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The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Importance of Clean Money.

If you could take an ordinary bill out of your pocket and mark it so that it would be of no use to any one except the one to whom you wish to send it, and then enclose it in an ordinary letter and send it by mail, doing away with the journey for a money order, you would think it great convenience would you not? Yet this is just what the Post-Check currency would enable you to do.

When this money has been used in this manner it is returned to the Treasury for redemption and a fresh bill is issued in its stead. Thus the circulating currency is constantly kept fresh, clean and comparatively free from disease germs. This should appeal to the physician and hygienist as an important step in our progress towards the final stamping out of all contagious diseases. What can be more unhygienic than old, worn, greasy paper money, passing from hand to hand, among all classes and conditions of men? Time and again they have been examined and found literally to swarm with bacteria. The clean, fresh Post Check would be used but little until some one would want to send it by mail, when its further circulation would cease, and a new one would take its place.

How to Keep The Boys On The Farm.

This subject, rendered somewhat threadbare by frequent treatment, has been revived by the Indiana Department of Public Instruction, which issues a public statement to country teachers urging them to use their influence to keep rural children from the cities. The intention behind this movement is doubtless well meant, but it is questionable whether it be a part of the duties of the school teachers to act as agitators against urban growth at the expense of the country. These matters are regulated by national laws and it would be impotent, even if desirable, to run counter to the principal of an inexorable evolution. No matter how unattractive the farm may be, or how hard its life, some boys will remain there and cannot be driven away. On the contrary, if the farm be made a perfect paradise, some boys will regard it as a mere cage, will be impatient of its limitations and will flee from it in spite of all restraint or persuasion.

Therefore, let the boy who aspires to be a lawyer, a doctor, a railroader, a public speaker, go his way. He may make a failure of his chosen pursuit; he is certain to fail in the one forced upon him and which he despises. It is seldom that a whole family of children, reared on a farm, however attractive its life be made, decide to continue indefinitely on the old homestead or even in agricultural pursuits. Their ambitions lead in different directions and it is a well known fact that most of the strong men in all departments of business, originate on the farm. There we get our great railroad managers, our great manufacturers, captains of industry and merchants. And it is fortunate that we have such a supply of "blue blood" to draw from. As much as the farms may lose by departure of their boys, the cities would lose incomparably more if no farm boys reached their limits to enrich their life. Segregate a city from all such recruits, from its annual supply of good red corpuscles from the country, and will soon sink into decay, gradually lose its civilization and eventually die of dry rot.

All this, however, does not militate against the proposition that farm life should be made attractive in every possible way. Those who leave should do so voluntarily and not because of the harshness, stupidity or monotony of the surroundings. The best way to keep a boy on the farm, of course, is to get him to love the life and work for its own sake. Train him to find delight in the study of plant life, in the chemistry of soils and foods, in landscape gardening, in scientific forestry, in economic road building, in intelligent breeding of all sorts of animals. In other words, teach him how to combine the useful with the ornamental, the true with the agreeable, the practical with the theoretical, the finan-

cially valuable with that whose chief appeal is to the esthetic tastes. The nearer approach to happiness in this world is to be able to find out our pleasure and profit together—to obtain our living from a pursuit which is at the same time congenial and practically productive. But, looking at the whole question in another light, it is certain that all who ever lived upon a farm, no matter when and for what reason they left it, desire at some time of life to return thereto. Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see, My heart, untraveled, fondly turns to thee.

Sir Walter Scott used to declare the passage in Shakespear, describing Jack Falstaff's death, the most pathetic in the English language. Poor old Jack, after living a rollicksome life in courts and camps and hotels, felt the hollowness of it all and reverted in his last hours to the tender recollections of childhood. He was in the grassy meadows or wading through the pebbly streams in childish glee. His imagination wandered amid scenes and with friends of distant days, and above all, he heard the voice of his mother as it sounded in his infant ears in the long ago. In his delirium he talked of "pastures green" and "bubbling brooks," and with these words on his lips, the soul of the sinful, but who loved Falstaff, passed on dusky wings across 'he dark gulf of oblivion.—American Farmer.

The Asiatic War and American Farmers.

The selfishness inherent in human nature may tempt us not to regret, even if we do not welcome, the war now raging on the distant coasts of the Yellow sea. Quoting the old saw that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," we may console ourselves with the reflection that we may at least get profit by feeding the fighters. Even as the first guns were sounding, a steamship was on its way from San Francisco loaded with meat for the Russian government. Others will doubtless follow and the demands of the belligerents may furnish a market for much foodstuff from American farms. The Boer war enabled us to sell many mules and horses, and this experience will, perhaps, be repeated with a change only in the character of the commodity.

But in a large view of the subject, it may be stated that great wars in the long run bring evils to the whole race, immediately, of course, to the actual participants, but indirectly to those far distant from the scene of operations. It is the business of war to destroy. Aside from the loss of life and property, there are the other miseries of sickness and suffering inseparable from such conflicts. There are those who contend that wars are not only inevitable, but that they are indispensable to progress. As the natural law is endless conflict, with its maxims of "survival of the fittest," "struggle for existence," and chains of ceaseless destruction of one form of life to support others, it is argued that this law can not be escaped or evaded. It is also urged that wars are one of nature's methods of keeping down population and preventing the catastrophe inevitable if demand should ever overtake and eventually surpass the possibilities of subsistence. Perhaps this may be true, but we dislike to believe it. To do so is to falsify the teachings of the philosophers and to put the highest ideals beyond the reach of man. Are we to understand that the very core of Christianity is based upon a fallacy? Is the cry of the Christ for "peace on earth to men of good will" a mere dream incapable of realization? Is the majestic anthem, "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" chanted in every Christian church on every resurrection day a heartless hymnal of meaningless words? Is universal peace really impossible and unattainable? Were the glowing words that lit up the rugged face of the old Hebrew prophet never sounding brass and tinkling cymbal? Shall the time never come "when nations shall cease to make war upon nations?" "when the sword shall be turned into the pruning hook and the spear into a plowshare?" Perhaps. There is certainly little in history to suggest a negative answer to this inquiry. While actual wars may be less frequent than of old, the pitiable admission must be made that every great nation in the world still prides itself on the magnitude of its armies and the number of its battleships. Nor have the Christian nations set any better example in this respect than the heathen. All of them seem to exult in "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war." The successful soldier is still the most honored of men; the triumphant general still loaded with those things which men most prize. With such undeniable facts confronting us, how is it possible not to exclaim with the evangelist: "These people come near me with their mouths, but in their hearts they are far from me."

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Suffocated in Water.

ASTORIA, Or., March 10.—Arthur Norton, a submarine diver of long experience met his death Wednesday afternoon while at the bottom of the Columbia hunting for an anchor that had been lost by the dredge Chinook. He was in the Government employ for the day and the tug Mendell was used to assist him in the work. After he had donned his diving suit and it had been tested, he went down in about 22 feet of water. The position was just below Smith's point and opposite the west end of Astoria. After he had been in the water for a few minutes he failed to respond to the signal cord and he was quickly brought to the surface and the plate in the front of his helmet unscrewed, when he gave a couple of gasps and died. His head was considerably swollen and blood was coming from his ears and mouth. It is evident that he died of suffocation resulting from some disarrangement of the machine that furnished the air, but Coroner Pohl will hold an inquest. Norton was about 50 years of age and was a brother-in-law of Captain Bendgard of the steamer Signal, and leaves two children who live in San Francisco. A jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Received 2300 Volts.

WEISER, Idaho, March 8.—About 9:30 last evening James Eaton, a boy about 15 years of age, had a narrow escape from electrocution by a live wire. The wire had been broken down by the toppling of trees, which had fallen on it.

The boy was returning to his home on horseback when the accident occurred. It had been raining all day and the street was muddy and wet at the time. The boy was riding along when the wire touched the cap he was wearing. He threw up his hands to release the wire, when the shock knocked both him and his horse to the ground. The boy managed to drag himself home, about four blocks away, where he remained unconscious all night. Two of his fingers are burned almost through, the bones being burned out, and he has a bad cut in his head, where he fell on the gravelled road. He is better today, but will lose two fingers. The horse he was riding was hardly able to walk. The wire was from the arc lights and was charged with 2300 volts.

According to reports, the Great Northern has exceeded all other railroad companies of the country in the extent to which it goes in fixing regulations for government of its employes. For several years most of the big transportation companies have prohibited the excessive use of intoxicants and exacted probity of conduct in personal affairs during time of service with the companies. But the rumblings of the rail are freighted with sounds of discontent over the stretch of steel rails and ballasted roadbed between St. Paul and the Pacific Northwest. An edit of the most high has gone forth to the effect that in future uniforms of trainmen employed on the Great Northern must be the product of an official tailor. It is seemingly a new method of fostering home industry—at St. Paul—for the order has been sent over the system that conductors, brakemen and porters shall hereafter order their apparel from the St. Paul tailor to whom a contract has been awarded. Heretofore the men have bought their clothing wherever it suited their convenience.

After heroically rescuing little 12-year-old Zoe Brown from the cold waters of the Willamette at the Portland Flouring Mills last week, Sumner Smith, the youngest son of W. K. Smith, the well-known capitalist, 351 Third street, drowned almost within the grasp of the men who lifted the child from the water. The child slipped and fell through the broken railing on the guard of the steamer America and had hardly disappeared from sight before the unfortunate Smith jumped overboard to her rescue, and caught her just as she was sinking from view for the third time. In the meantime a small boat was launched from the steamer and hurried to the two, who were rapidly drifting down stream. Just as the boat reached Smith, who was supporting the unconscious form of the child, he became exhausted, and though the sinking child was saved young Smith was just out of the reach of the rescuing boatmen, who saw him sink less than an oar's length from them.

An importer of radium at New York, gives out the startling news that the price of this latest product of the scientist has increased \$4,200,000 a pound in two days. The commercial rate last week was \$8,400,000, now it is \$12,600,000. So great has been the demand for a few grains that the supply on the market probably will have disappeared entirely by the end of the present month.

A horrible story of a stepmother's cruelty is told to Secretary South of the Children's Aid Society. With Mrs. Fritz Myers, of New Westminster, dwell two sons of her husband by a former wife. They are aged 6 and 3 years, respectively. On a slight provocation Mrs. Myers dragged the elder boy to the stove and pressed the back of his hand on the hot lids so that it was seared like a scale. The children will be removed beyond the sphere of their stepmother's cruelty.

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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 Henry H. Alderman, deceased, and 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 Eddy & Botts, attorneys at law, at Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. Dated this February 4th, 1904. BIRTH M. ALDERMAN, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry H. Alderman, deceased.

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. HENRY DUNSTAN, Of Tillamook City, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6376, for the purchase of the W 1/2 of Sec 34, Sec 1/2 of Sw 1/4 and lot 4, of Section No. 31, in Township No. 2, South, Range 10 West, 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 4th day of June, 1904. He names as witnesses: Charles B. Wiley, James M. Morgan, Edward Morgan, Andrew S. Austin, of Netarts, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of June, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Call for a Republican County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that the Republicans of Tillamook County, Oregon, will meet in convention at Tillamook City, Oregon, on the 2nd day of April, 1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating a member of the legislature, commissioner, sheriff, clerk, assessor, school superintendent, surveyor, coroner, justices of the peace and constables, and the election of delegates to the state and congressional conventions, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Said convention will be composed of 86 members, divided among the various precincts of the county as follows, to-wit: Nahalem 8 Foley 2 Garibaldi 4 Bay 6 Tillamook 12 Hoquartown 9 Fairview 9 South Prairie 3 Barnegate 2 Netarts 3 Carnahan 3 Sandlake 3 Beaver 3 Blaine 3 Hebo 4 Union 5 Little Nestucca 3 Dolph 2

The primaries will be held in the said precincts on the 26th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 1 o'clock p.m., and at the regular voting places. By order of the Republican County Central Committee. Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, March 10th, 1904. A. W. SEVERANCE, Chairman. HOMER MASON, Secretary.

The Aberdeen fire has resulted in a suit being filed in the Federal Court there, in which George J. Wolf, a merchant, sues to recover \$4000 each from the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, the Aetna Insurance Company and the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company. Wolf alleges that his policies with these companies expired October 13, three days before the fire; that he entered into negotiations for their continuance with the local representative of the companies, and that it was orally agreed that new policies should be issued. He claims he tendered payment but that his money was refused and that the companies refused to allow him anything on his stock of goods destroyed by the fire, claiming that an oral agreement was not binding.

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. COLLIE W. WATSON, Of Spruce, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6384, for the purchase of the Nw 1/4 of Section No. 19, in township No. 3 South, Range 8 West, 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, Ore., at Tillamook City, Ore., on Saturday, the 9th day of April, 1904. He names as witnesses: William L. Kiefenberg, Winfield C. Trombley, Lewis H. Riefenberg, of Bay City, Oregon; Earl R. Ayer, of Blaine, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of April, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., February 23rd, 1904. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by CHARLEY A. MORRIS, contestant, against homestead entry No. 13377, made February 13, 1903, for Sec 14, Ne 1/4, Sec 14, Sw 1/4 and lots 2 and 3, section 7, T. 5 South, Range 9 West, by ALVI R. DANIELS, contestee, in which it is alleged that contestant is well acquainted with said tract of land and knows the present condition of the same; also that said ALVI R. DANIELS has wholly abandoned said claim; that he never established residence, as required by law or at all, and that he has never made any improvements as he believes, nor has he been on the claim for more than one year last past, nor has he done any work or had any one to do so for him, for more than one year last past or at all, to the best of my belief and knowledge, and that said alleged contestee, officer, seaman or marine, during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on March 19th, 1904, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Oregon City, Oregon. The said contestee having, in a proper affidavit filed March 19, 1904, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., February 19th, 1904. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook City, Ore., on March 26th, 1904, viz: NELS NELSON; H. E. No. 12,355, for the Sec 14, sec. 2, T. 3 North, Range 10 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew Klein, Charles A. Handy, Dan J. Handy, John Ek. of Nahalem, Oregon. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., February 23rd, 1904. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by MICHAEL MELBRIOR, contestant, against homestead entry No. 13281, made January 10th, 1903, for S 1/2, Sec 14, and Sw 1/4, section 21 and Sw 1/4, Sec 14, section 21, T. 1 South, Range 10 West, by HARTWIG A. NELSON, contestee, in which it is alleged that contestant is well acquainted with said tract of land and knows the present condition of the same; also that the said entryman has never established his residence on said tract of land and did not within six months of the date of his said entry establish his residence in a house on said land; that said entryman has never built a house on said land or caused the same to be done; that the said entryman has abandoned said lands for more than six months next prior to the making of this affidavit, to-wit, since on or about January 1, 1902, and has not at any time since that date resided on said land or any part thereof and that the said abandoned entryman from said land was not due to his being engaged in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine, during the war with Spain, or any other war in which the United States are or has been engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a.m. on April 5, 1904, before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. on April 5th, 1904, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Oregon City, Oregon. The said contestee having, in a proper affidavit filed January 25th, 1904, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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