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The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

The Truth Will Come Out.

It will be remembered that in the last county election, to defeat Mr. B. L. Eddy for circuit judge, the democratic press and some of his political enemies, circulated a false report that he had charged Mr. W. H. Eason thirty five dollars for procuring a school loan. As this was told as gospel truth to most every farmer who came to the city to trade by a few persons who had a personal grudge against Mr. Eddy, we at the time inquired into the villainous campaign lie and commented upon it, but refrained from mentioning the names of those who did everything they possibly could to circulate it.

This is how the Headlight commented upon it at the time, for as an honorable and upright citizen and whose character as an attorney is above reproach, we felt at the time that Mr. Eddy was being shamefully misrepresented and lied about by a bevy of politicians who scrupled at nothing to accomplish their end:

"A fair sample of the campaign lies in circulation is the story which petty liars are peddling to the effect that Mr. Eddy charged Mr. Eason thirty-five dollars for procuring a school loan, and thus imposed upon Mr. Eason. The latter gentleman is absent in the East, so it is not likely that he stated any such story. In fact, we presume his name was used because he was not here to state the facts. Strange indeed that of all the numerous people who have procured school loans through Mr. Eddy, the one man overcharged happens to be thousands of miles away at this time! We think it would be only right for all the others who have obtained school loans through Mr. Eddy to come forward and state how they were treated by him. We are certain Mr. Eddy would have nothing to fear from such an 'experience meeting.' But what about the Eason story? It is simply a lie. The story was published during Mr. Eddy's absence. Mr. Eddy has furnished this statement:

"Mr. Eason borrowed \$500 from the school fund. He paid me a fee of \$7.50 for my services in procuring the loan, examining the title to the land mortgaged, drawing the papers, etc. He also paid Mr. Thomas Coates \$7 for an abstract of title which was prepared by Mr. Coates. Mr. Eason also paid the County Clerk \$1.40 for recording the mortgage, as required by the rules of the State Law Board, as the State will not bear any expense in connection with loans. So the total cost of Mr. Eason's loan was \$15.90. Mr. Eason was well pleased with the transaction and doubtless is still pleased. My fee of \$7.50 was agreed upon in the beginning, was reported to the State Law Board as required by their regulations and is therefore a matter of record at Salem.—B. L. Eddy."

Mr. Eason has returned from the East, and to the discomfort of those who circulated the false reports, says they are diabolical lies. Truth will out in time, and, as we remarked after the election, that the people of Tillamook had made a mistake and would be sorry for turning down her favored son. That is coming about very fast, and now that Mr. Eason has come forward and denied the campaign lies, it is beginning to dawn upon the people of this county that they did not do the right thing by Mr. Eddy at the last election. But what about those who started the false report? Are they going to make a public apology or continue to laugh and chuckle that they defeated some of the republican candidates by campaign lies? Speak out, for the truth has to come out who is that was so industrious circulating the campaign lies about Mr. Eddy.

Benefit of Good Highways.

Thirty-one years ago Jules Verne wrote "Around the World in Eighty Days!" It was then considered little more than a dream. Last year the circuit of the world was made in fifty-four and a half days. When the Siberian railroad is finished—and the Japanese are also finished or have finished—thirty-three days will enable a traveler to leave New York in either direction and go completely around the earth! The great main lines of railroad which traverse the earth are supplied with feeders, large and small, which work back into what were unknown waists fifty years ago. It is estimated that there are 532,500 miles of railroad now in working order, of which 202,471 miles are in this country. These roads do two things—provide new markets and tap new stores of food or material. They bring new demands for some things which the American farmer has to sell, and also enables distant sections to compete in his market with what he grows.

If the railroads alone are developed until they network the world the farmer will receive less direct benefit and more direct competition than any other producing or commercial class. This is because his products must be hauled over a dirt or stone road before they can be distributed. It is evident to all that a farmer at the end of a muddy road cannot compete on even terms with another farmer who has a smooth, hard high-

way between his farm and the railroad. So far as farmers are concerned the improvement of country highways is of far greater importance than the extension of railroads. Not only farmers, but the entire nation will be benefited by improved highways. The locality should not be left to pay the cost alone.

Canal Not Colony.

The United States wants a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. It does not want a colony there, beyond the extent of such an establishment as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, control and protection of the canal. Such were the desires of this government and this country last winter, when the canal treaty with Panama was made. Such have been their desires and their intentions ever since, in the making of preparations to begin work on the canal.

Such is the end which is now and, we doubt not, will lastingly be held in view.

This is the purport of the President's letter to the Secretary of War, and it is—among other things—to make the fact clearly known to all men that Mr. Taft is about to make an official visit to Panama. There are other reasons for his going. Since the canal is to be constructed under the supervision of the War department, it is obviously fitting that the Secretary of War should make himself personally acquainted with the scene and circumstances of that enterprise. Nevertheless, this one special reason is conspicuous: There is, as the President says, ground for believing that the people of Panama, or some of them, are unduly alarmed at the possible effect of our operations. It is not surprising that such is the case, seeing the amount of misinformation and mendacity that has been put forth in this country for factional purposes. But such alarm, however groundless, should be met with consideration, and should be, as it is about to be, dispelled in the most authoritative manner.

It must be borne in mind that an absolute essential of the canal is that it shall be "an American canal under American control." There is nothing in the treaty, reasonably interpreted, calling for more than that. It is inconceivable that any nation would undertake the construction and guarantee the security and neutrality of the canal on a ground of less authority. A strip of land five miles wide on each side of the canal is not too much for the purposes of constructing and maintaining the canal, and it is obvious that such strip must be under our absolute control. The terminals of a free canal must, of course, be free ports; but that fact will not at all interfere with the Panama customs service on all goods imported for consumption in Panama.

There is, in brief, no menace whatever to either the political integrity or the fiscal prosperity of the isthmian republic. On the contrary, there is a safeguard for both. The President truly observes that this country, in the construction of the canal, is about to confer a great favor upon Panama. Nor will that favor be limited by the time of construction or by the amount expended thereon, but it will continue as long as the canal is a highway for the commerce of the world.

Difference in Cost of Production.

There is perhaps no industry on the farm that requires more study, more careful and painstaking work than does the dairy industry. It is a business that requires the best effort on the part of the manager in order to realize maximum returns. We have often mentioned that the value of a cow should be measured by the amount of butter fat or milk she produces and roughly speaking her butter and milk products from a reasonably safe criterion of her value. In other words, if a cow produces 200 or 250 pounds of butter fat per year, she is certain to yield a profit to the owner. When we come down to analyze a cow's record more closely, that is, when in addition to her products we also measure the amount of food she consumes to produce that product we often find a considerable variation. This is to say, some cows require more food to produce a pound of milk or butter fat than do others. This may be due to a number of causes.

For example a nervous and an excitable cow needs more food for maintenance, that is, to keep the body in equilibrium due to that nervousness than do other cows of a more quiet and easy disposition. Again, the digestive powers of cows vary, one may obtain a good deal more nourishment from a pound of dry matter than another and hence a larger amount of her food reappears either in butter fat or in body fat. Poor digestion may be a natural characteristic of an animal or it may be brought about by over feeding or other bad treatment. Still other cows are so constituted that suffer more from cold or other disturbing influences which may bring about nervousness or discontent, factors which cause the breaking down of body tissue without giving anything in return either in dairy products or in increase in body weight.

The cow that is capable of producing the greatest amount of products from a given amount of food is of course the one the farmer desires most. How to tell such cows when a person wishes to buy for the dairy is, therefore, a matter of very great importance. While it is not contended that mere external conforma-

tion is a wholly reliable criterion it nevertheless is of very great significance. The only positive way to test a cow is by milking her for a period of time and weighing her products. External conformation of a cow, however, apparently has a great deal to do with economical production of butter fat. This fact has been demonstrated a great many times by various investigators.

Some years ago Prof. Haecker of the Minnesota station brought this fact to light in a very forcible manner. For five years in succession Prof. Haecker fed his herd of cows in such a manner as to keep a complete record not only of the food consumed, but also of the milk and butter fat produced. From the complete records of the winter with a herd of twenty-two cows, for example, he found that one cow produced butter fat at a cost of 10.8 cents per pound, while another produced it at a cost of 18.2 cents per pound; the latter produced 107 pounds of butter during this period, while the former produced 193 pounds. There were, however, several instances where cows that produced good yields of butter fat did so at a greater cost per pound than others that produced butter fat at a cost of 12.8 cents per pound each, one yielded 194 pounds of butter, while the other yielded only 143 pounds during the same period of time.

By studying the cost of production of these twenty-two cows it was found that the cows that were of the beef type, that is, those that were block and plump, with a strong tendency to lay on fat, charged more for the butter fat they produced than did any of the others. There were three cows of the beef type in the herd and the average cost of production was 17.5 cents per pound of butter fat. The second group, composed of four cows not of such pronounced beef type, but still cows that had a tendency to become fat, produced butter fat at a cost of 15.1 cents per pound. The third group was composed of spare and angular cows, but they were all lacking in depth of body, they did not have good capacity for large quantities of feed. This group produced butter fat at a cost of 14.6 cents per pound. The fourth group comprised cows of good dairy form, angular, with deep bodies and no inclination to put on flesh. They produced butter fat at a cost of 12.1 cents per pound.

Similar results were found in subsequent years by Prof. Haecker, and they have amply confirmed the facts as stated above. The lesson from this, as it appears to us, is for the dairyman to avoid cows with a tendency to lay on flesh and fat, as they seldom, if ever, produce butter economically. Select cows with deep bodies, light in the front quarters and sharp at the withers; cows with thin and incurving thighs, large udders and tortuous milk veins, and you will stand a pretty fair chance of getting good milk cows.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The road to success seems to be shy of rapid transit facilities.

Most people would prefer to hear of your ill luck than of your good fortune. Absence makes the heart grow fonder. And it's so much cheaper than presents.

There are a lot of funny things in this world—including patent smoke consumers.

If the fashions do not change in heaven women will find it exactly monotonous. Politicians would cease to root on the fence if the voters were all on one side of it.

When a girl begins to clip the "hints to housewives" from the papers it indicates which way the gentle zephyrs are blowing.

The Christmas Delineator.

The December Delineator, with its message of good cheer and helpfulness, will be welcomed in every home. The fashion pages are unusually attractive illustrating and describing the very latest modes in a way to make their construction during the busy festive season a pleasure instead of a task, and the literary and pictorial features are of rare excellence. A selection of Love Songs from the Wagner Operas, rendered into English by Richard de Gallienne and beautifully illustrated in colors by J. C. Leyendecker, occupies a prominent place, and a chapter in the Composers' Series, relating the Romance of Wagner and Cosima, is an interesting supplement to the lyrics. A very clever paper entitled "The Court Circles of the Republic," describes some unique phases of Washington social life in from an unnamed contributor, who is said to write from the inner circles of society. There are short stories from the pens of F. Hopkinson Smith, Robert Grant, Alice Brown, Mary Stewart Cutting and Elmore Elliott Peake and such interesting writers as Julia Magruder, L. Frank Baum, and Grace MacGowan Cooke hold the attention of the children. Many Christmas suggestions are given in needlework and the Cookery pages are replete of the Christmas feast. In addition, there are the regular departments of the magazine, with many special articles on topics relating to woman's interests within and without the home.

Dr. P. J. Sharp, the experienced dentist is located in Dr. Wise's dental parlors, and is prepared to do nothing but first class work and give the best of satisfaction. If your teeth need fixing call upon him.

X-Ray Cause Disease.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—There are in London, it is estimated, a score of X-ray operators suffering from the mysterious disease which proved fatal in the case of Clarence Daily, Mr. Edison's assistant. The disease, which is apparently incurable, is set up as a direct result of the manipulation of the Roentgen rays, and the hands of the operator appear to be the most vulnerable part.

A fortnight ago one well-known doctor, who is in charge of the X-ray department at one of the largest of the London hospitals, had the first two joints of the forefinger of his right hand amputated, and this week it was found necessary to take the remainder of the finger away.

"You can see from the fingers of the right hand how the trouble has developed," he remarked this week. The hand seemed as though it had been severely scalded. It was covered with an ulcerous eruption, and the nails looked as though they had been crushed and torn to pieces.

"Have you suffered much pain during the progress of the malady?" was asked. The doctor's face clouded over at the recollection of his sufferings. "My dear sir," he said, "I have suffered the torments of the damned! From last June onward, until I had my fingers amputated I scarcely knew what sleep was. Night after night I rolled about in agony."

"All the early workers," proceeded the doctor, "are suffering in greater or less degree; and this is due solely to the fact that we did not know what we were working with, and took no precautionary methods against possible danger."

Harry Cox, of Rosebury avenue, who supplies the Admiralty and the War Office with X-ray apparatus, is another of the victims. He carries his left arm in a sling as the result of his injuries.

Shoots in the Back.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Nov. 6.—A cold-blooded murder was committed about two miles from Williams Postoffice this morning by W. R. Shoemaker, who shot and killed Oliver Sargeant, his son-in-law.

Shoemaker and his wife, who are about 70 years of age, live in a little house adjoining the Sargeant home, and the Sargeants were providing for the wants of the old folks in return for the farm having been given over to them. There has been more or less trouble ever since the farm was turned over, and last night there was another quarrel.

This morning Sargeant took the breakfast for the old folks into the house, and when he turned to leave, Shoemaker shot him in the back with a revolver that he had secured, the ball passing entirely through his body. Sargeant lived only an hour and a half after the shooting occurred.

The Coroner and the Sheriff were notified and went to Williams, the Sheriff returning to Grant's Pass tonight with Shoemaker in custody. The old man has for some time past been considered by many as insane at times, but nothing was ever done about it. Sargeant was about 45 years old, and left a wife and several children.

To School Districts.

I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that special school taxes, to be collected upon the 1904 Tax Roll, must be voted and reported to the County Clerk and the County School Superintendent prior to January 1, 1905.

I would earnestly request that you make careful examination of the finances of your district, and if in your judgment, the public funds are insufficient to maintain the length of term of school desired, then you shall call a special meeting of the patrons and vote a special tax for that purpose.

I would further request that you make a careful examination of the school premises, and consult with the teacher so as to better determine if a small amount of special tax money is not needed for the purpose of repairing or painting school buildings, constructing fences, or purchasing necessary school apparatus.

I hope that you will give this matter immediate consideration, and that you will levy whatever special tax is necessary to improve schools in your community.

W. W. Wiley,
County School Sup't.

Report of Bay City School.

For months of September and October, September.

No. enrolled, 17; no. absent, 3; no. tardy, 0; no. neither absent nor tardy, 13. Highest average on month's work: No. 1, Bernice Jacoby, 97. No. 2, Mildred Tilden, 95; No. 3, Roscoe Wood, 95; No. 4, Bernice Warren, 94.

October.

No. enrolled, 19; no. absent, 7; no. of days absent, 10; no. tardy, 0; no. neither absent nor tardy, 12. Highest averages on month's work: No. 1, Marguerite Tilden, 98; No. 2, Roscoe Wood, 97; No. 3, Mae Hicks, 97; No. 4, Mildred Tilden, 97.

BERTHA M. RICHARDS, Teacher.

A Runaway Bicycle, Terminated with an ugly cut on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. It developed a stubborn ulcer unyielding to doctors and remedies for four years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured. It's just as good for Burns, Scalds, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25c. at Class, Clo'g., Drug Store.

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For Gentlemen's Garments to Order.
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