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The Tillamook Headlight Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

THE PLAIN FACTS.

Albany "Taxpayers League" Slanders Brownsville.

The following letter appeared in the Brownsville Times, which may be of some interest to Tillamook people, now that the county is to give the prohibition law a trial.

MR. EDITOR:—The writer wonders whether our citizens are fully aware of what is being printed in the county in regard to Brownsville? Under the hand of "Taxpayer" in the Albany Herald for instance occurs these words:

"Brownsville is a prohibition town where more beer and whisky is drunk, according to the shipping receipts, than when it had an open saloon."

"Taxpayer" knows nothing about Brownsville's shipping receipts. Let us submit the facts.

At no time in the last five years has the value of liquor received approximated anything like in value \$300 per year. Brownsville under license had two saloons and "according to shipping receipts" the receipts of liquor are now insufficient in value to equal even half the sum paid heretofore for license for one saloon. Citizens have an easy way to ascertain the facts and should do so before taking the statement of some "taxpayer" (?) of a distant town.

"Taxpayer" cites Kansas and other states to show that prohibition kills a community. What are the facts as we find them at Brownsville and vicinity? Brownsville has had no saloons for the past eight years. "According to shipping receipts" the business in the last five years of the freight department has increased more than 400 per cent, the express business more than 200 per cent and the sale of passenger tickets trebled notwithstanding the agent is allowed to sell only one way whereas formerly he sold to all points and return, and the further fact that the fare has been reduced one-fourth.

Brownsville is the only town in the county except Albany maintaining two banks. The business of the bank of Brownsville has more than trebled in the last six years; during the past year it has built and paid for the brick it now occupies, while the new bank of Hume & Co., established last winter, has already established a good business. The city is out of debt, with several hundreds in the treasury, and has enjoyed in the past eight years an average tax rate of less than half that of Albany (consult your tax receipts for Albany) and much less than that of Lebanon. The school districts of our vicinity are, practically out of debt. Our citizens owe but little, many having money in the banks in this city and elsewhere, our population has increased until there is hardly a vacant house in town and new and modern homes are continually being built. Our merchants are enjoying a good business, several new stores have been added, not a business man has failed in the city for years, not a citizen to take the bankrupt act for the past five years, while capital has such faith in the town as to install during the past year a first class electric light plant and a water system. These are plain facts known to all our citizens, and if Brownsville is to have a saloon, let us place it on true ground, viz: That Brownsville is unable to restrain her appetite for liquor, and has let it over-ride her better judgment.

But "Taxpayer" cites Kansas and other states to show that prohibition of the saloon kills a community. We have had in the last few years a large sized immigration from Kansas as well as from other states. Several say openly that they were attracted to Brownsville because it has no saloon. These Kansas men brought to and invested in this community in farm lands and other property more than \$20,000. The Dakota immigration at least a like sum. These farms, as you know, aggregate thousands of acres. Do you know a friend of the saloon among this Kansas or Dakota immigration? Do you recognize a depraved person or saloon bum among them? Strange if prohibition has worked in these states the social depravity claimed by "Taxpayer," that we should find these people among our very best citizens and that they should still strenuously oppose the saloon, if, as "Taxpayer" says, "prohibition by law seems to have no perceptible effect in checking the use of liquor in Kansas." These men attracted to Brownsville because it bars the saloon, are all taxpayers.

We wonder if "Taxpayer" of the Herald is of the same taxpaying standard as the personnel of a certain "Taxpayers' Ticket" of our city of a few years ago when the highest city tax paid by any one on the ticket for the year was something less than \$2, three paying nothing, and with the average something like 57 cents.

Does prohibition prohibit in Brownsville? No, not entirely. Liquor can still be gotten from Albany and other surrounding towns and imported here. Prohibition of no crime prohibits—the in-

fliction of death on the assassins of Lincoln and Garfield for murder did not prohibit the murder of McKinley. But does licensing the saloon solve the question? For answer, suppose we take Albany from which "Taxpayer" undoubtedly hails. How about the prosecutions for keeping open on Sunday, carried against Albany by the saloons to the supreme court? Of the case carried by the saloons against the county to the supreme court for selling liquor to minors? Of the prosecutions for selling liquor to Indians? The minors drunk on her streets and in the outskirts of the town? Our own boys 15 to 16 years of age returning drunk from Albany, experiencing no difficulty in obtaining liquor from the Albany saloons? The women drunk in the rear of the saloons and some on the streets during Sunday excursions of a few years ago?

These things some of you have seen personally and all have read of in the papers of Albany and of the Valley. How many immigrants worth having do you suppose the notorious attendant on such things brought the city of Albany anyway? These are painful things of which to write—we mention them only "lest we forget," for we should bear in mind that it is not long since it was considered all right in Brownsville (under the license system) for a minor sixteen years of age to act as bar-tender in a saloon, etc., while the evils of the traffic are still to oft brought home to us.

BROWNSVILLE TAXPAYER.

A Living from the Land.

You often wonder if a good living could be made from the land without (what you think) all the drudgery of farm work thrown in. Perhaps you have thought of this many a time. If so, you are restless to change your situation. Not so very long ago we made a little journey to the home of a man and wife who had lived in the country but a few years. Formerly the man was bookkeeper in a large hardware store in a city of some 20,000 inhabitants. He worked from early till late—but was never taken into the business because of sons of the proprietors coming in themselves. This bookkeeper owned his small seven-room cottage and two lots, but became dissatisfied with his never being "his own boss." The home was sold and the proceeds put into eight acres of mother earth one mile and a half from town. A good solid horse and wagon were purchased and in the course of time a cow, hens, fruit, beer, two sows and other necessities were added. The work was done when the former bookkeeper wanted to work, his cheeks filled out, his lungs expanded and he gained in weight from the change. The good wife was affected alike and she thanks a kind Providence for the nerve that it required to make the change. And many others could do as well if not better. Good fruit, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, milk, butter and winter pork can be grown anywhere and the living from the land that is given him who tries it is more than worth the living. Advantages and improvements may be added at the pleasure of the owners until they have every convenience that makes life enjoyable. Honest work makes refreshing sleep; thinking and planning for oneself brings confidence of self and foresight to provide. Talk it over among yourselves, then carefully take the plan up. Make haste slowly; don't go at it with your eyes shut. Work it out for yourself and stick to it till you win. Then give thanks for the life it gives.—Farm Life.

The Boy who stands around waiting for a "pull," who expects someone to give him a boost and get him started in life, will never amount to very much in the world. And the boy that is simply a time server, that watches the clock and drops his work on the first stroke, even when a few more blows might finish his task, is not paving the way for his own advancement. But the boy who is self-reliant and independent, who asks no favors, but is ready and willing to give a few extra strokes for the benefit of others, the boy who jumps in anywhere and gives a push with all his might, that is the boy that has the elements of success within himself, and that is the boy that will make his mark in the world.

Statistics find it difficult to recede from the shock produced by the great reduction in this country's exports of wheat. The fact that the year ending June 30, 1903, witnessed exports of 203,265,533 bushels of wheat in forms of grain and flour and that this was a reduction of about 30,000,000 bushels from the exports of the preceding year, but was about an average of five years' exports, attracted little attention. But the exports for the year ending June 30, 1904, fell to 119,441,719 bushels and created a commotion. This commotion is augmented by the showing that the first nine months of 1904 witnessed the exportation of only about 50,000,000. The crop of the present season will admit of but limited exportation. Meantime, the demands of importing countries are stimulating prices.

The falling off in the exports of wheat has brought out considerable discussion as to the why and wherefore. The fact is pointed out that the 1903 crop was larger than the average of the last five years, and therefore the decrease in exports during the present year cannot

be accounted for by a shortage in the 1903 crop. The most plausible explanation is found in the steadily increased home consumption, which has been able to hold the market price of wheat up to a high point and at the same time cut off the demand from foreign countries. But whether or not there is a heavy export demand does not interest farmers so long as the present price of wheat holds good. All he asks is that there be a ready market for his product, and whether it is consumed in this country or abroad will cause him no loss of sleep. There is every reason for thinking that the home demand will be large enough to take the 1904 crops, so that in all probability very little wheat will be exported until the 1905 crop is available, so that a continued decrease in exports of wheat as compared with former years may be expected for the next several months.

The whisky trust and the independent distillers are engaged in an active war at the present time, with Peoria, Ill., as the storm center. Prices have suffered four cuts within the past two months, and the independents say that they are convinced the trust has begun a war of extermination. The Peoria distilleries are all running at full capacity and are using 100,000 bushels of corn per day. If the trust is only successful in crushing opposition, and will then force the price so high that it is beyond the reach of the poor man, the cause of temperance will receive more benefit than it ever received from the prohibition party.—Oregonian. But there is no fear of the whisky trust putting whisky beyond the reach of the poor man when it is offering it at big cut rates. The distillers know who are their best customers.

THREE SHOTS HIT.

Frank Natter, Heppner Saloon Man, is Dead.

HEPPNER, OR., Nov. 13.—Frank Natter, a saloonkeeper, was shot and instantly killed by T. C. Cresswell at 11 o'clock last night.

During the evening Frank Natter and T. C. Cresswell became involved in a quarrel in which Cresswell struck Natter over the head with a missile. For this assault, Natter caused Cresswell's arrest. At the suggestion, it is alleged, of Dee Matlock, Natter, in company with Matlock, followed Cresswell and the City Marshal to the Recorder's office, where Cresswell had been taken, and there, notwithstanding Cresswell was under arrest, the altercation was started anew. Hot words were followed by Cresswell's drawing a revolver and shooting Natter three times. The first shots hit Natter in the head and breast, causing instant death. The third struck a bank book in Natter's vest and was deflected.

During the melee Cresswell was struck in the mouth by a gun which knocked out several of his teeth. He also received a flesh wound in his neck. This shot was presumably from Matlock's revolver, as it appeared to have been freshly discharged, while Natter's, on the other hand, was fully loaded with unexploded cartridges when it was examined after the affray.

Natter was the proprietor of the Brewery saloon. He was well thought of in the community. He was married about three months ago and left besides his widow, an aged father and mother. The inquest will not be held until after the District Attorney, who is in Pendleton, has been communicated with.

Die With Arms Entwined.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Locked in each other's arms on the floor of a disunited flat on Fifty-third street, from which they had been dispossessed on Friday, two sisters, Louise and Valerie Abel, 44 and 38 years old, respectively, were found dead today. In the mouth of each was a rubber tube which connected with the chandelier.

In the hand of the younger woman was an open letter, written in German, which stated that the sisters had decided to die together after talking over the matter for a week, and requested that they be buried in one grave.

"For this consideration," the letter continued, "we give our bodies for the benefit of medical science."

The two women had failed to pay the rent for the flat they occupied, and on Friday were dispossessed. At the same time their furniture, which they had bought from an installment company, had been taken from them, and they had been given permission by the janitor to remain in the flat over Sunday.

One outlaw is dead and another is in jail mortally wounded as the result of a desperate battle between cattle-thieves and officers near Deet, Nev. Sheriff Clark and deputy, of Elko County, caught Jim McKelvey and Charles Winslow in the act of skinning a steer of the Graham brand. When called upon to surrender they dropped behind the carcass of the animal and began firing at the officers. The latter sought shelter, and for 20 minutes a duel continued. Finally McKelvey sprang to his feet and fired. The shot was returned and McKelvey fell dead. A few minutes later Winslow surrendered and was found to be mortally wounded. He was placed in jail at Elko. Elko County has been troubled with cattle-thieves for some time, and the officers have been on the lookout for them. McKelvey was well known throughout the county.

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.

Essential of Journalism.

Assistant Attorney General Don C. Smith is one of the most accommodating men in all Oklahoma. He got a letter last week from Gorley Hoff, of Stockton, Mo., asking what was the outlook for newspapers in Oklahoma, and what he would need to start a paper that would be able to show up with the average Oklahoma newspaper. Mr. Smith laid down his law books and wrote as follows: "I would advise you to start a paper as good as the best in the territory if you desire to be successful and to do that you will need the following articles, to wit: One large pair of shears, one large paste pot and one big gun."

Right on the Spot.

A dog named "Spot" has broken up a New York household by his habit of taking early morning walks. About 2 o'clock one morning he saw his master, or his mistress' husband, to be exact, go into a house four doors away from his own proper abode. Instead of running up to notify the man of his mistake "Spot" rushed home and notified his mistress. She arose and followed the dog. The young woman who lived in the house four doors away told her experience in court. "She pulled my hair and cut up terrible. She's a jealous woman, that's all. I found Wilson in an unhappy condition and he called on me in order to forget it. If it weren't for that dog it would have been all right."

Power of Electricity.

Thomas Boening, the South Bend (Ind.) electrician who was so seriously shocked by electricity on Labor Day, has been dismissed from the hospital in fairly good health. His case has been pronounced the strangest on record by Dr. Carter and Dr. C. A. Daugherty, who attended him, in that for three hours after he was picked up unconscious the physicians were unable to detect any trace of heart action, although he was breathing slightly. At the end of three hours his heart began to beat enough for the attending physicians to notice it. For the greater part of five days, however, the physicians were unable to find a movement of his pulse.

Revenge of a Hen.

Michael Colosmo, a Philadelphia poultry raiser, is a shade wiser now. He had a brown leghorn hen on a nest of thirteen eggs. Natural processes were too slow for Colosmo, so he purchased an incubator recently. The hen bided her time. It came when Colosmo abstracted three of the eggs containing the hen's immature offspring from beneath her and transferred them to the incubator. Evidently bent upon asserting her rights to the maternity of the unhatched chickens, the hen attacked the incubator viciously. With blows from her wings she upset the machine. A lighted alcohol lamp inside of it overturned. The incubator, with thirty eggs, were destroyed and the flames did \$50 damage to the house. Brooding triumphant upon ten eggs of the original thirteen in the setting, the hen was still holding the fort.

Brakeman Fools Undertaker.

J. Chalmers Fox, a railroad brakeman whose home is in Ohio, is now at home with his family, and an undertaker in Newcastle, Pa., has not yet got over the fright which Fox gave him. Fox was leaning from the window of his engine one evening while crossing the Perryburg bridge and he was struck by some of the timbers and rendered unconscious. His body was dragged half from the engine cab and he hung face downward. Every one thought he was dead, and when the Newcastle undertaker took charge of the body he rushed it to his rooms and stripped the "corpse" for embalming. As he was about to put the embalming needle into the white flesh the arm of Fox gave a twitch and the undertaker's assistant fled in terror. Fox soon came to entirely and he swore roundly at the undertaker. The injured brakeman was taken to his home in Ohio, where he will recover.

It is reported that the Russian armored cruiser Gromoboi struck a rock and was severely damaged at Vladivostok. It is understood that the accident happened during a trial of the Gromoboi after repairs on her had been completed. It is said that she returned to her berth in a sinking condition, surrounded by a fleet of smaller craft which kept her afloat and that she was redocked. If the report is true, it assures the continuance of the inactivity of the Vladivostok squadron.

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 Chas. Clough, Drug Store.

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TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore. August 22nd, 1904. 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. MRS. ROSE V. CLOUGH, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6487, for the purchase of the E. 1/4 of E. 1/4 of section 34, in T. 2 South, R. 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 her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 17th day of November, 1904. She names as witnesses: James M. Morgan, James Morgan, Edward Morgan, of Netarts; James Morgan, Frank Easter, of Tillamook, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of November, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESSEK, Register.