

**The Tillamook Headlight**

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

**The Local Option Situation.**

The Jayne bill, which was prepared by the liquor interest to defeat the provisions of the local option law, was sent to the graveyard by the senate on Friday by a narrow majority. But no one need imagine that this will end the fight whether the liquor interest is to become the political dictator in this state or whether the people of Oregon is to rule. Without giving the present law a fair trial, the liquor men butted in to defeat it. First, the will of the people was defeated in several counties and precincts on account of some technicality, or, in other words, on account of the negligence or carelessness of county officials failing to comply with some trivial matter in calling an election. Another instance of this will come up at the next term of the circuit court in Tillamook county, when an attempt will be made to override the will of the people on trivial technicalities. That mode of attacking the local option law will act as a boomerang, and will come back good and hard, for no matter how much one may approve or disapprove of the local option law, the people believe, after they have carried a measure by a direct vote, the majority should rule. Deprive them of this, as the liquor men are trying to do, then that deprives the people of the glorious liberties they prize about. So the local option law is to remain as it was passed by the people. As to the situation in Tillamook, there is but very poor prospects for the saloon men. It is not probable, from what we can gather, that Judge Gallaway will go outside of the records. But should he decide in favor of the saloon keepers, would the county court or the city council be justified in issuing licenses in face of the popular vote against them only last November? We hardly think so. Even should the saloon keepers win out in both instances, another vote will be taken for the entire county in June, so the outlook for the saloon keepers does not look very bright at present, for having decided to give the local option law a fair and impartial trial, we do not think that the people of Tillamook county are in a frame of mind to be bluffed out of what they believed, and which is proving to be, one of the best things that could happen when they closed up the saloons and the cursed gambling joints that went with them.

**Rate Bill Passes House**

The house of representatives passed the Esch-Townsend rate bill by a nearly unanimous vote—326 being recorded for the measure and 17 against, 43 members not voting. The bill provides for the appointment of two additional interstate commerce commissioners, making the number seven, and increases the salaries of the commissioners. It establishes a court of record with full jurisdiction in law and equity, to be called the court of transportation and composed of five circuit judges of the United States who shall be designated by the president. The commission is given power, when complaint is made in regard to a railway rate or regulation being unreasonable or unfair, to declare and order what shall be a just and reasonable rate or regulation, and the order shall of its own force take effect and become operative thirty days after notice thereof has been given to the person or persons affected, but proceedings to have it reviewed by the court of transportation may be instituted at any time within sixty days after notice by the person or persons affected. It is provided that the court of transportation shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings of a civil nature in law or equity brought to enforce the provisions of this act and the act to regulate commerce. The authority of the court is comprehensive and appeal from its judgment or decree shall lie to the supreme court only and must be taken within thirty days from the date of entry thereof. The supreme court is required to give precedence to the hearing and decision of such appeal over all other causes except criminal cases. A heavy penalty is prescribed for refusal or neglect to obey or perform any order of the commission authorized by the act.

It is not expected that the bill will pass the senate at the present session. The committee on interstate commerce of that body is not showing any very ardent interest in the subject of rate regulation and there is a good deal of opposition in the senate to action at this session. It seems to be a pretty safe conclusion, therefore, that the bill passed by the house will not even come before the senate of this congress. An extra session of the Fifty-ninth congress will consequently become very probable.

**The Free Seed Farce.**

Seedsmen, not the agricultural community, benefit by the free seed distribution fiasco. It is merely a device by which the seedsmen of the country are enabled to rid themselves of stale and worthless stocks at the expense of Uncle Sam. One of the popular demands of the day is for the abolition of the farce. The free seed distribution has been made a joke by the people, but the American people are prone to joke on all kinds of subjects without deep reflection. Sending out free seeds should not be discontinued simply

because the people joke over the custom. The precedent thus established might logically result in the abolition of the senate.

The fact remains, however, that the results attained by the free distribution of small packets of seeds through congressmen consist mostly of a pleased grin on the face of the constituent favored. Better seeds might be purchased of any reliable seedsmen at 5 cents a package. The custom costs much more than it comes to. People buy their seeds nowadays. Time was when seed houses were scarce and new varieties hard to obtain. Then the custom actually introduced valuable seeds and gave neighbors "a start" toward more valuable crops. It was not a joke in the old days. Now it is a good old custom in a new day. It has survived its usefulness. Pass it up.—Live Stock World.

**Most Money Made in Winter.**

"This should be the harvest time for men who are keeping cows for profit. Those who are making the most money with their cows practice winter dairying," says John Michels, instructor in dairying. "Butter sells for about 8 cents per pound higher than summer butter, hence the wisdom of producing the bulk of the butter during the winter. When the cows freshen in the fall they yield milk more days of the year than when they freshen early in spring. This because they are fed heavier, which puts them in best condition to produce a good flow of milk the summer following. The result is that the cows will yield milk almost up to the next calving. If the cows freshen in the fall the winter ration should consist of at least one-third grain, one third succulent feeds, like silage and roots, and the balance corn stover, clover hay or other roughage. Where winter dairying is to be made a success the cows must be housed in warm, well ventilated stables."

**NO OCCUPATION TAX.**

**City Council Repeals Ordinance—Money to be Refunded.**

Another interesting meeting of the city council was held on Monday, over which Mayor Geo. Cohn presided, with Councilmen V. O. Chase, M. F. Leach, Homer Mason, A. T. White and L. Hiner present.

Councilman Chase informed the council that all the rights of way had been obtained for the pipe line.

In the matter of auditing the accounts for last year the committee had neglected to do so and was given further time.

A petition was read, which had been served on Recorder Coates, to refer the occupation tax to a vote of the people next December, was laid on the table.

By request of several councilmen, Mr. B. L. Eddy was asked for a legal opinion whether the city council could levy and collect the occupation tax which had been imposed by ordinance. In a lengthy opinion Mr. Eddy contended that the city charter did not give the city council any such power, and that ordinance No. 166 was invalid, whereupon Councilman Chase introduced an ordinance to repeal it, and the city treasurer will have to refund the money paid in on the occupation tax.

The Headlight and Herald put in a joint bid to do the city printing at regular rates, while the ordinances and other notices were to appear in both newspapers, for 5c. a line, or 2½c. a line for each newspaper. Councilman Chase said the newspaper men were holding the city council up, but he said not a word about other people holding the city council up who insist upon having a living profit out of the merchandise or work they do for the city. The matter was left over.

Councilman Chase then introduced an ordinance to repeal an ordinance which calls for the publication of ordinances in a newspaper. This was agreed to and passed its final stage.

Councilman Chase had another ordinance which he introduced and had read. It took the city council and the audience by surprise, and if he had succeeded in getting it through it would have been the first attempt to railroad business men's businesses out of the city. It was an ordinance to exclude washhouses and public laundries from the city. It was, as everybody readily saw, a "jab" at E. M. Harvey, the laundrymen, who was present, and with a smile remarked, "I want to see you pass that." But, no doubt, the rest of the city council saw what a horse laugh would be upon them if they passed such a foolish and ridiculous ordinance, Chase was not successful in getting it through that evening, so it was continued until the next meeting.

The council adjourned until today to open the bids for the new water system.

**Notice.**

Tillamook, Oregon, February 15th, 1905.

To the Stockholders of the Tillamook Dairy Association, a corporation, with its principal office at Tillamook City, Oregon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tillamook Dairy Association will be held on Monday, February 27th, 1905, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p.m. of said day, at the City Hall, at Tillamook City, Oregon, for the purpose of electing officers and for the transacting of any other business proper to come before it.

The Tillamook Dairy Association, By CARL HABERLACH, Secretary.

**General News.**

A Japanese boy presented an essay in one of the English school examinations which contained the following: "Until recently the Japanese used to fight with bows and arrows; but now they are equipped with the complete arms of a Christian."

The four-masted schooner Virginia, which arrived at Astoria from California, had a narrow escape from being carried out to North Spit, and while she suffered no damage other than the loss of an anchor and 30 fathoms of chains, her escape was due entirely to the timely arrival of the bar tug Tatoosh.

There appears to be no way to require the trunk lines of Oregon to exchange traffic with small independent lines on equitable terms except by legislation. To that end the Legislature has passed the Killingsworth bill. There was trouble in getting the measure through, because the great Oregon railroad system objected to it; but largely through the urgency of its author it passed the House, and it was effectively championed in the Senate by Mr. Malarkey. It is a proper bill, and it will help, perhaps, in the necessary work of building small railroads throughout the state.—Oregonian.

It is reported upon authority that of the total number of cattle in the United States today considerably over half are what may correctly be called native scrubs. By this is meant that they are not even worthy to be called graded, which term signifies that an animal contains some pure blood of one breed or another. The total number of pure breeds in the country is extremely low, being estimated at less than one-fiftieth of the total number of living cattle. The number of grades is estimated at about one-sixth of the entire bovine population of the country. This does not look as if pure bred breeding was being overdone, or even as if the time was very near when it would be overdone. There is surely plenty of room for pure bred cattle breeding yet. There is money in the business, too.

The state of Kansas, with \$400,000, and a stiff-backed population, has set about the task of fighting Standard Oil, with \$400,000,000,000, and tentacles spreading all over the United States and foreign countries. The battle between the Sunflower State and the greatest of all monopolies and its ultimate outcome will well be worth watching. Back of the state of Kansas are powerful influences which have not yet appeared upon the canvas. The people of that state have appealed to Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, who has already paid his sarcastic compliments to Standard Oil, to take the generalship of the fight, but it is doubtful if he will accept. However, it is figured he may be relied upon for any friendly counsel. In Pennsylvania there is a powerful independent company and it has been asked to join hands in the battle. An English syndicate with dazzling capital is said to stand ready to build a pipe line to the Gulf of Mexico and thus give Kansas a market for her oil.

Within the walls of the far-famed Kremlin Palace at Moscow, and almost underneath the historical tower from which Ivan, the Terrible watched the heads of his enemies falling beneath the ax on the famed Red Square and within a stone's throw of the great bell of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, uncle and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas, met a terrible death on Friday afternoon. The deed was committed by a single terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the Grand Duke a bomb charged with the same high power explosive which wrought Minister von Plehve's death. The missile was packed with nails and fragments of iron, and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments, which strewn the snow for yards around. Every window in the great lofty facade of the Palace of Justice was shattered and bits of iron were imbedded deeply in the walls of the Arsenal, a hundred yards away.

President Roosevelt said some sensible words on the race problem for North as well as South in his Lincoln day address. The problem as he states it, is to deal "with the man of one color as to secure him the rights that no one would grudge him if he were of another color." He points out that while the South violates this principle in many ways in its treatment of the negro, the North is not always free from blame in its dealings with the black man as a laborer and a member of society. What the President urges is to so adjust the "relations between two races of different ethnic type that the rights of neither be abridged nor jeopardized; that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers." This involves not only a training of the black man, but also of the white man, for it is on the latter, in the United States, that devolves the great task of extending the privileges of freedom and of working out the destiny of the advanced civilization which has its home in this country.

**BEAVER.**

Geo Grayson is canvassing this vicinity soliciting aid toward building a railroad from Forest Grove to Netarts.

Edd, Kinnaman has moved to his father's house and Mr. Tucker has moved into Edd's house, so there are five vacant houses in Beaver.

W. A. Kirk, of Olney, is at home at present.

W. T. West returned home from Salem Sunday evening.

Miss Buel started to her home at Sheridan last Monday.

Miss Helen West is spending a few days in the city.

Will Gilbert and family, of Spruce, visited E. K. Gilbert and wife last Wednesday.

Amos Kirk is nursing a sore hand, caused by cutting his hand while splitting stovewood.

**SPRUCE.**

Norman Dye is hauling lumber from the Yellow Fir mill, to build him a new house.

Mr. Crenshaw was in our neighborhood last week.

Frank Dye passed through here on his way to Tillamook Saturday and returned Sunday.

H. A. Kinnaman and family, H. Foland and family were visiting at W. Kinnaman's Sunday.

Rev. White passed through our neighborhood Monday.

Some of the neighbors are burning slashings during the good weather.

H. Foland went to town Wednesday.

Miss Effie Holt, Mrs. Pichereau and daughter Hortense, were visiting at A. Kinnaman's Monday evening.

B. Wallace's house is going up slowly.

Hermann Tohl is back in this part of the country again. He is building Mr. Dye's house.

H. A. Kinnaman and wife went to Pleasant Valley Thursday.

Little Buel Woods, of Pleasant Valley is quite sick.

Lou and Clyde Kinnaman are still working at the Yellow Fir mill. Clyde says it isn't hard for him to keep the steam going, as the wood and gas both work well.

C. Mills has been riding around the last few fine days, wonder if some one is about to sell out.

Tom Coulson is working on his new house up East Beaver.

**Independent Church.**

The object of this church is to advance the gospel, the glad tidings, the good news of the kingdom of God.

The socialist gives us all that can be conceived by an atheist for the betterment of social conditions.

The doctrine of the kingdom of God, all that God has in store for those who love him.

The kingdom of heaven at hand. I want something now. The socialist tells me that I will have to wait until they have a majority. The religionist, until I get to heaven or until the end of this world.

Thy kingdom come. When? Now would suit me best. God is the sovereign of the Church—government and neighborhood. It is my accountability to God that determines my worth as a neighbor, a citizen or a member of the Church. And this is the important issue of the independent church, not to parley about fancies. God glorifies in his kingdom and it is his will that all men become subjects to his kingdom.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." The kingdom of God is the only evolution from our present condition. God deals with the rich to whom the poor look for their daily bread, until they decide to trust in God. The coal mines, oil wells, forests, public domain, labor saving implements and machinery, facilities for transportation, waterways, etc., are for the nation that trust in God's sovereignty, but if we distrust God, the resources of the nation will be monopolized by the few, and obtained by bribing the people we have entrusted to represent the interest of the nation. God ordained that men build homes and raise natural families to glorify his name and fill his kingdom. The resources of this earth are for no other purpose. God holds men accountable to his treatment of other men. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." "He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." The antagonism of the sectarian churches is obtained by the Independent Church.

Sectarian churches stand on what Christians may differ. The Independent Church on what all Christians must agree. A father had a large family of children. He proposed to make a bouquet. He suggested that each go and gather a bunch of whatever appeared to him or her the most beautiful kind of flowers. One chose a rose, another a lily, etc., each contending with himself that his kind was superior. When they came home no two had the same kind. The father by arranging them had a delightful bouquet of the choicest flowers. Sectarial churches have one issue that they impress above everything else. If you go into a Catholic Church you will see the glory of the cross above everything. If a Baptist Church, baptism, showing forth in the death, burial and resurrection of Christ; but if in an Adventist Church, the second coming of Christ is the central thought.

There are different ideas of the future home of the redeemed. Some think this earth is to be made a desirable place, while others think that heaven, where God resides, is the place, but wherever it is, there is no one but that will allow that the redeemed will be made up of Christians from every church and they will have to dwell together throughout eternity. Methodism, Presbyterianism or any other ism or ists, will have lost its characteristics. Why not learn to associate together in this world? "If ye love not your brother whom ye have seen, how can you love God whom ye have not seen." Who is my brother but the redeemed.

The Independent Church stands for the sovereignty of God. To become a subject of his kingdom is but to subscribe to his will. Just as one would become a subject of Great Britain by taking the oath of allegiance to the King of England, or a Catholic by allegiance to the Pope.

Every one will agree that there is a dividing line between the lost and redeemed and the possibility of both belonging to the same church and that God alone is the eternal Judge. We may pass our opinion, but it is not infallible, it is left to God to sustain or reverse. J. C. GOVE.

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