

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

California has 62,000 acres of prune trees.  
Oil fuel is used exclusively in the 16 melting furnaces of the new Philadelphia mint. The temperature in these furnaces can be raised to 1,000 degrees.

It is said that the flint which forms the substratum of London is nothing but petrified sponges. An examination of the fossil sponge or flint shows its structure.

The stick insect of Borneo, the largest insect known, is sometimes 13 inches long. It is wingless, but some species of stick insects have beautiful colored wings that fold like fans.

Several factories have been built in Germany for the manufacture of "forest wool" out of pine needles. It is used for making underclothes and for stuffing mattresses and furniture.

One of the most important industries attaching to the cheap power now produced by Niagara is the electrical tearing apart of the molecule of common salt resulting in the formation of caustic soda and bleaching powder.

A portable street light of great illuminating power is the device of the Westminster county council for lessening accidents from London fogs. A cylindrical tank 18 inches in diameter and two feet high is charged with 25 gallons of petroleum, and compressed air forces vapor from the oil into a standpipe provided with a burner. On igniting the torch flares up 18 inches to two feet, with a power of 1,000 candles.

Leroy Beaulieu, a well-known economist of Paris, has declared that the leisure class of men will have to work for their living in 1952. He made this interesting statement in a lecture on the conversion of the French three and one-half per cent. debt into three per cent. bonds. He said that the rate of interest is constantly decreasing, and predicted that in the next 25 years capital will be glad to get two per cent., and that 50 years hence such first-class securities as government bonds and railway securities will bear one per cent. interest, "which," said the lecturer, "will compel all except the very large capitalists to work for a living, and the leisure of the class of people now called well off will be abolished."

THE ORIGIN OF GOLF.

Game Was First Played by a Scotch Shepherd with His Crook and a Pebble.

The man or woman who has become interested in golf must needs know something of its origin over in Scotland. In his book, "The Art of Golf," Sir W. G. Simpson tells the following pretty story as to how the game had its beginning:

"A shepherd leading his sheep would often chance upon a round pebble, and, having his crook in his hand, would strike it away; for it is inevitable that a man with a stick in his hand should aim a blow at any loose object lying in his path as that he should breathe. Over pastures green this led to nothing; but once upon a time a certain shepherd, feeding his sheep on a links, perhaps that of St. Andrews, rolled one of these stones into a rabbit scrape.

"Mary," quoth he, "I could not do that if I tried," a thought which nerved him to the attempt. But a man cannot long persevere alone in any arduous undertaking, so Mr. Shepherd hailed another, who was hard by, to witness the endeavor. "That is easy," said the friend, and, trying, failed. They now searched the grass for the roundest stones, and having deepened the rabbit scrape, so that the stones might not jump out of it, they set themselves to practice putting.

"The stronger but less skillful shepherd, finding himself worsted at the amusement, protested that it was a fairer test of skill to play for the hole from a considerable distance. With this arranged, the game was found to be much more varied and interesting. The sheep having meanwhile strayed, the shepherds had to go after them.

"This proving an exceedingly irksome interruption, they hit upon the ingenious device of nailing a circular course of holes, which enabled them to play and herd at the same time. These holes being now many and far apart, it became necessary to mark their whereabouts, which was easily done by means of a tag of wool from a sheep attached to a stick, a primitive kind of flag still used on many greens, almost in its original form. Since these early days the essentials of the game have altered but little."

Scotsman's Precise Folly.

Maj. James B. Pond, of world-wide repute as a pilot of celebrities of the concert stage and the "lyceum," tells of a waiter, a Scotsman, of whom he once inquired the exact time to leave to catch the morning boat plying between the river town where he was visiting and the next stopping place on his itinerary.

"Well, I canna' tell ye jist whit time 'twill be; but if ye'll leave five minutes afore ye see the steamer comin' roon the p'int, ye'll jist be in time to catch it, sir."—Philadelphia Times.

Had the Most Science.

In responding to the toast "Science" at a banquet in New York recently President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told this story: "In a Boston school the story of a teacher said to a small other day: 'Who won the battle of New Orleans?' 'Who Jim Corbett, of course,' leans?" 'The answer, 'How did that happen?' asked the teacher, thinking to set the boy right. 'He won,' was the prompt reply, 'because he had more science than the other guy.'"—Chicago Chronicle.

# RUBBERS.

# OIL CLOTHING!

## Americanette Rain Coats.

To-day, To-morrow—in fact, as long as the Stock last—for less money than you've been used to paying.

LISTEN!

Guaranteed to Wear RUBBERS.

- Men's Long Snag Proof Boots, pair ..... \$3.90
- Men's Short Plain Boots, pair ..... 2.25
- Men's Storm Rubbers, pair ..... 50
- Women's Extra Heavy, pebble top Boots, pair ..... 1.25
- Boy's Short Plain Boots, pair ..... 1.75

Women's and Men's Americanette RAIN COATS.

The old-time Rain Coat—Mackintosh—with its smell of Rubber, was a cumbersome garment at best. The new process of waterproofing woolen fabrics by destroying the water-absorbing quality of the wool, has changed all that. We have Handsome Garments made of such materials for a trifling cost.

Ideal Garments—they are suitable for dress, for the street—Slightly and Stylish, yet a perfect protection against the wet.

- Women's Dark Oxford Gray Water-Proof Coat, Automobile Style, full back, velvet collar, hair cloth sleeve lining ..... \$7.00
- Women's Dark Oxford Gray Waterproof Coat, Automobile Style, one quarter lined with Italian Cloth ..... for \$12.50
- Men's Dark Oxford Gray Waterproof Coat, Marlboro Style, turn back cuffs, velvet collar, for \$7.50
- Men's Dark Oxford Gray, also Tan Waterproof Coats, Marlboro Style, turn back cuffs, velvet collar, front and back one quarter lined with Italian cloth ..... \$17.25

OIL CLOTHING.

Remember, we refund the purchase money on any Fish Brand Garment that does not give satisfactory wear.

- Fish Brand Coats, long, black \$2.50
- " " long, yellow 2.50
- " " med. black 2.10
- " " med., yellow 2.00
- Shield Brand Coats, long, black 2.00
- " " med., black 1.75

## RANDOM LOTS.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Wire Egg Beaters ..... 2c.                    | Boy's and Girl's Heavy Bicycle Hose, "Topsy" ..... 12 1/2c.            | Men's heavy Sanitary Fleece Shirts and Drawers, garment. . . 50c. |
| Dover " ..... 8c.                             | Boy's Heavy Twilled Overshirts ..... 34c.                              | Men's Double front and back striped Twill Over Shirts ..... 40c.  |
| Wire Potato Mashers, wood handles ..... 5c.   | Boy's Shoes, extra heavy, yet dressy, warranted all solid ..... \$1.50 | Men's Extra Heavy black Mole Skin Shirts, regular \$1 ..... 65c.  |
| Mrs. Potts Sad Iron Handles ..... 2c.         | Boy's Heavy, Copper Riveted, Overalls, pair ..... 35c.                 | Men's Heavy Copper Riveted Overalls, pair ..... 45c.              |
| Dress Pins, per paper ..... 2c.               |  |   |
| Capital Safety Pins, per paper ..... 4c., 5c. |  |   |
| Clark's Ont. Lustre, Spool ..... 4c.          |  |   |
| Dexter's Knitting Cotton, ball ..... 5c.      |  |   |
| Hooks and Eyes, with the hump ..... 2c.       |  |   |

ON SATURDAY, SPECIAL PRICES ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Post Office Corner. **Haltom's** DEPARTMENT STORE Post Office Corner.

Wedding Bells.

A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Judge Lucy at Woods at 8 o'clock P. M. Sunday, Oct. 12, 1902, when Mr. Louis Fletcher and Miss Stella Mattoon were united in the holy bonds of wedlock by Justice W. T. West.

The bride was gowned in blue-casimere with trimmings of white satin and chiffon, and sash of white ribbon. The young people took their places under a bell of ivy and roses, hung in an arch of flowers and greenery amid the strains of the "Captive's Wedding March" played by the practiced hand of Miss Alice Allen.

The house was a mass of fragrant flowers, some of the loveliest being sent with kindest regards by Mrs. Stone of Rose Lawn. After the ceremony was performed a bountiful lunch was served to the guests.

The young people are well and favorably known, having lived in Tillamook since childhood, and we join the entire community in wishing them a long and happy and prosperous life. The happy couple were recipients of a large number of useful presents.—Ocean Wave.

F. N. Sibley, special pension agent, of Portland, is in looking up some old claims. He will stay for a week or more.

Labor Union Boycotts.

When labor organizations declare a boycott with the express purpose of injuring a man's or a company's business, or prevents men from working who are desirous of doing so, they resort to methods which are un-American to accomplish their ends. As a nation, we pride ourselves on our liberties and freedom to do business in our own way as long as it is not contrary to law, but labor troubles have shown that the liberties of the manufacturer as well as that of those who do not see fit to join a union, are being interfered with by an irresponsible organization which is not incorporated, consequently cannot sue or be sued for any damage it may be responsible for.

For instance, if the Headlight had to publish an article that was maliciously intended to injure a person's business, he would have recourse in the courts and could bring suit to recover damages or make it a criminal libel. But the unions can boycott a man's business, injuring it in innumerable ways, yet there is no law to prevent it, no matter how malicious and unjust the boycott may be. We believe it is a right and proper thing for

men to organize, but it is a well known fact to those who are conversant with labor organization that it is not the conservative members who bring about unnecessary strikes and declare revengeful boycotts, but it is the radical element, those who can never be satisfied. But when a labor organization is swayed by this element and starts out to cripple a man's business, he, surely, should have some recourse at law to recover from the union if he has suffered loss by a boycott. But, probably, this is one reason why employers of labor refuse to recognize unions.

Philippine Lumber Contract Let.

The Secretary of War awarded to the Pacific Export Lumber Company, of Portland, a contract for furnishing 5,500,000 feet of lumber, of assorted kinds, for use in the Philippines, at approximately \$6,000. This is one half of the quantity called for by recent advertisements. In view of the low price offered by Portland bidders, it was desired to award them the whole contract, but an investigation reported by telegraph, led the department to conclude that the capacity of the Portland plants, in connection with their regular trade, was not sufficiently large to permit them to get out the whole amount of lumber in the time desired, and it has therefore been concluded, if possible to let the remainder of the contract to Puget Sound bidders.

Coal Strike Ended.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 21.—The coal strike was settled at 12 o'clock, noon, today. There was no dissenting voice when President Mitchell called for a vote on the resolution presented by the special committee which reported this morning. This unanimity of opinion is more than even the most sanguine had hoped, and there will be a resumption of operations by the workmen on Thursday in accordance with the committee report. President Mitchell patiently listened to the remarks of all delegates who cared to address the convention, declaring there would be no action taken and no vote permitted until each had been given opportunity to speak. An effort to force the issue shortly after the committee report had been read was balked by Mitchell, who declared he would stand for fair play, and would not let anyone take the conducting of the campaign upon himself to the detriment of others who might choose to be heard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt has summoned the Strike Arbitration Commission to meet here Friday at 10 A. M.

Rev. S. S. White and wife, from Myrtle Point, came in to-day with Mrs. White's sister from Portland. Allen Riley and wife went out on the stage Wednesday.

THE CATTLE COUNTRY

Interesting Phases of the Struggle for New Territory.

Lured by Stories of Sudden Riches, Men Have Flocked in from All Parts of the World—Odd Incidents.

For ten years, more or less, say from 1874 to 1884, and later than this in the northern range, there was universal prosperity and plenty of money; to be a cowman meant being a small, but powerful king with a princely kingdom, the boundaries of which were set by precedent and by the honor of custom—as far as a man on horseback could see, and by water—as firmly as if corner-marked and title-deeded. There was no rent, and virtually no taxes to pay. A man might own a hundred thousand cattle, and not an acre of land, though he claimed "range rights" to 50,000 acres, and enforced those rights with blood and iron, writes Ray Stannard Baker, in Century.

Apparently this was a new sort of free life in which man had risen above the old slow rules of thrift. It was a simple business; turn the cattle to grass, and when money was needed, round them up and sell them.

But the lucky dog sometimes had difficulty in enjoying his bone in peace. Lured by the stories of sudden riches in the cattle country, other men, as bold and hardy as the first, flocked in from all parts of the world, and began raising big and little herds. The building of the railroads across the continent stimulated immigration; the great Texas boom followed the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad in 1883. At first the early comers welcomed the new rangers, sold them cattle at exorbitant prices, chuckled at their innocence, allowed them to come in on the ranges, and grew richer and richer. There were times when Texas steers, big and little, brought \$25 each on the range. But the tide swelled, and the cattle continued to increase enormously. Presently the first real settlers, the "nesters" of Texas, who wished to fence the land for farms, appeared in numbers, and the early comers, the original cowboys, began to chafe. "Who's elbowing me?" they inquired, and there was prompt and effective shooting, and the wholesale cutting of the new fences.

Many good men lay down in the hot sand, never to rise again. But that, bad as it was, did not tell the whole story of destruction. If cattle had been killed instead of men, the trouble might have been averted, but the herds went on multiplying until they covered all the range, giving it no rest winter or summer. Each cowman scrambled for all he could get; he argued that if he did not take the grass his neighbor would. And who cared a rap for the future? Life was short and money tangible. At first there had been enough grass to support one steer to every two acres of land; in half a dozen years a steer did well to make his living on five acres. After that the ratio steadily widened. So great was the struggle for new territory that whole herds of cattle sometimes went 20 miles or more to water and then back again, galloping every step, and working hard between times to get enough from the failing ranges to keep life within their lean carcasses. And today there are many parts of the range that will not support ten cattle to the square mile, one steer to every 64 acres, and it is a good range indeed that will feed a steer to every 20 acres. There are whole ranges in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, once rich beyond belief, that are completely deserted and given over to the desert.

Substitutes for Panama Hats.

Panama straw hats are highly fashionable in Japan, though on account of the price, which is much higher than that of the ordinary straw hats, they are bought only by the rich or the fashionable. This obstacle may be removed, if, as reported in an Osaka paper, the substitutes for the Panama straw found in middle Formosa are really adapted for the purpose. The substitutes are said to be the fibers of the leaves of a certain tropical tree of very rapid growth. Six fibers can be obtained from each leaf, which is about four inches wide and four feet long, and it is said that the cost of 10,000 fibers is about six yen. A certain foreign firm of Yokohama is said to have already given a large order for the fibers, and the Panama hats made with this new material may therefore appear on the market this summer. If the new fibers are really suited for headgear Formosa may be said to have hit upon a new resource.—Japan Weekly Times.

Chances for a Divorce.

He—I understand young Simkins and his wife are not living happily together.  
She—What seems to be the trouble?  
"Incompatibility of temper."  
"Which is at fault?"  
"Both. He furnishes the incompatibility and she supplies the temper."—Chicago Daily News.

Her Martyrdom.

Sylvia—I'm surprised to hear that Isabel married young Washington after declaring that he wasn't good enough for her.  
Phyllis—Yes, but later she declared that he was too good for any other girl, so she married him out of sheer sympathy.—Chicago Daily News.

Both In and Out.

Borroughs—Is Mr. Lenders in?  
Office Boy (who has been "posted")—No, he's out.  
"Well, just run in and tell him he's out more than he thought. I came to return \$10 I borrowed last week. Good day."—Philadelphia Press.