Sand Lake—W. G. Harris, T. J. Harris, by W. G. Harris, proxy.

Carnahan—G. W. Parrish and J. Simons.

Beaver—C. Johnson, G. W. Wallace, J. Christenson and T. D. Lucy, by G. W. Wallace, proxy.

Nehalem—J. Larsen, E. K. Scovell, H. Sweeney, S. Lundberg, by J. Larsen, proxies; B. A. Todd and M. Morrison, by E. K. Scovell, proxies.

Foley—John Hickey and Felix Roy.

Bay City—E. B. Jacoby, P. Nelson, T. Jacoby and John Larsen, by T. Jacoby, proxy.

Blaine—Chas. Smith.

Dolph, Little Nestucca, Netarts and Barnegat not represented.

The temporary organization was made permanent, and the reports of committees on order of business and credentials were adopted, as well as a motion authorizing the county central committee to fill all vacancies on the ticket caused by resignation or otherwise.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

We, your committee, favor the abolishment of the law creating the office of road master in the county; but we favor the improvement of the public roads and bridges of the county in proportion to the amount of tax received under the law from the property in the district.

We favor the election of United States Senators by the people.

We favor the initiative and referendum.

We favor the improvement of our rivers and harbors by the congress of the United States.

We favor the platform to be endorsed by our State Convention to be held April 10th, 1902, relying on our representatives in convention assembled to do what the people as a whole demand.

Yamhill and Tillamook being entitled to a joint representative in the next legislature, we are in favor of endorsing and do hereby endorse the person named by the elected delegates to the state convention hereafter to be elected, having full faith and confidence in our representatives.

COUNTY TICKET.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a county ticket, which was as follows:

County Judge—W. W. Conder.

County Clerk—E. Jenkins.

Sheriff—J. D. Edwards.

County Commissioner—Richard Allen.

County Assessor—John Sheets.

Treasurer—P. W. Todd.

Surveyor—L. L. Smith.

Coroner—Lift vacant.

Mr. Charles V. Galloway, of McMinnville, was endorsed for joint representative of Yamhill and Tillamook counties.

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

First Justice District.—Justice, W. Rhoades; constable, A. J. Rhoades.

Second Justice District.—Justice, J. H. Whiting; constable, John Embum.

Third Justice District.—Justice, E. K. Scovell; constable, S. Lundberg.

J. D. Edwards and C. W. Talmage were chosen as delegates to the state convention.

Sam Downs was chosen chairman of the county central committee and Thos. Coates secretary. As the list of candidates for road supervisors was incom-

plete, it is important that each road district send at once to the secretary, where it has not already been done, the name of a democrat for road supervisor.

Valuable Remedy for Milk Fever, or Calving Fever.

[Press Bulletin.]
The accompanying pages upon the Schmidt treatment for parturient paresis (milk fever) in cattle, are offered because the remarkable results obtained by the new departure in treatment.

Statistics, prior to its use, placed the number of recoveries from all forms of treatment variously from 40 to 50 per cent.

Reports from 107 veterinarians using the Schmidt method, show 670 recoveries out of 779 cases treated—over 86 per cent.

Only seven cases were available for treatment in this neighborhood, and of these, six recovered.

Although the pathology is still obscure, the results of this treatment are satisfactory, and reports have been requested from those adopting this method, for further comparison with results from other forms of treatment.

At the name implies, this disease of cattle is a form of paralysis associated with the act of calving. It is manifested by general paralysis and loss of consciousness, without well marked post-mortem lesions. With the exception of the germ disease, we have in this, probably the most fatal malady known to cattle.

It is a peculiar affection, especially prone to attack dairy animals, and of these, the best members of the herd seem most susceptible. It rarely occurs in cows with their first calves, and not often in old animals—from five to nine years appears to be the critical period.

Well fed and especially well bred stock are more liable to the disease than those in poor condition, or with indifferently pedigrees. Strangely, too, it occurs after easy delivery, and rarely follows difficult labor or abortion.

Sanitary arrangements do not seem to exert any influence upon the appearance or course of the disease.

The cause of parturient paresis has not been satisfactorily determined. Many theories have been advanced from time to time, but none has been wholly acceptable. Among the most recent of these, is that of J. Schmidt, of Kolding, Denmark, which assumes the disease to be due to the elaboration of a toxin in the udder. His arguments, in a measure, sustain his views, and his success in treatment demonstrates a relationship, at least, between the milk secreting apparatus and the causative factor of the disease.

SYMPTOMS.

As already stated, this is a form of paralysis associated with the process of calving. It usually occurs within three days after that act. First there may be noticed a vacant stare of the eyes, and slight muscular twitching over the body. She refuses food and drink, and rumination ceases (loses her cud). She fails to nurse her calf, and becomes stupid. Nothing further may develop for six or eight hours. During this period her appearance would not, to an inexperienced observer, suggest a serious termination. After this, however, the change occurs rapidly. She indicates uneasiness or perhaps acute pain by an alternate lifting of the hind feet toward the abdomen. She becomes weak and staggers. The weakness increases rapidly and soon she lies down or drops from exhaustion. She may regain her feet once or twice, but eventually she becomes unable to rise. When down, she assumes a position which, in itself, is almost characteristic of this disease. Lying upon her breast bone, she bends her neck to the side and places her muzzle upon the flank. If her position be changed, she will return her head to the flank. Her eyes become fixed and glassy, her respiration labored. She grates her teeth as if suffering acute pain. Unless relieved these symptoms are followed by depression, extreme weakness and death in from six to twenty-four hours.

Neither the temperature nor the pulse guides one in the severity of the attack. Complications are apt to appear in prolonged cases. Those may be in the form of digestive disturbances due to fermentation of the stomach and intestines, or diseases of the respiratory organs caused by foreign matters gaining access to the trachea.

As a sequel to this disease, we may find a more or less severe attack of mastitis (garget), due to injuries to the udder, or perhaps to the unnatural conditions caused by following the Schmidt treatment.

TREATMENT.

Inasmuch as the object of this bulletin is to present the Schmidt treatment of parturient paresis for trial, it is unnecessary to review the various methods formerly employed. Statistics gathered during the past two or three years show it to be a very valuable treatment, and it is hoped that the result of the cases treated at the suggestion of this bulletin will be reported in detail to the veterinarian of the Experiment Station.

Fortunately the necessary outfit for this treatment is inexpensive. It requires a three inch funnel, four or five feet of one-fourth inch rubber tubing and a small glass pipette or milking tube.

The following is the method of procedure:

1. Dissolve 120 grains of iodide of potash in one quart of water, which has been boiled, and allowed to cool to about the temperature of the body.

2. Introduce the funnel and pipette into the ends of the rubber tube and place in a bucket of antiseptic fluid.

3. Milk the udder dry; then place under the cow a piece of oil cloth about a yard square (a carriage storm apron may be made to answer) so that the udder will be about the middle of the cloth. Wash the udder and teats thoroughly with castile soap and warm water, rinsing carefully with antiseptic fluid.

4. Insert the pipette into the end of a teat and fill the funnel with iodide of potash solution. By passing successively from one teat to another, distribute the solution equally among the quarters of the udder.

5. Rub the udder from the teat towards the body and massage thoroughly in order to distribute the solution throughout.

6. Eight or ten hours after the injection or when recovery is assured, the udder should be carefully milked out and then bathed with warm water (about 160 degrees Fahrenheit).

A second injection is rarely necessary but if so, it should be done at the end of six or eight hours.

If there should be a tendency toward hardness of the udder or "stringiness" of the milk, baths of warm water should be applied every three or four hours until relieved. If neglected, mastitis (garget) will result.

In seven cases, treated by the writer, as here indicated, six recovered. Of these, two developed severe cases of mastitis and one developed a slight stringiness of the milk which was easily corrected.

PREVENTION.

As a preventive measure, it is advisable to restrict robust animals to a moderate allowance of dry food for a week or ten days previous to the end of their term; and, where there is a tendency toward costiveness or constipation, correct it with a drench of Epsom salts.

FORMULAE FOR SOLUTIONS.

Iodide of Potash Solution:
Iodide of Potash (crystals).....120 grains.
Water (previously boiled).....1 quart.
(When thoroughly dissolved inject into the udder as described.)

Drench for Constiveness:
Epsom Salts.....1 pound.
Ground Ginger.....1 ounce.
Water (tepid).....3 pints.
(Give at one dose administered slowly.)

Antiseptic solutions:
Creolin.....1 part.
Water.....30 parts.
Thymo-Cresol.....1 part.
Water.....30 parts.
Chloro-Naptholeum.....1 part.
Water.....30 parts.

Any of these antiseptic solutions will answer for this treatment.

—Maryland Experiment Station.

Passes the Oleomargarine Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—At the conclusion of a lively debate today the Senate passed the oleomargarine bill by a vote of 39 to 31. The discussion was largely in the nature of a reinforcement of arguments previously advanced.

Spencer made the principal speech, maintaining that Congress had ample authority to enact the proposed legislation, because it was in the interest of the people. In an earnest protest against the measure, Vest held that Congress was invading the powers of the states. Scott moved to recommit the measure to the committee, holding that it was unsatisfactory to many Senators and ought to be perfected. The motion was defeated, 35 to 37. During the afternoon a perfect flood of telegrams poured into the Senate from all parts of the country, urging Senators either to support or to oppose the measure.

The measure, as passed by the Senate, differs in some respects from that passed by the House. It provides that oleomargarine and kindred products shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of any state or territory or the District of Columbia, into which they are transported, whether in original packages or otherwise; that any person who sells oleomargarine and furnishes it for the use of others, except his own family, who shall mix with it any artificial coloring that causes it to look like butter, shall be held to be a manufacturer and subject to the tax provided by existing laws; that upon oleomargarine colored so as to resemble butter a tax of 10 cents a pound shall be levied, but upon oleomargarine not colored the tax shall be one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; that upon adulterated butter, a tax of 10 cents a pound shall be levied, and upon all process or renovated butter the tax shall be one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

The manufacturers of process or of renovated or of adulterated butter shall pay an annual tax of \$600, the wholesale dealers shall pay a tax of \$480, and the retail dealers a tax of \$48 per annum. The measure provides regulations for the collection of taxes and prescribes minutely how the various products are to be prepared for market.

Veni, Vidi, Vici.

[TO EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]

We came, we saw and got Tongue there, and the first congressional district is happy. Judge W. H. Cooper, Mr. P. D. Newell, Captain W. D. Stillwell and myself, having positively declined to allow our names to be used early in the day, and throwing our united strength in favor of Tongue. Of course, any opposition to his nomination is impossible, and he went in with a jingle. I should say acclamation. Everybody voted, like a cow being milked, standing up, followed by a general shout, stamping of feet, and other demonstrations in which the judge displaced his glasses, friend Newell sat down on his hat, Capt. Stillwell lost his resolutions, and I, well, I pulled up in fragments, who will doubt as to what the echo will be in June?

In numbers, the convention was well represented, considering the tameness of the work in this instance that was to be done. It looked as if delegates were determined to be there in person to see that the business should go off just as it did. It was a smooth, cultured, brainy looking body of men—present company modestly excepted—dressed like Hamlet's country man "in customary suits of solemn black" with hair combed "pat," held firmly in place by trained methods and oily perfumes of the ambrosial gods, faces fensive or commercial, oh, the degeneracy of man.

I looked in vain for some horny hand of the cow boy, ruffing its owner's hair over the knotty problem of a fallen teat in butter fat. I saw no disrupted collar or tangled locks moving about in the light breeze that swept in at the open door. There was not a solitary squirt of tobacco juice any where. I left lonesome and homesick. And, oh, Roseburg, I am unable yet to comprehend the unevenness of the town. There is some how a "catch and go" in the appearance of the streets, unaccountable elevations, with intervals of flats, where you must look out, or you will be flat too. The site seems to be a superannated make shift for want of some thing better, and superstitiously let alone for fear of offending some unknown god. If you don't believe this, just ask Judge Cooper. And you ought to see the ladies' new hats, usually as black as the adobe land out here and large. Well, I saw a lady lay one on a table and it fell off. If I can find an empty coal oil can that has lost its smell in which to pack it in, I am going to purchase one and ship it home to my wife. It will be the biggest bargain in female toggery I am sure that I ever got in my life.

Yours, DELEGATE.

Roseburg, April 1st, 1902.

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