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The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.
The Peace Conference.

It is announced that every government to which the United States addressed a note of invitation for another peace conference, with a view to questions that were not disposed of by The Hague convention, have accepted the principal suggested by our government, only Russia making the condition that the proposed conference shall not be held until the war in the far east is ended. Japan, however, is willing to participate in the conference, with the single reservation that nothing shall be determined affecting the war in which that country is engaged. It is stated that this is regarded at Washington as perfectly proper and reasonable, and as a position in which Russia will perhaps concur, so that even that power may be willing to participate in an early conference.

The action of the United States in inviting another peace conference has been regarded by some as ill advised, but the general acquiescence of European governments, made after careful deliberation, shows that no mistake was made in the matter by the Washington administration. As a matter of fact the acceptance of the invitation by the neutral powers is abundant manifestation of their belief that this is a most favorable time for the nations signatory to The Hague convention to discuss questions that were left undetermined by that convention and the settlement of which has become especially urgent. This can be done without any reference to issue growing out of the Russian-Japanese war, or at least affecting them. Consequently there seems to be a favorable prospect that the proposed conference will be held in the near future.

Holding For Higher Prices.

The recent slump in the price of Wall street stocks interests farmers and business men in general but little, as the business world is no longer thrown into a panic by the dealings of speculators who make and lose fortunes in the twinkling of an eye. From all sections of the country come the same reports of increased activity in commercial lines. Factories are employing more men, mills which have been closed for some time past are being opened, most of the serious labor troubles have been settled and all indications, as a result, point to a period of unprecedented prosperity.

Increased opportunities for the employment of labor mean a greater consumption of all staple lines. Idle men have but small purchasing power. When cotton and woolen goods are going into consumption rapidly there is a better market for cotton and wool. A brisk trade in leather goods means a better price for pelts. Working men consume more food than idle men, and hence an increased demand for wheat, corn, milling grades of oats and meats of all varieties is sure to follow. All these factors should be taken into consideration by farmers when they are holding for higher prices. They should keep posted on general trade conditions and judge for themselves when the proper time has arrived for selling.

Farmers are as dependent for their success upon healthy industrial conditions as any class of business men, for while good crops improve trade, good business, in turn, makes prices for farm products remunerative. The two react upon each other until finally the limit of expansion has been reached, and then a new start must be made. Farmers are undoubtedly showing a greater tendency this year to hold their products for better prices than has been noticed in some time past. That is particularly true with cotton and wheat. There are beans in plenty, however, and if farmers are to successfully sell the markets they must keep thoroughly posted and work in unison.

Parcels Post Backwardness.

The recommendation of the postmaster general that free rural delivery carriers be allowed to deliver packages of merchandise not weighing more than 5 pounds along their routes at a cost of 3 cents a pound serves to call attention to the great difference between postal facilities for parcels abroad and those allowed by those allowed by the post office department in the United States. As long ago as 1893 the aggregate number of ordinary inland parcels forwarded by the German post office was 79,245,700 and registered parcels numbered 5,410,800, with a declared value of a thousand million dollars. For ten days preceding Christmas, 50,000 parcels a day were delivered in Berlin. The German post office carries an 11-pound parcel any distance up to forty-six miles for 6 cents, and beyond that distance anywhere in the empire for 12 cents. This business yielded a revenue of \$12,500,000 in 1893.

A 10-cent stamp insures the collection and delivery of a 3 pound parcel from any house in the British Isles to any other house within the same limits. In the United States no package weighing over 4 pounds is transmitted, and the charge for merchandise is 16 cents a

pound. Compare that with the German system by which an 11 pound parcel is carried between any two points in the empire for 12 cents. The postal arrangement abroad is the occasion of railway competition that is valuable to the public. The Great Eastern railway in England will carry, within 120 miles of London, a package weighing less than 20 pounds for 8 cents, with 2 cents for each additional 5 pounds up to 60, the charge for 60 pounds being 25 cents. It is a highly important subject for the consideration of the people of this country and their representatives in Congress. The rural delivery proposition will be a start in the right direction.

Young Men on the Farm.

President Jessie of Missouri university believes in young men fitting themselves for agricultural pursuits the same as for any other profession. He considers the opportunities offered on the farm are too great to be set aside in favor of those to be found in other callings. In a recent publication he says:

Unless a boy has a deep seated preference for some other profession, it does not seem to me wise for him to ignore the great opportunities that agriculture offers, whether he was born in the country or in the city.

In my opinion, no other occupation offers so rich rewards, all things considered, as agriculture offers to those who are willing to train themselves for it earnestly and intelligently as they would train themselves for law or medicine.

If a boy will put the same amount of time and study into his training for agriculture that he would put into his training for law or medicine, he will in the greater majority of cases make more money, enjoy greater freedom, better health and develop stronger character.

Working for the Groat Law.

The dairy interest of the country is making a most earnest effort to prevent the repeal of the Groat law, which imposes a tax on oleomargarine made in imitation of butter, and which the so-called Oleo trust is endeavoring to have repealed. At the convention last week of the Pennsylvania Grange, which contains more than 30,000 members, there was a unanimous expression in favor of the Groat law, which it was urged must be maintained in order to properly protect the dairy interest of the country and safeguard the public against fraud.

The master of the grange said in his address that with these organizations unitedly, aggressively working for the preservation of the Groat law it cannot be repealed and he stated that the operation of the law, enforced as it is by the federal government, simplifies the work of the dairy commissioners throughout the country. He urged that there be no uncertain action regarding the repeal or any modification of the law that will weaken its efficiency. This is an expression of the general sentiment of the dairy interest of the country and there is every reason to expect that it will have a decided influence upon congress. It was the work of this interest that brought about the enactment of the law placing a tax on oleomargarine and there is no reason to doubt that it is not less influential now with congress than when the legislation was enacted. It is therefore pretty safe to say that the efforts to repeal the Groat law will be unavailing.

To Battle in the Indian Ocean.

The present indications are that the Russian and Japanese fleets will come into collision before Manchurian waters are reached. Apparently, the programme is for the two divisions of Russia's Baltic fleet to meet near the Chagos islands, in the Indian ocean, on or around Christmas day. The larger division of the fleet, under Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, who is to command the entire flotilla, has passed Cape Town. Rear Admiral Folkersam, with the remainder of the vessels, was at Jibuti at latest accounts. The converging point is believed to be the Chagos islands, and from there to Manchurian waters the whole Baltic fleet is to advance in a solid body, if Japan fails to block the way.

But the Japanese may attempt to disturb this programme. A Hong Kong correspondent of a London paper has seen a powerful Japanese squadron steaming southward, with the evident intention of attacking the Russian fleet. Whether the attack, if it takes place, will be made before or after the junction of the two Russian divisions is not known to the world. Manifestly, it would be to Japan's advantage to strike the Russians squadrons in detail. United, they are far stronger than any fleet which Japan can send against them. They have more men and more guns. Many of the Russian vessels are of modern build and equipment.

Japan is well aware of all these things. She has counted the odds against her, as she did at the beginning of the war. If she triumphs in her attack on the Baltic fleet she will have to do it as she did in all her other battles, by outclassing the Russians in dash, courage and skill. That she will overcome these new enemies there is not much room for doubt, but a hard fight is ahead of her despite the evident incompetency of many of the Russian officers. Part of this Russian fleet, it will be remembered, distinguished itself by murdering a few

poor English fishermen in the North sea two months ago, a proceeding which is now under investigation before the Paris tribunal. As the Port Arthur fleet is destroyed and the Vladivostok vessels are blockaded, Japan has a free hand in meeting the Baltic fleet. Some stirring news may be looked for any of these days around the Indian ocean or the China sea.

Out of the Ordinary.

One reason why the conductors on the London 'busses are so polite and always willing to stop for passengers is because they are discharged if their fares fall below a certain amount at the end of the week.

The largest sailing vessel in the world has nearly been finished at Bremerhaven, Germany. It will be 1,000 tons larger than the Preussen, which is now the largest and fastest sailing vessel in the world.

There are 252,436 miles of ocean cable in operation today, and only 28,797 miles are owned by governments. The British cables, which connect London with all parts of the world, have a total mileage of 154,099.

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of Schiller (May 9, 1905) the Swiss government intends to give every pupil in the public schools a copy of that poet's play, "William Tell." The sum of \$20,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

The petroleum-bearing strata show remarkable resemblance in formation and composition the world over. Everywhere they are bituminous clay shales and variegated clays interstratified with sandstones and conglomerates. Limestones, which may occur in such series contain tarry materials, but rarely true petroleum, the only notable exception being the Trenton limestones of Ohio and Indiana.

The Civic Improvement League of Kalamazoo has secured permission and an appropriation from the city government to keep a part of the streets of the municipality cleaner than the street cleaning department has kept them. The League is composed entirely of ladies, who are now for the first time proud of the title of scrub women.

The expedition which sailed to the Arctic nearly four years ago for the purpose of making a collection of fleas has just returned with a menagerie that includes many unique and hitherto unknown specimens. That so much time and money should be spent upon such a gathering demonstrates perhaps that the scientific spirit itches ever for fresh conquests.

Two men went into a Boston drug store and told the proprietor that they had made a soda water bet and would have their sodas now, and when the bet was decided the loser would drop in and pay for them, if that would be satisfactory to the druggist. He answered that it would, and after the sodas had been enjoyed, he asked: "By the way, what was the bet?" "My friend here," said one of the men, "bets that when Bunker Hill monument falls it will fall toward the north, and I bet it won't."

With a promptness and intelligence well nigh human, a big black horse saved the life of a child in Omaha last week, and was rewarded for his noble act with the cheers of a large crowd of people. Little five-year old Ruth O'Hara, carrying a doll in her arms, slipped and fell off the curbstone, alighting under the feet of the horse. The child's mother, realizing the perilous position into which the little one had fallen, became hysterical and excitedly called to passers-by to rescue her, but before anybody could respond to the appeal the horse moved back away from the child, being careful not to step upon her as he did so, and then putting his head down, grasped her skirts firmly with his teeth, lifted her clear off the pavement and set her gently upon the curb, stepping back thereupon and looking at her with evident satisfaction. The street was crowded with Christmas shoppers and a great cheer went up from those who saw the horse rescue the child from her peril.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chaperon is but another name for a matrimonial promoter.

The man who pays cash for a ton of coal has money to burn.

A joker's idea of a good joke is one that is on the other fellow.

Many a man wants the earth, but in the end the earth gets the man.

A man doesn't need much money if he has a reputation of being wealthy.

Tomorrow never comes, but the day after today arrives on schedule time.

A fool may know when to stop talking, but a wise man knows when not to begin.

A miser is a man who carries his money in a purse that closes easier than it opens.

Some men claim to be self-made, while some others are supposed to be wife made.

It's almost as difficult for a woman to keep a secret as it is for her to see the point of a joke.

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.

Conscience.

I was riding on the rail road in broad day light, the brakeman came into the car and light all the lamps, suddenly the train dashed into a tunnel, the lamps which a moment before added nothing to the daylight, were a relief to the darkness of the tunnel.

The boy who is taught catchism, or to read in the bible, is surrounded in light, right then is the very time to prepare the light of conscience. The difference between a person who develops a conscience, and one that does not, is most apparent in imprisonment, the one who does will remain calm and self composed, while the other will become hard hearted, or go mad.

More than nine tenths of crime and insanity can be averted by the light of conscience being allowed to shine out on the pathway of life, or that still small voice within being heeded.

J. C. GOVE.

Fight Will be Bitter.

Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall, of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her." Guaranteed by Chas. Clough, Druggist. Price, 60c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

The question of what would happen to a train if it butted by a rhinoceros has been practically answered in British East Africa. It was bad for the train, which drew off for repairs, while the animal trotted off into the jungle.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned have been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, executors of the last will and testament of DAVID J. W. WILEY, deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against the said estate are hereby required to present the same to us duly verified as by law required, at the office of Eddy & Bortis, Attorneys-at-Law, at Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1904.
ELIZABETH WILEY AND JAMES O. C. WILEY.
Executors of the last will and testament of David J. W. Wiley, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
November 16th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook City, Oregon, on January 25th, 1905, viz.:

WILLIAM GRASSHOFF,
H.E. No. 15501, for the S 1/2, Ne 1/4 and W 1/2 Sec. 10, Tp. 6 South, Range 10 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Albert Bowman, of Neslow, Ore.; William Plank, of Tillamook, Ore.; Stephen Bauer, of Marx, Ore.; Joe Steinmussen, of Tillamook, Ore.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1898.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
December 16th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

JOHN REES,
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6282, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 2, in Tp. 20, S. 8, Range No. 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 his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Monday, the 30th day of February, 1905. He names as witnesses: Walter C. Bailey, John M. Weiss, Fred Tomlinson, Samuel C. Tomlinson, 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 30th day of February, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
December 16th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Oregon City, Oregon, on January 25th, 1905, viz.:

FRANK G. WHITAKER,
H.E. 12601, for the S 1/2 of the S 1/2 of section 32, Tp. 3 North, Range 9 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

H. R. Hicks, of Nehalem, Oregon; Alfred Hansen, of Balm, Oregon; William Woods, of Breverton, Oregon; Sidney Smith, of Yankton, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY BANK.
(INCORPORATED).
TILLAMOOK CITY, ORE.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Directors:—M. W. HARRISON, W. W. CURTISS, B. L. EDDY.
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Liberal Prices Paid for gilt edge securities of all kinds.

C. B. LEEP,
Boots and Shoes Neatly Repaired.

First Class Work Guaranteed.
Give me a trial,
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BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
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Electric Baths nicely fitted up. Good for persons suffering with rheumatism.

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You who are interested in good clothes will find satisfaction in our

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Closing Out its Entire Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST.

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