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(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year.....	1.50
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The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Blames the Workingman.

In a speech in western Missouri last week William J. Bryan was interrupted by the Socialist candidate for Congress, who asked what reason Bryan could offer for opposing Debs as a candidate for President. Bryan replied that his own defeat for President was due, not to goldbug Democrats, but to the laboring men who were false to their interests and voted for McKinley. Mr. Bryan is correct in saying that a great number of laboring men voted against him and that if they had voted for him he would have been elected. But he is mistaken in classifying any large part of the wage-earners as Debs men. The workingmen of the United States who assisted in defeating Bryan have their reward in a 100-cent dollar, with good wages, abundant employment and protected industrial conditions. They will vote against Parker, and more numerous, on the same intelligent basis.

Mr. Bryan is a plausible speaker, with a pleasing presence and a talent for platform wit, but the majority of the people do not think he has the qualities needed in the presidential office. Even now he is deep in political absurdities. One day he is in close conference with Nebraska Populists, who will vote for the Watson electoral ticket, and the next day urges Missourians to support Parker and the straight Democratic ticket. Mr. Bryan should explain why the Populist ticket and platform are not as well worth consideration in Missouri as in Nebraska. Parker and Watson are not running on the same platforms. Bryan's alliance with one in Nebraska and his speeches for the other in Missouri and a heavy strain on the blindest of his admirers. The charge he makes against laborers is practically a tribute to their common sense and clear judgment in politics.

A Tendency of the Age.

The tendency of the age seems to be to eat everything in sight. Not so many years ago people were content to eat most things in their proper season, but now all kinds of fruits and vegetables must be "canned," so that in reality the bill of fare shows but little variation between summer and winter. Even clerks who fail to do their duty are canned nowadays. Canned snowballs for the benefit of the small boy during his summer vacation will be the next thing in line. Canning butter is one of the newer industries that are being developed. It is stated that the practice is very common in New Zealand and Australia and that canned butter can be kept for 200 days and still be fresh and sweet.

Butter, of course, cannot be cooked or even heated in order to preserve it, and there is where the canners meet with difficulty. They, however, select butter which has been carefully made and therefore has good keeping qualities to begin with. When possible, they take butter made from pasteurized cream. They then sterilize it very carefully, and it is ready for the cans. Such butter is consumed very largely in mines and other out-of-the-way places, where it is practically impossible to get fresh butter.

Wind Power For Electricity.

From the experience gained in this country in the last few years, it has seemed doubtful whether electricity could be generated by windmills in a thoroughly satisfactory fashion. The day may come when the conditions will be improved, but the combined cost of a dynamo and the storage battery which must be used with it has rendered the investment less attractive than could be desired. For electric lighting and other service which is continuous for a given period and performed at regular intervals, the windmill is too uncertain. Hence it must be humored and its limitation recognized. If it would respond to a demand on a moment's notice then the dynamo which it operated could be connected directly with the lighting system. As it is, the intermediate storage battery is a necessity. If that could be dispensed with, several kinds of work now done by other agents could be economically performed with electricity.

In Denmark experiments have recently been conducted under the auspices of the government looking to the use of windmills. From the brief description at hand, it would appear that several trifling improvements have been made in the apparatus used. It is also alleged that at a place called Askov machinery has been set up which supplies the inhabitants with current. To provide against prolonged calms a small gasoline engine is kept in reserve, to drive the dynamo. The equipment is so arranged that if the windmill runs at too high a speed a driving belt which runs to the dynamo will slip a little, and the excess of power goes off in the form of heat, developed by friction. For reasons which need not be discussed here, it is desirable to have the speed of the dynamo nearly uniform. It should go neither too fast nor too slow. The provision to check high speed

has just been mentioned. When the speed falls too low, a switch is automatically opened which cuts off this supply of current to the storage battery. It is usual, too, to have another switch that will shut off the current when the battery is full, thus protecting it from harm. The most remarkable statement made concerning the Askov station is that it has earned a revenue of 12 1/2 per cent on the investment. If that declaration be correct, and if the same state of things continues there, a much more encouraging view of the subject will be taken in this country. It seems reasonable to believe that if a company in Denmark can manufacture electricity by wind power alone and make money by selling it, many American farmers can afford to erect similar plants for their own use.

Importance of the Hay Crop.

Few people realize the importance of the hay crop. Papers are full of reports regarding corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and cotton, but if any mention of hay is made it is but a casual remark. When actual facts are taken into consideration, however, it is found that aside from corn, the hay crop of the United States is the most valuable. Last year the hay crop of the country was valued at something like \$556,000,000, or about one-fifth of the total value of all agricultural crops. During the last three years the crop has averaged about \$535,000,000 against \$444,000,000 for wheat. The cotton crop, which is watched with feverish interest and upon which the financial interests of the south are dependent, has never exceeded \$469,000,000. The value of the oat, barley, rye and buckwheat crop is only about \$200,000,000.

Farmers, however, value their hay crop, for they know that unless they have feed it takes all the money they realize from their other crops to purchase hay for their stock, and consequently they are no better off at the end of the year than they would have been had all their crops failed but hay and forage. The live stock on a farm can, of course, be sold off in case of a failure of the hay crop, but usually where that is done there is a tremendous loss and nothing is saved in the end.

There is certainly no cause this year for complaint about the hay and forage crops, and this fact should be considered in figuring on the purchasing power of farmers this year. Not so much depends upon the market value of hay, as the greater benefit comes from the fact that farmers this year will not have to buy hay and forage and can therefore use the cash realized from other crops for whatsoever they choose. There is no mistaking the fact that the hay crop will play a very important part in determining trade conditions throughout the country during the coming season.

Candy for Children.

The Medical Talk says: Nearly all children, especially if they be normal, healthy children crave for sweets. A great many parents, without any thought or reason in the matter, deny to their children all kinds of sweets. They do this from some preconceived notion that sugar and candy and cakes are bad for children. Other parents go to the opposite extreme, and indulge their children in all sorts of confectionery, from the cheapest to the most expensive, allowing them to eat rich, indigestible cakes, jams, candied fruits and preserves. The both are making a mistake. Children should be allowed to eat sweets—but the proper kind of sweets. Cheap, nasty confectionery should never be given them, neither should they be permitted to have too much jam nor any of that indefinable hodge-podge of stuff that masquerades under the name of cake. Beware of cheap painted candies; they are poisonous. But give the children sweets in the form of pure chocolate, honey and syrup made from fruits. A lump of sugar or a stick of good candy now and then will not hurt them. Let them eat molasses, but be sure it is good quality. Fruit jellies, if unadulterated, and plain cookies that are not too sweet are good for children. Let the children have sweets. The system craves them. They impart warmth and energy. They nourish and build up the tissues. The best time to give the children sweets is at meal time. Let fruits, jelly, syrup, molasses, honey or cookies form part of each meal, and then children will not so often plead for candy and cake. Let the children have sweets. But see to it that they are furnished the proper kind, at the right time and in a sensible quantity.

The Crop Scare.

An eastern commercial paper remarks that while attempts at this time of year to effect the speculative markets by "scare" reports about injury to the crops are no new thing, there appears to be an unusual sensitiveness to their effect this year on account of the hope of improved conditions which depends so largely upon the coming harvest. It thinks there is no doubt that there has been much conscious and intentional exaggeration in the reports of injury to wheat in the northwest from rust. There has been a setback for the wheat crop undoubtedly, and the yield will be a moderate one, probably under 600,000 bushels, and the surplus for export will be smaller even than last year, but it cannot be called a poor crop, not nearly so small as the four successive harvests beginning with

1893, when the price was much lower than now. Our wheat crop will be considerably below the recent average, it is remarked, with a price that has not been equalled in many years. Some farmers will suffer serious individual loss, but as a whole the yield promises to be one of full value to them, while other cereals are likely to be garnered in unusual abundance.

In regard to cotton, to which alarmists for speculative gain direct their attention, the papers says that while there has unquestionably been some setback to the crop from weather conditions, there is no evidence of injury comparable on the whole with that of last year.

"There is nothing in authentic reports to indicate serious or extensive injury to cotton and we may still expect a heavy stock, if not an unprecedented one." The paper quoted says that apart from wheat and cotton the promise is for abundant crops, with good prices and unusually prosperous conditions for the farming population. This means a demand for the products of other industries which will contribute materially to a revival of activity in general business.

Running a Newspaper.

"To run a newspaper," says an Oklahoma editor, "all a fellow has to do is to be able to write poems, discuss the tariff and money questions, umpire a base ball game, report a wedding, saw wood, describe a fire so that the readers will shed their wraps, make \$1 do the work of ten, shine at a dance, measure calico, abuse the liquor habit, test whisky, subscribe to charity, go without meals, attack free silver, defend bimetalism, sneer at snobbery, wear diamonds, invent advertisements, overlook scandal, appraise babies, delight pumpkin raisers, minister to the afflicted, heal the disgruntled, fight, to a finish, set type, mould opinions, sweep the office, speak at prayer meetings, stand in with everybody and everything."

Tabloid Philosophy.

If you would flatter a man, ask his advice.

The thief who robs a shoe store is one sort of free-booter.

The fellow who pries into other people's affairs is never prized.

The fellow who loses his temper doesn't have to advertise for it.

High ideals don't amount to much unless we try to live up to them.

The man in the moon, at any rate, does his best to make light of things.

Actions speak louder than words, but the clothes of some men are louder than either.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The cup that cheers the honey bee is the buttrecup.

Many who think they will be chosen aren't even called.

Some men remind one of a birdseye view of the real thing.

A man never gets full until he is too far gone to get home sober.

There is nothing in a name. No river thief has ever stolen a river.

Critics are misanthropic persons who have a penchant for throwing stones.

If a man could get credit for his good intentions money would be no object.

Too many business women are interested only in the business of their neighbors.

It is better to be able to hold the tongue in one language than it is to speak seven.

Women seldom save up money for a rainy day, because they can't get out to blow it in when it rains.

The husband of a woman who insists on occupying a seat in an open car reserved for smokers, when there are other vacant seats, may be easily convinced that marriage is a failure.—Chicago Tribune.

What I'd Rather Be.

I'd rather be a snucker than a trout—they're less people fishin' fer it.

I'd rather be just a little wicked than ter be earthierly saint—a feller wants some company.

I'd rather do a few things and know how to do so blame many an' never do them—Who said I was reflecting' onto populists? I never mentioned them.

I'd rather be a livin' voice, though cracked, than the slim echo of a bygone halleluyer chorus—Who said anything about democrats? Sit down!

I'd rather be a politshun than a statesman—the latter seem ter be the most likely to be dead.—Sunset Magazine.

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. HARRIS,
County Assessor.


Notice.

All persons owing me on notes for the auction are requested to call at the Tillamook County Bank and settle.

JOHN SVENSON.

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