The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Counting the Stake.

The stake in the coming naval battle, especially for Japan, is mementous. While defeat of the Russians would not render their position very much more serious than before the arrival of their fleet in eastern waters, a decisive defeat of the Japanese which would give their enemy control of the sea would be a blow to Japan from which she probably could not recover. It is very evident that were she to lose control of the sea she could not long continue to prosecute the war, because it would deprive her of the means of reinforcing and provisioning her armies. With her naval power destroyed it would be only a short time when she would be compelled to abandon her operations on land, for although her armies might go on driving the enemy before them the results would be of little value, since to make results secure the land forces must have the support of the navy. Moreover Japan would be threatened at home. Doubtless her more important ports would be blockaded, with disastrous effect upon her commerce, which as yet has not suffered very greatly from the war, if at all.

In short a Russian naval victory, if decisive in character, would change the entire aspect of the war and upset all that has been achieved by the Japanese skill and valor. It may be safely assumed that no one understands the momentous character of the stake involved in the impending naval battle more clearly than the Japanese comander and that there will be no rash or precipitated action on his part. Admiral Togo has shown himself to be most careful and judicious, waiting patiently for the auspicious opportunity to strike and then delivering his blows with vigor and precision. It is yet to be seen whether his foeman is equally capable, but there is reason to believe that Rojestvensky is a competent commander and will give a creditable account of himself when the hostile squadrons come together. Reports continue to be indefinite in regard to the location of the fleets, but it seems certain that a battle cannot be much longer deferred.

Encourage the Boys.

There is no better way of interesting a boy in farm work than to let him have something which he can call his own. A little patch of ground, on which he can grow what he chooses and the proceeds of which are to be his own, will give him an excellent opportunity for observing the fruits of labor on a farm. If he is at all ambitious he will take great pride in his little farm and will give the growing crops the best of care. The work will not be half so arduous as that in his mother's garden, for the simple reason that he will be working for himself and the results of his labors he knows will be his. The amount of ground allotted to him can be increased from time to time, so that instead of getting only a few cents from his crop he can get enough to provide his own clothing and in that way inculcate in him a spirit of independence, which, if properly cultivated, will soon develop into a desire on his part to own a whole farm of his own. When once that desire takes root there will no longer be any danger of his wanting to leave for the city or of turning out to be a shiftless, lazy, good for-nothing character.

If the boy has a liking for live stock, and most boys do, a calf or a lamb which he can call his own and which he must feed and care for, will teach him more about live stock in a year than he would otherwise learn in five years. It is the close observation of animals such has a boy would give to his pet that shows their needs and the care they should have.

On a farm where the boys and girls are taken into partnership with their parents there is no lack of enthusiasm for country life, but where all the chickens and all the eggs belong to "ma," and all the crops and all the live stock, with the exception of the old cat, belong to "pa," and where the boys and girls are made to work early and late for "ma" and "pa," with no ownership in anything, is it any wonder that country life becomes monotonous to the younger generation and that a desire to get away from it all takes early rooting.

Admiral Dewey says the naval situation in the East is intensely interesting and that he is up at five every morning to read the news from the seat of war. All the world is waiting for the conflict, and the dispatches provided at the American breakfast table will cover most of the events of the same day in the Orient.

* * *

The London Graphic estimates that the marriage of British noblemen to American heiresses has benefited the former to the extent of $500,000,000. If this matter could be intelligently arbitrated, the conclusion would be that the boot given is on the wrong side.

* * *

If Japan plays a waiting game on the sea the floating coal pile on which the Russian fleet depends will be a matter of anxiety with Admiral Rojestvensky. His more than forty ships under full steam day and night, eat up fuel rapidly.

Short Stories of Real Life.

Carnegie's First Dividend.

Andrew Carnegie tells the story of the first money which came into his possession over and above the salary of $25 a month he was earning as a telegraph operator.

"One day Mr. Scott, the superintendent of his branch division, who was one of the kindest of men, and had taken a great fancy to me, asked if I had or could find $600 to invest. I answered promptly: 'Yes, sir, I think I can.' 'Very well,' he said, 'get it. A man has just died who owns ten shares in the Adams Express company, which I want you to buy. It will cost you $60 for each share.

"The matter was laid before the council of three at home that night, and the oracle (his mother) spoke. 'It must be done. We will mortgage our home. I will take the steamer for Ohio tomorrow and see uncle and ask him to arrange it. I am sure he can.' Of course the visit was successful—when did she ever fail? The money was procurred; paid over; ten shares of Adams Express company stock was mine, but no one knew that our little home was mortgaged to 'give our boy a start.' Adams Express then paid monthly dividends of 1 per cent, and the first check arrived. The next day being Sunday, we boys—myself and my ever constant companions—took our usual Sunday afternoon stroll in the country, and sitting down in the woods, I showed them the check, saying 'Eureka, I have found it.'

"Here was something new to all of us, for none of us had ever received anything but from toil. A return from capital was something strange and new."

Some of the boys who had met in the grove to wonder at the $10 check—"My indispensable and clever companions," he called them—were afterward Mr. Carnegie's partners in his famous company.

Boss of the Canal a Fighter.

Theodore Perry Shonts, the new chairman of the Panama commission, is described as "a man who dares" and has never been known to show the white feather. A friend of his was telling an incident in Mr. Shonts' career that shows the character of the man. While president of the Clover Leaf railway Mr. Shonts was sitting in his office in the Rookery, Chicago, very busily engaged, when a big strapping fellow, a contractor, who had some fancied wrong, called. He had some delay in getting into the private office, and once inside the man exclaimed that he had come to get even with Shonts. The latter looked up from his desk, and without any comment, said:

"I am glad you have called." He instantly sprang to his feet, locked the door and puled off his coat in a jiffy. In three minutes the contractor was as anxious to get out as he had been to get in. Chairs were broken and the room looked like a cyclone had struck it. Mr. Shonts was not through with the contractor yet. He reminded the visitor that he had wanted to see him and he was there to be seen, and he renewed the onslaught. After a minute or so of this exercise Mr. Shonts unlocked the door, put his head out of it and told the office boy to ask the contractor to depart. The latter needed no second invitation, but fled, and Mr. Shonts resumed his work at his desk.

An Irishman's Dilemma.

They were cracking "hard nuts" in the smoking room after the toils of the day were over. Some difficult cases of conscience had just been related where a conflict existed between duty and inclination, and one of these stories suggested the following "Irish difficulty:"

"As I sat fishing one day," said Con. MacMahon, "I fell asleep. A terrible thing happened. There was I in a tiny, wee boat, with two colleens, Kathleen an' Maureen, faith, an' didn't I dote on Kathleen, though sorra a bit she cared for me. This is a contrary wurrld, especially in Kerry, for Maureen it was aisy to see, liked me better than any of the other bhoys, though meself could hardly bear the sight of her. But sure she was Kathleen's friend so I had to put up with her company.

"Well, an awful storm came on, the waves rose mountain high, an' the girls called on all the saints to protect an' save them. There was no chance with three of us in the boat. It had to be lightened; what was a body to do? I was fair distracted. Kathleen I couldn't part with, an' darn' throw Maureen into the angry waters. Can any o' yez tell me what I did?"

Con's intelligent and interested audience suggested different ways of salvation; none were correct.

"I awoke," said the story teller. "Yer all seem to forget I had been asleep."—Short Stories.

News from Venice.

George Ade recently heard that an old women from the neighborhood down in Indiana where he was born was in town on a visit to a granddaughter. Mr. Ade thought that theater tickets would be a fitting attention, and on consulting her as to her choice of plays she explained that she had seen "The Merchant of Venice" over thirty years ago, and had always had a strong desire to witness it again. He accordingly looked to it that her wish was granted.

Calling the next day he asked her how she found that the performance compared with the one of long ago.

"Well," she replied "Venice seems to have spruced up a right smart bit, but that Shylock is the same mean, grasping critter that he used to be."

Well Posted Librarian.

It has often been said of Dr. Richard Garnett of the British museum that there is no question of research one can put to him that he cannot answer. "This fact," writes Harry Furniss, "was demonstrated to me by a friend of mine; who had spent years investigating an obscure subject, of which but very few people have any knowledge of at all. He searched for months in continental libraries for some information on one particular point, without effect. Coming to London he asked Dr. Garnett if he could put him on the track. 'We have only one book in the museum,' replied the doctor, touching upon that. 'I will send for it. You will find all you want on page 530.'"

A Digger on Air.

Bunau Varilla, the Persian engineer drifted into Washington a few days ago with a wonderful scheme for building the Panama canal in four years. He entertained Secretary Taft with a graphic account of how the estimated time for completing the big ditch could be reduced one half. "Let's see," slowly said Secretary Taft. "You were connected with the Panama canal with M. De Lesseps, were you not, Mr. Varilla?" "Yes." "For how long?" "Oh, for ze long time—eight, nine years." "Didn't it occur to you," asked Mr. Taft, picking up a pen to resume the signing of official papers, "that you might have saved four or five years and built the canal in the meantime by employing your system under De Lesseps?" The Frenchman bowed himself out.

Prolific Writer.

Perhaps no writer of magazine fiction can equal the speed record made by Edwin Lefevre. He produced 18,000 words between Saturday and Monday, all written in long hand, for Mr. Lefevre dosen't use a typewriter. The mere physical labor of penciling out this enormous quantity of copy would be no mean undertaking in itself to many of the craft, but Mr. Lefevre is a newspaper man, the financial editor of a New York daily, and as such he does not consider a mere matter of 6,000 words a day a feat worth boasting of.

A slender, unassuming young man has caused California to doubt the creator's control over the elements. He is Charles M. Hartfield, who has been playing pranks with the rain records. On December 15, 1904, southern California was threatened with another dry year. That day Hartfield published in the Los Angeles papers a notice saying that for $1,000 he would guarantee that on May 1 the season's rainfall in Los Angeles would be at least eighteen inches, the money not to be paid until he delivered the rain. The seasons rainfall in Los Angeles has not been eighteen inches for ten years. A subscription was taken up and Hartfield was promised the $1,000 if he delivered the eighteen inches. Hartfield created a rainmaking station and set to work. Since that time hardly a week has passed without a heavy rain. Repeatedly Hartfield has called the exact time when a storm would arrive.

* * *

As a bogie man, your Uncle Samuel is certainly a precaution unto himself. Look at the miserable farce over the order to remove fences from the public domain and think awhile. For years the naughty cattlemen have been permitted to retain fences on the theory to remove them would work great hardships and would put their cattle onto a declining market. The government, not desirous of forcing anyone to lose money, has permitted the fences to remain, although evidence enough has been accumulated to convict the saints. By reason of the government's leniency the cattlemen have grown bolder until now a showdown is again demanded with the usual blare of trumpets and the old grand stand bluff about prosecutions and the like. Nit from naught means nothing and this is about the size of Uncle Sam's position on the twelve-men morris board.

* * *

The old time difficulty is still with us in securing admission into Germany for our splendid meat products. For 15 fully years packers have made commendable efforts to extend our foreign trade in Germany; for fully that long the Germans have put up a stiff fight in the way of protective barriers, in some instances masing these almost prohibitive. The agrarian or farmers' party is tremendously forceful in Germany, despite the highly important industrial wage earnings element, and this accounts for the pressure constantly brought to bear on the German government. Agitation is now being used in this country for reciprocity with Germany. The largely increased rate of duty on foreign meats has brought about this pressure at Washington. Several months will elapse before the new schedule gets into effect. Meanwhile our exporters will ship all the product possible into the country. If the new schedule operates, it will further greatly damage the business with Germany. The latest imposition of duty is 5 cents per pound on lard, 18 cents on fresh beef and 24 cents on prepared beef.

If you are in want of Good Trees, guaranteed true to name, try

The EASTWOOD NURSERIES, Gresham, Oregon,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Vines, Fine Assortment of Rose Bushes.

Send us list of trees wanted and prices will be quoted by return mail.

This is to certify, that I have this 27th day of December, 1904, inspected and examined the Nursery Stock of Mr. E. P. Smith, of The Eastwood Nurseries, Gresham, Oregon, and so far as I am able to ascertain, have found it in good, marketable condition and clear of any serious insect pest or disease. Their methods of handling and growing stock are first class.

WILBUR K. NEWELL, Commissioner First District.

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For Gentlemen's Garments to Order.

Headquarters for Ladies' Tailoring, Dress and Walking Suits, Dress Skirts,

Instep Skirts, Cloth and Silk Coats, Ragla..'s Rain Coats.

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Boiler Work, Logger's Work and Heavy Forging.

Fine Machine Work a Specialty.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

RED SHOE HOUSE.

Notice to the Public.

I will continue selling my stock of Boots and Shoes at Cost until the 15th May, when I will receive a large Stock of First Class Boots and Shoes from Chicago.

Come and get Bargains and save money.

All goods purchased of me will be repaired at the following rates:

Men's Shoes, half soled	-	60c.
Ladies' " "	-	40c.
Misses' " "	-	35c.

P. F. BROWNE, Salesman

EXECUTRIX SALE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah.
In the matter of the Estate of
Lawrence Schiller, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That from and after the eighth day of May, 1905, the undersigned executrix of the estate of LAWRENCE SCHILLER, deceased, will offer for sale and proceed to sell at private sale for cash pursuant to the order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, duly made and entered on the third day of April, 1905, the following described property, to-wit:

Lots 1 and 2, of Section 1, Township 6 South, of Range 11 West of the Willamette Meridian; and Lot 4, in Section 6, Township 6 South, of Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian, containing 123 acres, all in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon.

LOUISE SCHILLER,
Executrix of the Estate of Lawrence Schiller, deceased.

JOHN K. KOLLOCK,
7 Chamber of Commerce,
Portland, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
February 28th, 1905

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, 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,

HANS C. HANSON,

Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6553, for the purchase of the Sw ¼ of Sw ¼ of Sec. 28, S ½ of Se ¼ sec. 29, and Nw ¼ of Ne ¼ of Sec. No. 32, in Tp. No. 1 S, Range No. 8 W, 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 Tuesday, the 9th day of May, 1905. He names as witnesses:

W. H. West, Dr. J. E. Bartell, Paul Hanson, C. A. Vogler, of Tillamook, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requestad to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of May, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.,
March 3rd, 1905.

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,

HENRY CRENSHAW,

Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6554, for the purchase of the S ½ of Sw ¼ of sec. 20, and E ½ of Se ¼ of sec. No. 19, in Tp. No. 1 S, 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, Tillamook City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1905. He names as witnesses:

Winfield C. Trombley, Tillamook, Or.; Ira C. Smith, Tillamook, Or.; Jam Parker, Bay City, Or.; Ethan A. Edwards, Tillamook, Or.

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 May, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
March 18th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on May 6, 1905, viz.:

MAUDE STURGEON,

H.E. No. 12677, for the Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, section 8, Tp. 1 South, range 8 West.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Wesley Rush, Emanuel T. Sauers, Cosy Clark, of Tillamook, Oregon; S. Shiffman, of Cloverdale, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
April 22nd, 1905.

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 June 7th, 1905, viz.:

JOHN D. BRADY;

H.E. No. 1248 for the E ½ Nw ¼, Ne ¼ Sw ¼ and Nw ¼ Se ¼ of Sec. 2, tp. 4 S, R. 9 W.

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

P. B. Lucas, Arthur Haag, Jos Bixby, of Beaver, Oregon; Marcus Curl, of Blaine, Ore.

ALGERNON S DRESSER, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VERTUE OF AN EXECUTION and order of sale duly issued by the clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook, dated the 22nd day of April, 1905, in a certain suit in the Circuit Court of said county and state, wherein E. M. PORTER was Plaintiff, and ARABELLA TONE, WILLIAM TONE and DAVID FITZPATRICK as administrator of the estate of JOHN TONE, deceased, were defendants, in which said suit, said E. M. PORTER, as plaintiff, recovered a judgment on the 17th day of April, 1905, against defendants above named, for the sum of One Hundred Fifty Dollars with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 15th day of June, 1903, and the further sum of Fifty Dollars as a reasonable Attorney's fee and the costs of said suit taxed at Thirteen and 50-100 Dollars, ordering, adjudging and decreeing that the real property described in plaintiff's mortgage and complaint, to-wit:

Beginning sixteen and 66.100 chains East of the Section Post corner to Sections 21, 22, 15 and 16, Township one (1) North of Range ten (10) West of Willamette Meridian; thence East three and 44.100 chains; thence South fifteen and 50.100 chains; thence North sixty eight degree West, three and 46 100 chains; thence North fourteen chains to place of beginning, containing five and forty-five hundreths acres more or less, in Tillamook County, Oregon, be sold to satisfy said judgment, Attorney's fee and all costs.

Therefore notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday the 3rd day of June, 1905, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the door of the Court House, in Tillamook City Tillamook County, Oregon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the real property in said order and decree and herein before described to satisfy said judgment and decree. The proceeds arising from such sale of said real property to be applied as follows: First to the costs and disbursements of this suit taxed at $12.50 together with $50.00 Attorney's fee and the costs, charges and expense of making such sale. Second to the payment of the sum of $150.00 with interest at six per cent per annum from June 15th, 1903, to E. M. Porter. Third, that the balance if any there be, to be paid to David Fitzpatrick, administrator of the estate of John Tone deceased.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1905.

C. H. WOOLFE,
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

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"I have used your FISH BRAND Slicker for five years and can truthfully say that I never have had anything give me so much comfort and satisfaction. Enclosed find my order for another one."
(NAME AND ADDRESS ON APPLICATION)

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