

**The Tillamook Headlight**

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

**Roosevelt's Second Term.**

Theodore Roosevelt has entered upon a term in the presidency to which he was elected by the greatest popular majority ever given to any candidate for the presidency in the nation's history. He is today by reason of this the most powerful man in the country, exerting a greater influence upon the popular mind than has ever before been exercised by any public man, president or otherwise, in all our history. Everywhere throughout the nation today the thought is as to what this great man, dominating as he does the best intelligence of the nation and directing its greatest thought, will do in the next four years in which he will control the administration of the government, to fashion our domestic and foreign affairs so as to make them promote our welfare in the former and peace in the latter.

The acclaim and enthusiasm with which Mr. Roosevelt was ushered into the office of president of the United States was absolutely in accord with the popular verdict which made him president. In both cases it was a vindication of the popular idea for the supremacy of those policies and principles which the great majority of our people believe must prevail and which they are determined shall prevail. The practically universal sentiment is that the one man who can be relied upon to carry out those principles and to see that in every direction the interests and welfare of the American people will be conserved is Theodore Roosevelt and there is today universal reliance upon him in this respect.

Will he meet this expectation of the people? There cannot be the slightest doubt about it. What he has already done is the most complete assurance of what will be done in the future in the public interest. Theodore Roosevelt is a friend of the people. He believes sincerely in promoting their interests, regarding this as the only true way of advancing the prosperity of the nation. He is not an enemy of wealth, but he is the foe of monopoly, and it is against the latter only that he is making a fight. The administration that was inaugurated on March 4th, under auspices unprecedented in their character, will be judicious and conservative in character, but it will never lose sight of what is essential to the promotion of American interests and welfare in any quarter of the world.

**Autocracy's Concession to Liberty.**

It is not a large gift of freedom which Nicholas II. offers to his subject in his rescript addressed to the minister of the interior. Nor is it extended to them as a spontaneous expression of his good will. It is extorted from the imperious necessities of the internal situation, which has brought something like civil war in sight. The czar says he is resolved henceforth "to convene the worthiest men, possessing the confidence of the people and elected by them, to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures." He refers to "the peculiar circumstances of the fatherland, the multiplicity of its races, and, in certain parts of the country, the weak development of its citizenship" as reasons why Russian rulers have gone slow in granting concessions, and add: "In undertaking these reforms I am convinced that local needs and experiences of life, well weighed and sincere speech of those elected, will insure fruitfulness in legislation for the real benefit of the people. At the same time I foresee all the complexity and difficulty presented in the elaboration of this reform while preserving absolutely the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire."

Nothing is here offered that will satisfy the liberals. Neither a constitution nor a parliament is extended to them. The council of the empire will still make the empire's laws, but the representatives of the people will be allowed to express their views on all measures before the council completes them. The council will be subject to the czar, as at present. In actual fact the czar will be as much of an autocrat as he is now. Neither czar nor council will be under any obligation to heed the requests of the people's representatives. The reactionaries, under the lead of the procurator general of the holy synod, M. Pobedonostseff, will be as reactionary as now, so far as the influence of the popular advisers may extend. Nicholas' father, Alexander III., the most persistent and consistent despot since Paul, might, in an extremity, have granted everything which the present czar proposes. They would not have hampered his activities as a tyrant in any respect. Nor will the reforms promised in Nicholas' decree impede his administrators in carrying out any policy which he and they may choose.

Yet the concession is of value as an indication that the bureaucrats at St. Petersburg feel they must do something to placate the populace. It will be a good starting point from which to work for real reform. Nicholas speaks of "the present very grave times." The times are likely to be graver before they are better. The general strike which has been ordered promises to precipitate a repetition of the disorders of a few weeks ago in the principal

cities of the empire. The arrests which are being made of the popular leaders and the prominence of the Cossacks on the streets are ominous signs. This time the czar intends, if possible, to head off the demonstrations before they have a chance to assume dangerous proportions. Still, though the czar's concessions will be very far from meeting any of the populace's demands for participation in the making of the laws under which it is governed, they are worth something as showing that at least through its fears the autocracy can be moved. Possibly before the peril at home and abroad vanishes something more substantial in the way of reform can be extorted from the autocracy. These are the anniversary days of Alexander II.'s emancipation of the 24,000,000 serfs in 1861. The anniversary, too, is near at hand when the same Alexander, after the preparation of a rescript for the granting of a constitution to the empire, was assassinated by the nihilists in 1881. The decree for the constitution, which was not yet signed, was torn up after the assassination, and reaction, headed by Alexander III., made its advent. Nicholas II.'s concessions do not rank with the thing which Alexander II. granted or with that which he proposed, yet even small favors ought to get a hospitable reception in Russia in these abstemious days.

**Prosperity of Dairymen.**

In his talk before the Wisconsin dairymen convention C. P. Goodrich called attention to the prosperous condition of dairymen generally, saying: "As one travels about the country in different states he can tell the dairy districts as he passes through on the train by the good houses and large barns and other evidences of thrift and prosperity. The commercial traveler will tell you that there he finds his best customers, who buy freely and pay promptly."

"There is never a failure of dairy products. Those who depend on special crops have frequent years of failures, but there never was a season yet in Wisconsin when there was not enough feed of one kind or another raised to provide fairly well for the year. The dairyman's income with a given herd of cows varies but little from year to year, and he can calculate with reasonable certainty about what it will be. He is not elated at times with the expectation of getting an immense crop and big prices and tempted to run in debt on the strength of it, and then have his crop a failure because of sudden blight or storms, or have the yield greatly reduced by drought."

"The dairyman's income comes steadily along each week; therefore he gets into the habit of paying as he goes. When the farmer's income is from some crop that is sold off once a year, he gets into the habit of running into debt at stores. He gets what he wants and the members of his family get what they want, and it is charged up to him. When the crop is sold he gets his money; he goes to settle up with the merchant. He is astonished to find his account so large and he does not have money enough to pay. He has got behind, and the chances are he will be still more behind next year. After a while a mortgage has to be given to raise the money to pay up. This habit of getting into debt is a bad one, and dairymen are more likely to keep out of it than any other class of farmers."

**Reformation in California.**

The country has unqualifiedly approved the action of the senate of California in expelling the members of that body convicted of accepting bribes. Four senators were charged with the crime and after an examination of the facts that left no doubt as to their guilt they were unanimously expelled, a fact which not only reflects a great deal of credit upon the California senate, but is also a very excellent example for other states.

There appears to be in the California legislature a wholesome sentiment in favor of reform which must meet with general commendation. It is proposed to put a stop to gambling and prize fights. There may be some doubt as to the partiality of stopping, except as publicly carried on, but unquestionably the prize fight business, which has flourished for several years in California, can be prohibited. In reference to this the San Francisco Chronicle, says that there is no question that an overwhelming majority of the people desire the suppression of prize fights and that if the legislature responds to public opinion on this question of decency it will do more to strengthen the republican party in the state than is possible by any other means. At present California is the Mecca of the prize fighters and if that state should be closed to them, as it now appears probable it will be their opportunities for exploitation would be very limited. The sentiment for reform in California is altogether commendable.

According to Commissioner Garfield's report, some of the members of the beef trust are making an honest effort to live up to the letter of the law, regardless of any incidental pang of conscience.

General Stoessel is not proving to be much of a sidewalk attraction in St. Petersburg. Most of the inhabitants would rather see a first class bomb thrower.

**Railroads Ignore Order.**

The announcement that the railroads would ignore the ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission in its recent order directing that live stock shall be handled at the same rate as live stock products, is creating considerable comment. The railroads, of course, claim that if the order was carried out it would mean a big loss, as the cost of transporting live stock is greater than for carrying live stock products. The intention of the railroad is to carry the case into the courts in the hope that the commission will not be sustained in the ruling.

It is also very apparent that the railroads do not wish it thought that the packers are being favored at the expense of the general public. One railroad official is said to have made the remark that the beef trust is best hated by the railroads, for if it had not been for the strength of the combination the rates on packing house products would long since have been advanced. Not only that, but the system of rebates and the private car contracts would never have been allowed.

Several deductions may be made from these statements. In the first place, if the railroads say there is a beef trust it certainly must be true, and in the second place, if the packers are powerful enough to coerce the railroads it is high time for the beef trust to be curbed. If the railroads begin to tell on the packers it is only natural to expect the packers to give railroad secrets away, and in that event the general public would soon be considerably wiser and the need of proper legislation more apparent than ever.

**Sermons Boiled Down.**

Little sins are never alone. No one can be thoughtlessly kind. Nothing is holy unless it is helpful. Tombstones always behave themselves. A stiff man is not always a stiff neck.

There are no promises without precepts. Good cheer is often better than cold cash.

You cannot teach where you do not touch. Brooding over troubles only hatches out new ones.

Folks who often burn out a fuse sit often in the dark.

All honest doubt has its destination in some great truth.

The best amen to a sermon is the one that comes on Monday.

No man who is doing good work is sorry to hear the Master coming.

It is a noble thing to die, but it is usually harder and more noble to live.

It gives a man a moral squint to look more at condition than at character.

When all creeds can be put in one casket it will be because they are no longer alive.

Many men do nothing because they despise the little things and despair of the great ones.

Those who most need a taskmaster are usually quite ignorant of that most severe one—conscience.

The only thing worse than having no sense of humor one's self is to have to live with those who have none.

There is something wrong with the religion that cannot stand transplanting from the cathedral to the kitchen.

**Favor Good Roads.**

Intense interest is being awakened in all parts of Oregon in the good roads movement, which means so much for the development of the state. Many local meetings have been held, as well as several state gatherings.

The next important session will be at Grant's Pass, Monday and Tuesday, March 20 and 21. Delegates will be present from every part of Oregon. Judge John H. Scott, of Salem, president of the Oregon Good Roads Association, was in Portland, and called at the Portland Commercial Club with regard to the Grant's Pass meeting. The good roads committee of the Commercial Club will go as delegates. Those composing this committee are:

John S. Beall, chairman; A. L. Craig, H. W. Goddard, W. E. Coman, G. W. Evans, W. M. Calk.

President Scott also wanted to arrange some details in connection with the approaching convention of the Oregon Development League, April 4 and 5. At this convention the session will be so arranged as to allow a certain time for various interests, as, for instance, mining, dairying and fruitgrowing. "We are determined," said Judge Scott, "that the time devoted to good roads shall be so well improved that our work at that convention will be of permanent benefit to the movement, and result in enlisting the co-operative of every delegate present. In connection with the good roads committee of the Portland Commercial Club I am making up a programme which will include speakers on this subject who are admittedly authorities."

**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.**

**HEADQUARTERS FOR**  
**DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES**  
**AND**  
**STEEL STOVES & RANGES.**



We carry a Large Stock of  
Hardware, Tinware, Glass  
and China,  
Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window  
Sashes,  
**Fine Line of Choice**  
**GROCERIES**

Agents for the Great Western Saw,  
**McINTOSH & McNAIR CO.,**  
The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

**WILL BEGIN EARLY IN APRIL.**

**Chief Engineer in Forest Grove Making Preparations.**

Mr. Gardner, chief engineer of the Oregon Traction Company's construction work, was in Forest Grove, last Saturday and Sunday looking over the route and making plans on the construction of the roadbed.

He stated while here that the bond required of his company by the Portland council, was ready to be placed on file on the passage of the ordinance. At the last meeting of the Portland council the franchise was ordered published for twenty days, which practically means its passage.

The ordinance provides that the company are not to obstruct more than five blocks of street at one time and they are not to remain no longer than seven days, consequently no work can be begun in that city until the rails arrive from the East, which takes at least 90 days. In speaking further of the situation, Mr. Gardner stated that in view of the dilemma confronting them, they would begin the construction work on the line outside of Portland, and it was the intention to have it all completed by the time the rails arrived, or nearly so. All the details and preparations for working a large crew are now being made, and as soon as the Portland council meets which is Wednesday April 5, and the franchise is granted, the people all along the route may look for operations to begin in earnest.—Washington County News.

**Don't Nag.**

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald. If you wish to help the world a little in your humble way.

Don't nag. Your wife, if you're a husband, doubtless has her faults, but—say—

Don't nag! You may be too tooling for your little bit of crust

To be able to lift others who are lying in the dust,

But you still can help in making the world brighter if you just

Don't nag. If you wish to give him courage who has chosen you for life,

Don't nag! If you wish to be his helper—and he'll need help in his strife—

Don't nag. He may have a few shortcomings—husbands generally do—

And he may sometimes sit beaten when he should have triumphed too.

But he'll rise with newer courage and new strength if only you

Don't nag. All around there are others who have painful wounds to nurse,

Don't nag. Rubbing on the raw has ever and will always make it worse,

Don't nag! You can see your neighbor's foibles—all his weaknesses are plain—

But then, what's the use of prodding when it cannot bring you gain?

Why add by a look or wispier to the world's supply of pain?

Don't nag. If she has her days of fretting, oh, be patient then with her—

Don't nag. If he makes mistakes remember it is human still to err—

Don't nag. You may not have strength to rescue the pale ones whose burdens kill,

Or to fit the weary toilers who are stumbling up the hill,

But you can refrain from making the world sadder, if you will—

Don't nag!

**It Saved His Leg.**  
P. A. Danforth, of Laurance, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Buckler's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by Chas. I. Clough, Druggist.

**Tragedy Averted.**

"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved" writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City, Ohio. "Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He's now sound, and well." Everybody ought to know, it's the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Lung diseases. Guaranteed by Chas. I. Clough, Druggist. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

The hens are in the garden,  
It makes me smile with glee;  
It's my neighbor's garden they're in,  
And the hens belong to me.

**TILLAMOOK COUNTY BANK.**

(INCORPORATED),  
TILLAMOOK CITY, ORE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$10,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Directors:—M. W. HARRISON, W. W. CURTISS, B. L. EDDY.

Cashier:—M. W. HARRISON.

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,  
Next to the Headlight Office.

**LATIMER, BROS.,**

**BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.**

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING  
SHAMPOOING, ETC

Electric Baths nicely fitted up. Good for persons suffering with rheumatism.

**A. & C. R. R.**

**TIME CARD.**  
EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 4 1904.

Leave	PORTLAND	Arrive.
8:00 a.m.	Portland Union	11:10 a.m.
7:00 p.m.	depot for Astoria	9:40 p.m.

Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
7:45 a.m.	(for Portland and	11:30 a.m.
9:10 p.m.	way points.)	10:30 p.m.

**SEASIDE DIVISION.**

Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
11:35 a.m.	(for Seaside Direct)	5:20 p.m.

Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
7:15 a.m.	(for Warrenton, Hammond, Pt.	10:45 a.m.
5:50 p.m.	Stevens, Seaside.)	7:40 a.m.

Leave	SEASIDE	Arrive.
4:30 p.m.	(for Astoria Direct)	12:30 p.m.

Leave	EASIDE	Arrive.
9:15 a.m.	(for Warrenton Pt.)	9:25 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	Stevens, Ham., Astoria.	7:20 p.m.

Additional train leaves Astoria daily at 11:30 a.m. for all points on Pt. Stevens branch, arriving Pt. Stevens 12:30 p.m., returning, leaving Pt. Stevens at 2:00 p.m., arriving Astoria 2:45 p.m.  
\* Sunday only.  
Through tickets and close connection via N. P. Ry. at Portland and Goble and O. R. & N. Co., via Portland.

J. C. Mayo, G. P. A.

**B. L. EDDY. H. T. BOTTS.**

**EDDY & BOTTS,**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Complete set of Abstract Books in office. Taxes paid for non-Residents.

Office opposite Post Office. Both phones.

**W. H. COOPER,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**CARL HABERLACH,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

**Deutscher Advokat,**

Office across the street and north from the Post Office.

**ROBERT A. MILLER,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Oregon City, Oregon.

Land Titles and Land Office Business a Specialty.

**C. H. UPTON, Ph. G., M.D.,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office one block west of the Allen House, Tillamook City.

Calls answered promptly.

**F. R. BEALS,**

REAL ESTATE,

FINANCIAL AGENT,

Tillamook, Oregon.

**THOS. COATES,**

Agent for Fireman's Fund and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Companies.

Tillamook .. Oregon.

**FOR ABSTRACTS OF TITLE,**

GO TO  
TILLAMOOK ABSTRACT AND TRUST CO.

THOS. COATES, Pres.

**WM. GALLOWAY. GILBERT L. HEDGES.**

**HEDGES & GALLOWAY**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.  
Make a specialty of Land Office Business.  
OFFICE IN WEINHARD BUILDING,  
Room 1 and 2,  
OREGON CITY, ORE.

**A. W. SEVERANCE,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.

**J. S. STEPHENS,**

Real Estate and Fire, Life, Health, Accident, Insurance.  
Agent for the Northwest School Furniture Co. and Organs and Pianos.  
Notary Public.  
Office: Southwest from the Court House, in the building occupied as a music store.