

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.) One year, 1.50; Six months, .75; Three months, .50.

The Tillamook Headlight. Fred C. Baker, Publisher. Arsenical Poisoning.

A supplementary report on the presence of arsenic in food has just been issued in England that in some respects is more important than the earlier one. When it was discovered that the epidemic of neuritis which broke out in Manchester in the winter of 1900-01 was largely due to beer in the production of which glucose was employed, a momentary sensation was created in other countries where that beverage is manufactured. It was soon ascertained that the arsenic was introduced into the glucose by sulphuric acid made from contaminated Spanish ores. This revelation was highly reassuring to Americans, because there was no reason to suppose that any of the impure acid was brought to the United States. It now turns out, though, that the same harmful agent sometimes gets into beer in another manner. Where arsenical coke has been employed in the drying kilns the poison has often worked its way into the malt, and as much as one-sixteenth of a grain has been detected in a gallon of beer brewed therefrom. Arsenic has also been found in yeast, molasses, syrup, powdered chocolate and other articles which seem to be unrelated to that fluid. The question arises, therefore, whether similar products in this country are absolutely free from the same objectionable ingredient.

A British medical journal, "The Hospital," was recently inspired by these and kindred discoveries to propose a scheme of education by means of which poor people might be enabled to choose between safe and unsafe foodstuffs. One may well question the practicability of such a scheme. It would be a complicated matter, and could not well be put into operation for several years. As for making direct tests and analyses, that is out of the question for the rich as well as the poor. A far more effective safeguard is governmental supervision. There should be lodged with some official or bureau ample authority to investigate suspicious articles and potables, to stop their sale immediately, and, in case it can be shown that the makers marketed them with a knowledge of their character, to punish the offence adequately. The United States is steadily making progress toward the legislation necessary for such protection. Already there is ample defense against deleterious articles which are imported. What is now wanted is a proper restraint of the production of such things, wittingly or unwittingly, at home. There were reasons enough for the exercise of that power before. A new one is afforded by the insight now given into the cause of several thousand cases of neuritis in England, of which more than a hundred terminated fatally.

Dairy Strippings.

The Holstein cow Belle Sarcastic of the Michigan Agricultural college gave in her last period of lactation, extending, over fifteen months, 27,219 pounds of milk, containing 839 pounds of butter fat. Counting the overrun at one sixth, this would be equivalent to more than 1,000 pounds of butter.

The Jerseys have a large start in numbers over other dairy breeds. The number of registered Jerseys is now more than 240,000. The friends of the breed keep sounding their merits—and they are not small, for a special purpose cow, and he little other dairy breeds. If all that the Jersey men claim is true, they should be like John Alden—"speak for themselves."

The difference between good and poor cows is strikingly illustrated by the experience of a Canadian farmer, who kept twenty-four cows and two hired men. He got a Babcock tester and tested his cows. He found he was losing money on eight of them, and sold the eight, and at the same time let one of the hired men go, presumably keeping the best one. He found he made as much money out of the cows he had left and saved the feed of the eight.

Saved From Terrible Death.

The family of Mrs. M. L. Bobbitt, of Bargeton, Tenn., saw her dying and were powerless to save her. The most skillful physicians and every remedy used, failed, while consumption was slowly but surely taking her life. In this terrible hour Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption turned despair into joy. The first bottle brought immediate relief and its continued use completely cured her. It's the most certain cure in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed Bottles 50c, and \$1.00. Trial Bottles Free at Chas. E. Clough, Drug Store.

COOKS once more happy. Gangloff & Snuffer has just received a shipment of Spotless Flour from Goldendale, Wash.

LOST IN STRAITS.

Fifty-Four Lives Sacrificed to Storm.

SEATTLE, Jan. 9.—The South-Victoria steamer Clallam was lost early this morning midway between Smith Island and Dungeness Spit, at least 54 persons losing their lives in the disaster. Every person who put off in the lifeboats, lowered when it was apparent that the steamer could not live out the terrific gale that was blowing, drowned.

Only those who stayed by the vessel, fighting against the sea for possession of the craft, were saved. These persons were compelled to fight desperately for their lives, rushing forward when the vessel turned on her beam ends, clinging frantically to the rails and finally slipping off the sides of the vessel into the water or to a lifeboat that had been lowered. Subsequently they were picked up by the tugs Sea Lion and Holyoke.

It was not the fault of commanding officers nor the men in charge of the lifeboats that the passengers who took to the boats were lost. When the lifeboats were lowered land was in sight, yet the impotent Clallam was unable even to make headway against the gale. Prudence dictated that the passengers and such of the crew needed to navigate the boats be given the opportunity of saving their lives by the lifeboats. That they failed to reach shore was due entirely to the fact that human strength was but a feeble protest against the fury of the elements.

No Safety on Board.

Had all the passengers and crew remained aboard, it is undoubtedly true that most of them would have been lost when the boat turned over and gave up the struggle. Others stronger and better able to care for themselves drowned with the relief tugs standing by waiting to take them aboard.

For 11 hours the Clallam battled against the fury of the storm before the struggle was abandoned and the boat settled back into the waters of the Sound. Early in the afternoon of Friday the steamer became disabled; later in the day three lifeboats, freighted with human life, put off into the sea and went down almost within the vision of the watchers aboard. During all the remainder of the afternoon and half of the night that followed crew and passengers fought to keep the boat afloat.

In the meanwhile the distress of the vessel had been noticed by watchers ashore. The steamship company owning the Clallam begged steamer and tug-boat-owners of Victoria to put off to relieve the vessel and hurried an American fleet of six tugs to the relief of the Clallam. But the Victoria boatowners refused to risk their craft in the gale. One steamer, the Maud, started out of Victoria harbor to go to the Clallam's rescue but after striking the storm was compelled to put about and run to safety.

Hours of Agony.

All this happened yesterday afternoon. The culmination of the tragedy was postponed for several agonizing hours. Bravely officers and crew of the helpless bulk worked to save the vessel and the 80 souls aboard of her, but in vain. Staunch as she was, the Clallam could not stand the terrific onslaught of the seas that raced in mountain high from the ocean and just before darkness began to fall, it was resolved to make an attempt to save the passengers at least by the boats.

Two boats were launched and in these some of the passengers were entrusted to the angry waters. The first boat contained only women and children—three deck hands from the Clallam and Captain Lawrence, of Victoria, going off in her. The boat was overwhelmed 600 feet from the Clallam and its occupants shrieked in vain for aid from those aboard the steamer. Not a hand could be raised to aid them.

The second boat rowed away into the darkness. On board the Clallam men were seen as the waves tore them from the boat, but later she was still afloat.

The third boat, containing only men, was launched.

Trying to Save the Ship.

From that time the members of the crew and the few passengers who had volunteered to remain aboard, devoted themselves to the task of trying to save the vessel. The pumps were impotent and three gangs of bailers were set to work. In spite of their efforts, the water gained on them and they were about to resign themselves to their fate when the Richard Holyoke, one of the six tugs which had been sent to the rescue of the Clallam from Port Townsend, hove in sight.

A line was thrown aboard the tug and with her tow she started for Port Townsend. She made fair progress, and it seemed for a time that the Clallam, with the remainder of her passengers and crew, would be saved. But the hungry seas were not to be cheated of their prey and still more lives were to be sacrificed to the god of the waters. The hull of the Clallam began to give way before the terrific assault of the waves and the strain of the tow line completed the work the seas had begun.

Another Tug to the Rescue.

The tug Sea Lion sighted the Holyoke and her tow about midnight and stood by to assist. At 12:30 the Clallam went on her beams and began sinking rapidly. At 1:07 she settled and the tow lines were cut. A few minutes later she lurched and disappeared beneath the waves, Only her top works and floating wreck

age remained to show that she had ever been.

By heroic efforts, the crews of the two tugs saved the lives of nearly all who had remained aboard the Clallam. A few were swept away and perished in the blackness of the storm, with none to heed their shouts and cries.

The closing scene in this, the most terrible marine tragedy ever known in these waters, was eight miles north of Protection Island, only a short distance north of Port Townsend and approximately 20 miles from Victoria. The Holyoke picked the Clallam up off Smith's Island. The survivors of the wreck were brought to Seattle at 5 o'clock tonight on the steamer Dirigo.

Municipal Affairs at Buttermilk City.

[TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]

MR. EDITOR,—I haint rit much for the papers since this grate and glorious country turned down good old Horace Greeley for president. Previous to be four that time I had been ritin'er quite a spell. Alas, them halsium days when I courted Mirandy and rit up the weakly happenings of our neighborhood for the Bugle, and drempt of bein a grate littery lite, or a horse docker, is gone forever. May be I wuz to hasty, but I just sez when they beet old Horace, that grate editor fer a meazly offis like bein' president, that thar want no use of talkin, the peepel dident have no appreshasion of jeevny, and I allowed I dident have no sweetness to waist on the dezzert air, so I stuck to Mirandy and the 80 aker farm that fother give us, and so am ez you see me today. But thar hez been doins here in Buttermilk City that orter be rit up fer the enlightenment of inchar jenerations. It all kum about in our town elekshon. Thar was one party sez let us have law an order, an perfect our young men from ruin, an this party hed the backin of all good men, but agin them was the Free an Ezies, and the Free an Ezies got in moast of thar men. Mirandy wuz all brook up about it, an somehow I felt kind of upost myself, fer me and Mirandy coodent fertig our boy Joab that went to his room at the gambin tabul, and when the elekshon wuz on Mirandy and me got down and prayed every nite that the good Lord wood put it into men's harts to stop them things that rooin boys, and espeshally we pettishoned that no other family serkel wood be broken under such a cloud of sorrow az kum over ours when we found out that our Joab had layed his employes money on the gambin tabul, and these old hands of mine had to make it good, or the prison gait wood cloze behind what used ter be the hoop of the house-hold. Pore Joab, when he saw his mother's broken hart, he coodent stand it, and the boy went into a decline, and one spring just when the dandclows wuz beginnin to bloom we layed him away on the hillside.

And ez I wuz goin to say, when the elekshon kum on, me and Mirandy wood look out at the hillside, and Mirandy sez to me, sez she, "Hiram you no I can't vote, but I hoap you will do your dooty," and I notised sumthing shinin in the corner of her eye. I promised, and I done my best, but the Free and Ezies beet us out, and I reckon they wood laff at the troubles of pore old woodenheads like Mirandy and me.

Well, ez I had got interested in the elekshon, Mr. Editor, I thot I wood go up to the first meetin of the town trustees, which the Free and Ezies elected. I got thar middin early, and I sez only two or three trustees and a little newspaper feller named Pugsey Skribble. This hear feller is a busin feller of the mayer which the Free and Ezies elected. When he drifted into our town and started up the Buttermilk City Churn Dasher, him and the Mayer fell in luv at first site, and Pugsey haint put nothin in his paper which wood be agin the Mayer, and him and the Mayer gits thar heds together every once in so often and rit up a peace tellin what a grate man the mayer iz, and how Danyul Webster and Androo Jakson was small trie compared to the Mayer. When I went in Pugsey wuz a settin thar chawin tobacco rite peart like, and lookin as tho he thot sumthing wuz a goin to hapen, which I will ritat in my neckst.

Pointed Paragraphs.

In the public eye—dust. Little white lies live long and prosper. The world will forgive a man almost anything except failure. Schemers get into office when honest men fail to do their duty. It is impossible to patch up a reputation so the patches won't show. A woman's idea of a compliment is to name her baby after a rich relation. If a man who falls in love at sight is wise he will take a second look before proposing. Sometimes the breaking of an engagement enables the parties to live happily ever after. There are two sides to every story. The victory you win means defeat for the other fellow. What a grand and glorious world this would be if every man would follow the advice he gives to others!

No ordinary man can love a woman as much as she thinks he ought to and attend to his work at the same time. Life is a good deal like a meal in a cheap restaurant. The things you want fall to show up on the bill of fare.

To the Farmers.

PEERLESS, WHITE RIVER, PRIDE WALDO HILLS FLOUR.

You can save good money on your Winter's feed and flour bill by seeing us at once.

Gangloff & Snuffer.



Cook Stoves Heaters and Ranges.

Hardware, Tinware, Iron and Steel. The Celebrated Buhl Milk Cans. Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash and Doors.

R. L. WADE.

NEW FALL FABRICS. For Gentlemen's Garments to Order. Temptingly Attractive In Weaves, Colorings and Prices. Can now be seen at—SARCHET, the Tailor, Tillamook. Come early and secure first choice. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Fir and Spruce Lumber.

Spruce and Cedar Shingles. Cheese and Butter Boxes a specialty. Orders for Lumber promptly attended to.

TILLAMOOK LUMBER COMPANY Centrally Located. Rates, \$1 Per Day. LARSEN HOUSE, M. H. LARSEN, Proprietor. TILLAMOOK, OREGON. The Best Hotel in the city. No Chinese Employed.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 625, for the purchase of the lots 7 and 8, and E 1/4 of Section 5, in Tp. 3 S., Range 10 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1904. He names as witnesses: Frank E. Swanson, of Portland, Oregon; William Lee, of Rainier, Oregon; Emanuel Erickson, of Portland, Oregon; James Johnson, of Spruce, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of February, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, administratrix of the estate of GEORGE BROCK, deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me properly verified, as by law required, at the office of B. L. Eddy, Attorney-at-Law, at Tillamook City, Ore., within six months from the date hereof. Dated this 7th day of January, 1904. B. L. EDDY, Administrator of the Estate of George Brock, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, administratrix of the estate of DWYER C. QUICK, deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me properly verified, as by law required, at the office of B. L. Eddy, Attorney-at-Law, at Tillamook City, Ore., within six months from the date hereof. Dated this 7th day of January, 1904. Ina M. QUICK, Administratrix of the estate of Dwyer C. Quick, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of DAVID SCHWELINUS, deceased, has filed his final account as such executor, in the Office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, and that the County Judge of said County has appointed Monday, January 11, 1904, as the day for the hearing of objections to said account and the settlement thereof. Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this December 10th, 1903. HERMAN H. TORRENTO, Executor of the last will and testament of David Schwelinus, deceased. H. T. BOYER, Attorney for Executor.

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Of Clatsop county, Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 625, for the purchase of the S 1/4 of NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, sec. 25 and S 1/4 of NE 1/4, and NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section No. 20, Tp. 2 N., Range No. 8 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 12th day of February, 1904. He names as witnesses: Charles Ray, Frank Owens, Charles P. Nelson, Clifford Matton, of Clatsop County, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of February, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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Of Spruce, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 625, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 22 and NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of sec. 23, in Tp. 20 N., Range No. 8 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1904. He names as witnesses: Walter C. Bailey, John Weiss, Vincenz Jacob, Michael Lango, of Tillamook County, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of January, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 625, for the purchase of the W 1/2 of SW 1/4 of section 28 and S 1/2 of SW 1/4 of section 29, in Tp. 2 N., Range No. 8 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1904. He names as witnesses: Walter C. Bailey, John Weiss, Vincenz Jacob, Benjamin Jacob, of Tillamook County, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of January, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County. The Astoria Company, Plaintiff, vs. Ernest Barton (formerly Ernest O. Svenson), Jennie C. Barton, and Nehalem Coal Company, Defendants.

To Jennie C. Barton, one of the defendants above named: In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you and others in the above entitled cause, and cause, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to wit: On or before six weeks from the date of the publication of this summons, to wit: For a decree for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage made and executed by Ernest Barton, on the 29th day of December, 1901, and executed and delivered to The Astoria Company, the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, upon the following described real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon: The North Half (1/2) of the Northwest Quarter (1/4) and the North Half (1/2) of the Northeast Quarter (1/4) of Section Twenty-one (21) in Township 13 North of Range Ten (10) West of the Willamette Meridian, containing one hundred sixty acres, which mortgage was on June 3rd, 1901, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, in book "L," on page 27 thereof. Records of Mortgages of said County, the same having been given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by said Ernest Barton and yourself, under date of June 1st, 1901, in favor of The Astoria Company, the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, payable one year after date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum until paid, said note and the mortgage thereon, together with the further providing that in case suit or action should be instituted to collect the same or any portion thereof, then the said makers should pay such sum as the court might adjudge reasonable as an attorney's fee in such suit or action; said decree to further provide for judgment in favor of plaintiff for the full amount of principal and interest secured by said promissory note, and the sum of said mortgage fee decreed to be a first lien upon all of the said mortgaged real property to secure the payment of this suit, and said decree to further provide that you, Ernest O. Svenson, Jennie C. Barton, be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title, interest and claim in and to the said described real property, and every part or thereof, and that you be especially barred and foreclosed of and from dower and claim of dower in and to the same.

This summons is published in the Tillamook Headlight once a week for six consecutive weeks, to wit: on Thursday of each week, by order of Hon. W. W. Conder, County Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, made and dated the 28th day of December, A.D., 1