

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

**The Tillamook Headlight**  
 Fred C. Baker, Publisher.  
**It Comes, Sooner or Later.**

The business portion of Lafayette went up in smoke last week—the inevitable doom, sooner or later, of every wood constructed town where business houses are attached or in close proximity. It is a costly experience for business men and property owners to go through, yet they cannot be blind to the object lessons that are constantly taking place in business portions of wood constructed towns being wiped out. Many men, when they have seen their stocks of merchandise or property go up in smoke, know that they were taking too many chances when they put expensive stocks of goods in wood buildings within a fire range of all kinds of wood buildings and fire traps. It is a little surprising that more business portions of such towns are not wiped out more often. No one can tell when a like experience will befall Tillamook City. It has had one or two experiences with fire, only to build up again with inflammable material and more huddled than previously together. Such is the condition in Tillamook City, so it looks to us, with so many risks and valuable stocks at stake, that it would be business prudence for the business men of this city to be considering the necessity of erecting brick or some kind of fire proof buildings in the near future if they want to avoid similar conflagrations that are wiping out towns every once in a while like Lafayette, and Tillamook City being no better off than other towns, no one can tell which one the fire fiend will lick up next.

**A Contrast.**

The dry spring and warm weather East of the Coast range this year will have the effect of reducing the dairy products of the Willamette valley on account of less feed. Conditions are reverse West of the Coast range and in Tillamook, where conditions are ideal for dairying, and with meadows green and with plenty of hay in sight for next winter's feeding. That is not all, although the dairymen of Tillamook may not be able to retain the abnormal prices they received for butter fat last year, they have no cause to worry in the least for fear that their product will become unmarketable. It is only natural to expect that there will be less paid for butter fat this year, and as most of the dairymen anticipate this, for they realize that an average of 28c. to nearly 30c. was good pay for butter fat. With conditions in the Willamette valley that are unfavorable to profitable dairying, it is reasonable to suppose there will be a falling off in dairy products where the weather has been so dry, hence, to some extent, Tillamook will make good the deficiency and, we believe, at figures but slightly below previous years. Here we again see the great advantage Tillamook has over other parts of Oregon in being able to produce plenty of green feed and where the atmospheric conditions are such that a long hot, dry spell is unknown. To be able to grow plenty of cheap feed, and in grazing dairy herds nearly the whole year, is what gives this county the advantage in dairying, and but few of the people living here would care to swap farms with those living in the Willamette valley or the wheat belts. In fact, there is no better place in Oregon than Tillamook to engage in successful and profitable farming, and the editor will challenge anyone to refute what we have asserted. We do not say but what there are some objectionable features about Tillamook, such as the need of a railroad, etc., but after carefully weighing the conditions here and elsewhere, they are a long way ahead of any other place and the best location in Oregon that home seekers will be able to find outside of the promised land.

**Recent Law Passed by Congress in the Interest of Homesteaders.**

A circular letter from the department of the Interior has been received by the Register and Receiver of land offices which conveys information of much importance to homesteaders. The circular, which is issued under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is for the purpose of calling attention to the provisions, of an act of congress, approved April 28, 1904, providing for second and additional homestead entries.

The first section of the act allows any person who has heretofore made a homestead entry and was unable to perfect the same on account of some unavoidable complication of his personal or business affairs, or on account of an honest mistake as to the character of the land to make a second entry, providing it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that he made a bona fide effort to comply with the homestead law, and that he did not relinquish his entry or abandon his claim for a consideration. Any person applying to make entry under this section will be required to file an application for a specific tract of land on the regular homestead blanks, modified so as to show that the entry is made under the provision of this act, and to

furnish a description of his former entry by section, township and range, and the land office where it was made. He will also be required to furnish an affidavit duly corroborated, setting forth in full the complications of his personal or business affairs that prevented his perfecting title to the land covered by his first entry, or where the failure to perfect title was caused by mistake as to the character of the land entered, the manner in which such mistake occurred, and the specific reasons that rendered the land worthless for agricultural purposes must be fully set forth. The affidavit must also show whether the applicant had ever resided upon, improved or cultivated the land embraced in his former entry, and if so, to what extent, and that he did not abandon his claim or relinquish his entry for a consideration.

The second section of the act is substantially a re-enactment of section 5 of the act of March 2, 1899, so modified as to apply to entries for less than 160 acres made after the date of the present act, as well as those made before, and provides for an additional entry of land, which shall be contiguous to the original entry, for which the final proof of residence and cultivation made on the original entry shall be sufficient. Applicants for additional entries under this section will be required to produce evidence that they own and occupy the land embraced in the original entry, and which must be described by legal subdivisions and by reference to the number and date of the original entry. The evidence may consist of their own affidavits corroborated by the affidavits of disinterested witnesses. The commutation of entries under this act is prohibited.

**To Build Railroads.**

(From the Astoria Herald.)

It is reported from good authority that the government has made a contract with A. B. Hammond to extend the A. & C. railroad south from its Seaside terminus, running two spurs off, one east and one west, to rock quarries and that rock will be taken from these quarries for government work at Fort Stephens. Work on the building of the road will be commenced this summer and a large force of men will be employed. The road will be extended on the main line to Tillamook, tapping the timber holdings of Mr. Hammond and those of the Seaside Spruce Lumber Company.

\* \* \*

It is reported that Joe Gaston and Bill Read, of Portland, are going to build a railroad through the Nehalem. A party of surveyors have been there this week surveying the line. The road will start from Goble and go through Jewell and Mishawaka and to Tillamook.

**Advice for Beginners.**

Farmers are being urged by experiment stations, agricultural papers and by manufacturing establishments to take up new crops, new methods, new ideas and new machinery. In a general way that, is good advice and should be followed, and yet a farmer should go slowly when he is on unfamiliar ground. If a new crop is recommended for a locality it is well to experiment with it on a small scale and get acquainted with it, and if the small patch proves successful then more can be planted the following season and the acreage increased as the conditions justify. If new methods of cultivation or of disposing of the crop are suggested the same plan should be followed.

In this connection it is well to mention the dairy business. A great many farmers are beginning to take that up on a much larger scale than ever before. Those who have had previous experience will doubtless succeed, but those who know little or nothing about cows or the handling of dairy products should work into the business very gradually, gaining experience as they go along. Practically every line of business is now carried on with a small margin of profit and the inexperienced man is very apt to lose not only that small margin of profit, but more, too.

There is undoubtedly good profit in the dairy business when the cows are properly treated, properly fed and the products properly handled. That information, however, cannot be gained from reading alone, nor from actual experience alone, but it can be gained in a comparatively short time by study and experience combined. In short, start with one or two cows, and when they can be made to pay, add others to the herd, and so on until the desired size is reached. In every case, however, make sure that the cows are profitable, for if they are not, they are more valuable for beef than for the dairy, unless the difficulty comes from the treatment given them.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of Smith & Jenkins, in Tillamook City, Oregon, have this day dissolved partnership; and that all debts outstanding against said firm will be paid by Sollie Smith, and that all accounts due, owing or unpaid to said firm are now payable to said Sollie Smith.

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this 22nd day of June, 1904.  
 SOLLIE SMITH,  
 EMMETT JENKINS.

**SINK IN THE SEA.**

**Over 700 Emigrants Go Down With the Norge.**

LONDON, July 3.—Over 700 Danish and Norwegian emigrants bound for New York are believed to have been drowned in the North Atlantic June 28. Out of nearly 800 souls on board the Danish steamer Norge, which left Copenhagen June 22, only 27 are known to be alive, and for the rest no hope is held out.

When last seen the Norge was sinking where she struck on the Isle of Rockall whose isolated peak raised itself from a deadly Atlantic reef 290 miles off the west coast of Scotland.

Early in the morning of last Tuesday the Norge, which was out of her course in heavy weather, ran on the Rockall reef, which in the distance looks like a ship under sail. The Norge was quickly backed off, but the heavy seas poured in through a rent in her bows.

The emigrants who were then awaiting breakfast below, ran on deck. The hatchways were scarcely built for these hundreds of souls and became clogged.

The Norge quickly began to go down by the head. Eight boats were lowered, and into these the children were hurriedly put. Six of these boats smashed against the side of the Norge, and their helpless inmates were caught up by the heavy seas.

Three boatloads got safely away from the side of the sinking ship, and many of the emigrants who were left on board seizing life belts, threw themselves into the sea and were drowned.

Captain Gundel, so say the survivors, stood on the bridge of the doomed vessel until it could be seen no more.

The Norge foundered suddenly, and some 600 terrified emigrants were thrown into the water or drawn down with the sinking ship. Those who could swim tried to reach the boats, but these were already too full, and their occupants beat off the drowning wretches with oars.

The boats kept together for some hours. Practically all of their occupants were passengers and were not used to handling such craft. The boat occupied by the survivors and which landed at Grimby was a lifeboat. The fate of the other boats is unknown.

The lifeboat made faster progress and fell in with the steam trawler Salvia.

The rescue of those on the lifeboat took place on the morning of June 29, the survivors consisting of 20 men, one of them a seaman, six women and a girl.

One of the survivors said that when he got on deck the Norge was half submerged and was rapidly getting lower in the water. Half mad with fright, the survivors all struggled for places in the boats. They fought their way to the big lifeboat and a officer stowed in the six women and the girl and then told the men to get in.

The officer then took charge and got the boat away from the side of the Norge. Seeing that the boat was already overloaded the officer with great heroism jumped into the water and tried to board another boat which was not so full. He failed and was drowned.

In the sea by this time was a mass of struggling men, women and children, gasping and choking from the effects of the water. The boat rowed clear of this seething inferno and just as she drew away the Norge went down. Peter Nelson, one of the survivors, described as a young American, said:

"For some hours we rowed in company with the other boats, but the strong tide drifted us away from the others, and nothing has been seen of them since. The Salvia picked us up and we were well cared for on board the trawler. All of us lost our entire belongings. We had no time in that fierce fight for life to think of anything but the getting of seats in the boats."

The only hope, except for those known to have escaped, is that some of the emigrants might have been washed upon the barren rock. Their chance of being rescued even then is practically nil, for vessels sailing the North Atlantic give Rockall as wide a berth as possible.

**Saving Money in Farming.**

We are asked: "In what branch of farming can a young man engage that he may in ten years have saved \$2,000?" We have known of young farmers saving more than \$200 a year when beginning in the dairy business. We have known of others who have done the same in stock breeding, poultry raising and even in general farming. We believe that almost any branch of farming when well carried on will net that amount per year. Some hired farm hands manage to save more than that amount per year. Of course, the young man starting out for himself has many expenses to meet that the older farmer does not have, but all the additional stock and added tools or implements that he is able to put in mark just so much profit which he has derived from his business. To save money is not merely to hoard it up, but to invest it again where it will do the owner the most good.—Farmer's Guide.

**Notice.**

Purchasers of Chittim Bark will be held responsible for Bark taken from lands belonging to Blodgett Company, Limited, the Wilson River Lumber Co., N. P. Wheeler and J. H. Cook.  
 P. S. BRUMBY,  
 Agent for Owners.

**Pointed Paragraphs.**

Love is blind—and the homely girl is glad of it.  
 Politic, has made a few men and unmade a great many.  
 A woman's maiden aim is to change her maiden name.  
 A man's house is his castle unless it is in his wife's name.  
 When a man shines in society he seldom shines in business.  
 Truth is all right in its way, but flattery is often more satisfactory.  
 Money talks, but that of a miser doesn't make extravagant speeches.  
 Where there's a will there's a way to be a won't and a couple of lawyers.  
 There is no hope for the man who can't tell the truth without lying about it.  
 When a man is working for himself he doesn't have to employ a timekeeper.  
 A woman's worth is usually more than she can extract from her husband's pockets.  
 When a man helps his wife with the housework it takes her about twice as long to finish.  
 A Bachelor physician says the microbes in kisses are often fatal—at least they often develop matrimonial germs.  
 Listen to what your friends say of others in your presence if you wish to get a line on what they say of you when you are absent.  
 A woman can't understand why her husband has to work so hard to make both ends meet when he is so much smarter than other men.

Rough spruce lumber sawed to order, for \$7.00 a thousand, at the Tillamook Lumber Co.

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