

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year.....	1.50
Six months.....	.75
Three months.....	.50

The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.
The Top Dollars Count.

In producing merchantable goods the prices obtained depend very largely upon the way in which the goods are handled. Every time they are not given the best of care it takes a few dollars off the top. This is nowhere more noticeable than in the growing and harvesting of farm crops. Some farmers always seem to sell their products at the highest market prices, while their neighbors, working under similar conditions, always have to take a few dollars off the top.

The difference usually is in the method in the soil, tools, methods nor in the weather. Luck is also but a small factor. It is only necessary to take a drive through the country to be convinced of this fact. One farmer has the reputation of always getting his crop harvested in good condition, while another usually gets them wet. When the farmers come along the latter farmer finds he must take a few dollars off the top. Then, too, some farmers most always let their hay get too ripe, and that takes a few dollars off the top. Their stacks are not properly topped, there are holes in the roofs of their barns, and all these things take a few dollars off the top.

In short, one farmer will sell many hundred dollars more produce off from his farm than his neighbor will from the same amount of ground, and the difference is in the men. One finds farming profitable and in the course of a few years is considered well off, while the other complains of his luck, of the weather, of the trusts and of everything but himself. Good judgment, common sense, thriftiness and industry pay nowhere better than on the farm. The difference between success and failure is those few dollars on the top. Let them go to waste and drops to a mere struggle for existence.

Feeding Methods at World's Fair.

In the Shorthorn barn the cows are milked, fed and watered three times a day. At 8 a.m. the numbered and locked feed boxes are taken to the feed bins and the daily ration of grain for each is weighed into her box, which is locked and placed on the floor in front of her stall.

Three sacks of hay are then weighed out for each cow, sealed and placed near her grain box; one feeding of silage is then weighed into a feed box, and to this silage in the box is added about one-third of the grain which has been previously placed in the locked box. This mixture of silage and grain is given to each cow immediately after the noon milking, which begins at 11:30 and is finished at about 1 p.m. By 1:30 p.m. the cows have eaten their grain and silage, and they are given one of the three rations of hay which had been previously weighed and sealed up in sacks. After feeding the hay the cows are all watered by carrying water to them in buckets.

From 2 to 6 p.m. is a period of rest for man and beast. At 5 p.m. a ration of silage is weighed out for each cow; to this is added a portion of the grain from each cow's locked box, and this mixture is fed immediately after milking, which begins at 6 p.m. After eating the grain and silage each cow is given one sack of hay, and all are watered and left for the night at about 8:30 p.m.

In the morning the first thing done is to milk the cows, then feed silage, grain and hay as at previous feedings. The cows are watered again at about 8:20 a.m. It will be noticed that in this barn the cows are not feeding while they are being milked.

In the Jersey barn the daily ration of grain and cut alfalfa is weighed into each cow's locked feed box between 8 and 10 a.m. At about 10:30 one-third of this feed for each cow is placed in twenty-quart galvanized iron buckets, the hay on the bottom and the grain on top of it. A small quantity of steam is forced into the hay at the bottom by means of a small iron pipe, connected with a boiler; this steaming continues for about one minute, and the bucket is allowed to stand for nearly an hour, in order to soften the stems of hay and make the ration more palatable.

The long hay is weighed into sacks large enough to hold a day's ration of hay, and at 11 a.m. one-third of it is fed to the cows.

The noon milking begins at 11 a.m., while the cows are eating their long hay. During milking one man is mixing the steamed grain and cut hay and giving it to the cows while being milked. At 3:30 p.m. the cows are watered, then a second portion of the grain and cut hay is steamed, as before, and allowed to stand. Long hay is fed from the sealed sacks at 5 p.m., and a feeding of silage is mixed with the steamed grain and cut hay, and the mixture fed the cows at 6 p.m., when the evening milking begins.

The cows are watered again at 8 p.m. and left for the night. At 4 a.m. a ration of long hay is given each cow, and while milking the second ration of silage is added to the steamed grain and cut hay and fed the cows as soon as ready

during milking. The cows are watered at 6 a.m.

In the Holstein barn the cut alfalfa and grain feed is weighed into locked boxes, between 10 and 11 a.m. A ration of green feed, weighed into sacks, is given the cows in the forenoon before milking. At 11:30 a.m. about one-third the grain and cut alfalfa is taken from the locked boxes and fed to the cows, they being fed while milked at the noon milking, which begins at 11:30 a.m. After milking, at about 4 p.m., the cows are given another feeding of green feed and again at 4 p.m.

At 5:30 p.m. another portion of the grain and cut alfalfa is taken from the locked boxes and mixed in the feeding mow. This is given to the cows at 6 p.m. when the evening milking begins. After milking, about 7 p.m., another portion of green feed is given the cows and they are left for the night.

At 3:40 a.m. the last of the grain and cut alfalfa is taken from the locked boxes and fed to the cows, milking beginning at 3 a.m. At 7 a.m. a feed of alfalfa or green feed when available is given the cows, and then the daily weighing of the feed (grain and cut alfalfa) is done. These cows are watered at 4 a.m. and once during the day, the last watering being done at 8 p.m.

The Brown Swiss cows follow this same method of feeding, except that three feedings instead of four of green feed are given the cows daily and no alfalfa is fed to them.—Hoard's Dairyman.

American Engineering Feat.

It is no idle boast to say that America leads the world in engineering feats, and construction of great public works. A glance at two or three of the most stupendous engineering triumphs of modern times will confirm this view.

The great sea wall at Galveston, just completed, forcibly exemplified the genius and pluck of America's engineers. It is conceded to be the greatest structure of its kind in the world. The wall extends about three and a third miles along the sea coast, is sixteen feet wide at the base and five feet wide at the top, stands seventeen feet above mean tide level and has a granite apron standing out twenty-seven feet on the gulf side.

Immensely greater, however, in conception, magnitude and cost is the Rapid Transit subway in New York City, about to be opened for traffic. This giant tunnel is almost ten miles long, running the whole length of the island of Manhattan, beneath Harlem river and thence to Bronx Park. The difficulties encountered by the engineers appeared almost insurmountable. The tunnel had to be pushed through solid masses of rock and shifting sand. There were many complex problems to solve, light and ventilation being among two of the most imperative needs. All these have been successfully overcome and the great subway will be, next to the Panama canal, the most impressive monument of twentieth century engineering.

It is a tribute to American genius that not a voice has been raised in doubt as to the ability of the United States to construct the waterway that will connect the two oceans. It is too early to venture a forecast, but it is not too much to predict that the same kind of energy which compelled success in the Galveston sea wall and the New York subway will bring to a triumphant conclusion that cyclopean task.

No wonder there is a steadily growing demand in foreign countries for American engineers. Problems that have baffled the ablest men of Europe are being solved by Americans in Egypt, South America, Siberia and the Orient. It is flattering to the national pride that such tributes should be paid to American skill, ingenuity and daring.

Short Sermons.

Restitution is the proof of repentance. Virtue is more than an absence of vice. Withholding the hand withers the heart.

Revenge is sweetest when it is sacrificed.

Changing the clock does not stop the sun.

A little sin may be the seed of a large sorrow.

The only time love sighs is when it has quit work.

The ideal tree may count for more than the real timber.

True noblemen are always knighted with the sword of affliction.

Notice.

The Tax Roll for the year 1903, will be closed immediately after the first Monday in October. All property on which the taxes remain unpaid after said time will be advertised as by law required.
C. H. WOOLFE, Sheriff.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday September 26th, 1904, the County Board of Equalization will meet at the office of the county Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon. Said board to continue in session for one week, or as many days as necessary to publicly examine the assessment roll, and correct all errors in valuation, description of land and other property. All persons interested in said assessments are requested to appear at said time and place, as no change can be made after the adjournment of the board.
Dated at Tillamook, Or., Aug. 30, 1904.
A. M. HARE,
County Assessor.

SNAPPED AT BAIT.

Gullible Seattleites Lose Much Money.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3.—Two thousand Seattle citizens have been caught and approximately \$100,000 sunk in a get-rich-quick scheme originating in San Francisco. The local agent of the company has resigned, its California assets have been seized by creditors and attorneys are beginning a fight here. The company that was engaged in the philanthropic work of making the poor rich styles itself the Pacific States Mercantile Company of San Francisco. According to J. D. Bauer, an attorney who represents P. J. Root, a holder of six contracts, the plan of operation was as follows:

"The contracts provided for a payment of \$5 down and \$1.50 per week for 30 consecutive weeks. That made \$50 paid in by the purchaser of one of the contracts, and in return he was promised \$100 worth of merchandise. If he did not want the merchandise the company promised to find a purchaser for it and turn over to the contract-holder \$89 in cash. In other words, the company agreed to pay the purchaser \$39 for the use of his \$50.

"The promoters began doing business in Seattle last March, so that those who purchased contracts then are just about due to receive their \$100 worth of merchandise. Unfortunately for them, however, some of the contract-holders down in California whose contracts have matured, have tried to get the \$100 worth of merchandise or the \$89 in cash, and failing to do so, attachments have been filed on everything in sight of the company.

"E. E. Kimball was the general agent of the company for this state, but a letter received from the company signed by L. Miley, assistant secretary, advises me that Mr. Kimball resigned and that he is now the president of the Pacific Mutual Co-operative Investment Company of Seattle, the prospectus of which makes a man feel like buying diamonds. Investigation shows that the concern is hopelessly bankrupt."

In the circular letter announcing that Mr. Kimball had resigned as general agent of the company was the request: "Until we can make other arrangements, send your money regularly by Wells-Fargo express, until we can adjust matters with the postal government." The writer probably meant "postal authorities."

Mr. Bauer took the matter up with Haven & Haven, a firm of attorneys in San Francisco. They wired him yesterday that there are now six attachments pending against the company, and they advised forcing the concern into involuntary bankruptcy. The attorneys say that 2000 contracts were sold in Seattle and if they were all paid up it would mean a trifle like \$100,000 taken out of this city.

According to the San Francisco attorneys, the company made it possible to satisfy even the most suspicious purchaser who was looking for a chance to double his money in 30 weeks. If the contract did not look good enough to the sucker he was told that it "was a guaranteed" contract. That usually landed them, for there is nothing like a guarantee to drag the money out of the pockets of a man who wants something for nothing.

In order that there would be no trouble about guaranteeing the contracts the officers of the company organized a guarantee company of their own.

OAKMAN IN TOILS.

Hillsboro Murderer is Caught in Hiding at Warrendale.

Bert Oakman, who fatally stabbed Frank Bennett, at Hillsboro, a week ago, was captured early Saturday morning at Warrendale, a small settlement 30 miles up the Columbia River from Portland. The murderer had gone to work in the McGowan Canning Factory as a salmon seaman and had taken no other precautions to hide his identity than to register himself on the payrolls under an assumed name.

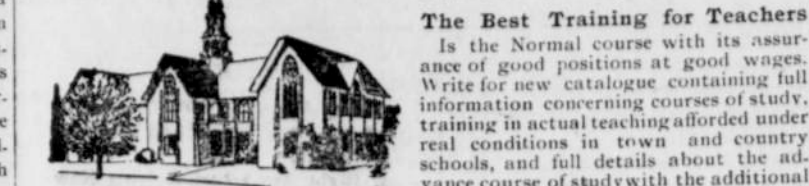
Oakman was captured while eating his breakfast Saturday morning. The arrest was made by Detective Lou Hartman, who had no trouble with the fugitive, finding him as docile as a lamb. At first he denied his identity but quickly yielded this useless defense and admitted that it was he who sank a knife into Frank Bennett. He was unnamed when arrested.

That Oakman had not been captured has been due to extremely good fortune on his part, for he is known to have traveled openly most of the time and also to have passed through Portland Sunday. He remained in a North End rooming-house over night and after trading his clothes and hat to a Third-street pawnbroker for another and cheaper suit on Monday morning, he started up the river in search of a quiet place to go into retirement, believing his trouble would soon blow over and so he could make his way safely out of the country.

His escape out of Hillsboro the night of the murder was made on a bicycle. Sunday morning he had traveled but a short distance and was overtaken by Dr. Link, one of the posse that was pursuing him. Oakman says the doctor failed to recognize him and after plying him with questions as to whether or not he had seen a suspicious character rode on in the pursuit.

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