

**The Tillamook Headlight**

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.  
Not Compulsory to have Road Boss

A correspondent is wanting to know whether it is compulsory that the county court appoint a road master. No sir; it is not compulsory to have so many road bosses to boss one another at the expense of the taxpayers. The county court appoints the road supervisors, who should be men able to look after all road building in their districts. It appoints a road master, or big boss. Our correspondent does not intimate whether he is one of the few persons in the county who is in favor of a road master boss to boss the road supervisor bosses or not, but we think we have a right now to ask him a direct question, to-wit: Would not \$100 a month expended on the roads in your section of the county be much more appreciated and a benefit to the community than seeing that amount of tax money go a-glimmering to pay the salary of a road boss? Fortunately for the road boss the Headlight man is not bossing, for if he was the road master boss' head would come off slick and clean and the county would have \$100 more a month to build good roads. If the road supervisor in each district at a salary of \$250 a day is not competent to boss the work satisfactorily, then fire him and employ some of the many men in the county who know how, for just a few men must get puffed up and the big head that they are the only men in the county who can build roads. We hope our correspondent won't take offence because we are out-spoken, but if he does we will give him all the space he requires to "roast" us. But don't try to boss the Headlight man nor create more road bosses.

**What Are We To Do?**

What is the Headlight man to do? Complaints reach us that the local option law is being violated in this city, just as it did when the saloon and gambling laws were being violated. If we refuse to say anything and hold our whist, then we are called weak-kneed, cowardly and the newspaper is classed as no good. If we should get in and point out who are violating the law and who are drawing pay for not doing their duty, then we are classed as a bad man by those who want wide open saloons and wide open gambling. A newspaper to some extent is a guardian of the peace and public morals, but it gets very little encouragement and no remuneration, in fact, a newspaper is often financially worse off by exposing those who violate the law and the officials who fail to perform their duty. Now who is it that is violating the local option law in this city? If a number of persons had to guess we believe they would say "Why, the parties who violated the saloon and gambling laws are those who are violating the local option law." The Headlight does not want to keep on harping about the laws being violated, for it is an unpleasant duty. If county and city officials wanted to they could soon ferret out and put a stop to the local option law being violated. The taxpayers are paying peace officers \$233 a month, and all this talk about whiskey being sold, smuggled in and more drunkenness on the streets, let the blame be placed upon those whose duty it is to prevent it. As we said before, the Headlight does not want to keep on harping about certain laws being violated, but what are we to do? Hold our whist or pitch in when complaints reach us? As some of our citizens say, "Now, you go for them!" but others would advise: "It will be better for you, if you let them alone." But we will add this, the people of this county have a right to demand, as they carried the local option law by a large majority, that it be given a fair trial, and if this is not done, when the people of the county goes to the polls again next year they will not only vote for local option but for men who will enforce it.

**Experiments in Dairying.**

The announcement comes from Secretary Wilson that some extensive experiments in dairying will be carried on at Iowa State college at Ames this spring. The object of these experiments will be to provide ways and means for increasing the quality of the butter made by farmers and dairymen, from separator cream. It is a well known fact that much of the butter from those sources is of low grade, and a large percentage of it go through the hands of renovated butter makers before it is offered for consumption. It is the desire of Secretary Wilson that instructions be prepared which will be so plain that anyone who desires to do so will be able to make butter that will be of much higher grade and command a better price than the general run of country made butter does at the present time. To carry on this work, two experts, L. B. Rogers and C. E. Gray, have been detailed and the result of their experiments will be watched by butter makers all over the country. Other problems in butter making are also to be studied, such as how to control water content, remedy for fishy flavor frequently found in butter, whether pasteurization of cream is practical, and the like. The experiments will last some months. The dairy division is also carrying on

extensive experiments in cheese making at Storrs, Conn., and a bulletin is soon to be issued showing a practical and cheap way of making Camembert cheese on the farm, a discovery that should necessitate no importation of this brand. It is later expected to present satisfactory methods of making the most of other varieties of cheese imported now from Europe, amounting to 1,000,000 pounds annually. A valuable departure of the dairy division is the sending out of a demonstrator to conduct a campaign of education in dairying in the south. Others will later be sent to other sections. Important cold storage experiments on butter and cheese are also planned.

**Conditions at Panama.**

A steamship that returned from the isthmus a few days ago brought back a number of Americans who had gone there to fill clerical positions. They were in something of a panic on account of a few fatal cases of yellow fever that had occurred, and were also dissatisfied with the standard of living. No doubt they found—as they should have realized before going there—that the region of the equator is hot. An impulsive rush is apt to occur whenever new conditions of any sort occupy public attention. Inconsiderate persons jump in hastily and trust to luck to get out with equal facility if they are disappointed, and they usually are with routine hard work of any kind. The clerks who have hurried back can offer no real facts that were not known before, and entirely accessible.

Tropical India and Africa are not the first choice of Englishmen for a climate, but they have stood the strain as far as called upon, for many years without disastrous results. Our armies maintained good health in Cuba and the Philippines. Sanitation will be improved on the isthmus as a matter of course. That is the American system of dealing with conditions, as exemplified in Havana and Manila. Some of the American engineers in the isthmus have been there for years and enjoyed good health. It is not every person from a northern region who can adjust himself to a residence in the tropics. An individual should carefully weigh such a question before he acts, and not dash in and dash out again because he guessed at the facts and found his imagination a poor guide. The isthmus is not a watering place, nor will the labors at the canal and its terminals be light. But the United States will work a rapid change there for the better in regard to health and the modern comforts of civilization.

**The Future of Africa.**

Back of the understanding between England and France on Morocco is a far larger basis for a future entente between the two nations. The larger proposition is the future of all Africa. Not many years hence the Cape to Cairo railroad will be completed and its northern terminals and connections will be a highly important question. The Morocco situation shows that England is willing to allow France some of the neighboring territorial advantages, and to maintain amicable relations with that country generally in the development of Africa. Up to this time the British have built 2800 miles of their continental railroad, leaving a gap of 2500 miles, of which 600 can be covered by lake navigation. German East Africa extends across 200 miles of the proposed route, but Germany will hardly stand in the way of the completion of the trunk road. England has built 1200 miles of the road in northern Africa and 1600 miles at the other end of the continent, and is steadily pushing the enterprise. In order to attract settlers to South Africa England is offering free tracts of 160 acres of land, located not more than three miles away from a railroad.

Between the lines of what England and France officially have to say on Morocco may be discerned the word "Africa." Probably the railroad traversing the whole length of the continent will be completed within ten years. In 1899 the imports of Africa amounted to \$400,000,000 and the exports to \$350,000,000, of which a third passed through British colonies. French Africa in that year exported \$70,000,000 worth of goods and imported about the same amount. The French have not been idle in African railway building. Three years ago they completed 582 miles, reaching from Mombasa to a point on lake Victoria, the source of the Nile. On the west coast the French are pushing a line between Senegal and the upper Niger, and they are also building one to the interior of Madagascar. In north Africa a French line is under construction southward from Algeria and Tunis toward Sahara. They have built nearly 3000 miles in Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Germany, Portugal and Belgium have constructed some short lines in their respective territory, but the main railway development in Africa is in the hands of England and France, and the present indications are that they have agreed in regard to the paramount influence in the continent that has ceased to be dark in the old geographical sense. The opening of a continent over 5000 miles long and 4000 miles wide in its broadest expanse, containing almost 12,000,000 square miles, is a task for centuries rather than any one generation. England has turned its attention there

and made some enormous investments, first among which may be mentioned the cost of the Boer war. But it has vast interests in Egypt also and has spent \$10,000,000 on one dam on the Nile. There are larger ideas than Morocco to be presented by King Edward when he visits President Loubet. The immense field in Africa suggests additional reasons why France was willing to sell the Panama canal and why Great Britain withdraws the last of her troops from Canada. The two countries are willing that the United States shall be the paramount power in America. They have in Europe, Asia and Africa all they can look after.

**Work of Humane Society.**

The Illinois Humane society recently held its annual meeting in Chicago, at which time John G. Shortall was re-elected president of the society. Those interested in the work were unanimous in the opinion that the year closed was the most successful in the history of the organization and much enthusiasm was displayed regarding future prospects.

These humane societies, which are scattered throughout the country, undoubtedly accomplish much good for both man and beast. Occasionally, of course, they are subjected to criticism, as in the case of their advocating the enforcement of the twenty-eight hour law regarding the time that live stock shall be kept in cars, but as a general thing the majority of fair-minded people are with the societies in their work.

As an example of the work that was done during the past year by the Illinois society it might be stated that complaints of cruelty to animals to the number of 2,523 were investigated. There were 184 cases prosecuted and 1,107 teamsters and other reprimanded. There is no mistaking the fact that many people either do not know what treatment should be accorded animals, or else they are entirely lacking in the sense of justice and mercy. In such cases the humane societies can step in and either instruct, or, if necessary, force the guilty parties by process of law to give animals proper treatment. A private citizen could, of course, do the same thing, but it is not often that a man cares to get into trouble of that kind, and as a rule will not unless the case is of a serious character, but when he can report the case to the humane society and let the officers of that organization do their own investigation and prosecuting it becomes a much simpler matter.

The humane societies, though, do not confine their efforts to reducing the suffering of domestic animals. The Illinois society during the last year investigated 853 complaints of cruelty to children and rescued 430 children from improper homes and immoral, degrading surroundings, and secured for them new homes where they will receive the proper kind of training and education.

From this it is seen that the humane societies have an excuse for existence and that they should be encouraged in their work rather than adversely criticized. It may be that in some cases the officers may go to extremes in their efforts to alleviate suffering and impose unnecessary hardships upon the owners of livestock, but in such cases it would be better for live stock men to show the societies that their rules are unnecessary, and if that cannot be done the live stock owners have no ethical or moral right to condemn the humane societies. If this feed in transit law, or, as it is generally called, the twenty-eight hour law, is not necessary to prevent suffering, then let that be demonstrated, but if it cannot be proven it is no argument to say that even though the cattle do suffer pain by keeping them in the railroad cars for more than twenty-eight hours we must do so in order to get the greatest profit.

**Sermons Boiled Down.**

Life is the best language.  
You cannot win with a whine.  
Hope keeps the heart wholesome.  
Your goods have little to do with your good.

There are always plenty of pilots on a pond.  
Cupidity easily overcomes the easy conscience.  
Men must be lifted; they cannot be pushed up.

A man's happiness does not depend on his happiness.  
The narrow mind is not essential to the narrow way.

My own sins are but failings; the other man's are crimes.  
As soon as you cease to grow up you begin to go down.

A raffle is not made righteous by a religious atmosphere.  
If you are put in a place of trial count it a mark of trust.

Prosperity may be heaven's way of punishing some people.  
You cannot make tracks for heaven by tramping on others.

There's no virtue in being patient with the pain you do not feel.  
The people who manage to live with out ever getting into hot water have little to do with the engines of life.

An Iowa man reports that he has just sold 10,000 pounds of wool at 28 cents a pound, and twenty ewes at \$12 each, whereas during Cleveland's second term he was offered only 11 cents for wool and sheep were unsaleable. These reminiscences help to explain the 2,500,000 plurality of last year.

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**\$1,000,000 Appropriation Held Up.**

SALEM, Or., May 18.—The referendum petitions, demanding that House bill No. 370, known as the \$1,000,000 appropriation bill, be referred to a vote of the people, was filed in the office of the Secretary of State this forenoon. The appropriation bill will therefore not take effect, but will remain in abeyance until after the general election in June, 1904. At that time the question will be presented to the people whether the appropriation bill shall become a law. If a majority voting thereon vote in the affirmative, the bill will become a law, and not otherwise.

This bill carries the appropriations for maintenance at the asylum, penitentiary, reform school, mute school, blind school and four normal schools. It also contains appropriations for additional maintenance and new buildings at the University of Oregon, the State Agricultural College and the Soldiers' Home. It contains the appropriations for the transportation of insane patients and convicts and the expense of returning fugitives, the aid of non-resident poor and several minor items. The total amount of the appropriations is a little over \$1,000,000.

The bill was objectionable to many people, because in it the Legislature joined the items of maintenance of the normal schools with the items for maintenance of the asylum, penitentiary, etc., over the protest of several members of the Legislature. For many years the practice has prevailed of making omnibus appropriation bills, and the filing of the referendum petitions is generally regarded as an effort of the people to overthrow what they believe to be a pernicious practice.

The filing of the referendum petitions will have the effect of preventing the expenditure of any of the sums appropriated by this bill. A large portion of the revenue has already been raised or the taxes for the revenue have been levied and the money will accumulate in the state treasury.

Secretary of State Dunbar, acting under authority of existing statutes, will audit claims for the maintenance of the asylum, penitentiary and other institutions at Salem, and will issue certificates of allowance for those claims he approves. These certificates can be held by the claimants until the Legislature appropriates money for their payment or can discount them to warrant brokers at about 90 cents on the dollar. The secretary will refuse to audit claims for the normal schools or for new buildings at any of the institutions.

The manufacture of milk powder is one of the most recent uses of this product of the cow. The process is patent and consists of mixing with milk a sufficient quantity of milk salts to render the albumen soluble, such as 1 per cent of nitrate of calcium and phosphate of potassium. The milk is evaporated and non-crystalline sugar is added in a proportion of about 1 to 2 per cent of the weight of the milk, in order to prevent decomposition. The uses of such a by-product of milk may easily become as extensive as the condensed milk now on the market, and the powdered form is much more concentrated and hence easier to handle.

Missouri's new compulsory school attendance law goes into effect June 16, and is expected to increase the average attendance 20 per cent. It provides that every child in the state must attend regularly some day school no less than half the time the school is in session. Children between 14 and 16 must attend school unless regularly employed. Courts may grant temporary excuses for certain reasons, but parents or guardians who violate the provisions of the law are subject to both fine and imprisonment. Any person in the state who employs a child without securing a certificate from school authorities that the child has complied with the law, is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$50. It is the duty of school boards to enforce the law.

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Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
7:45 a.m.	for Portland and way points	11:30 a.m.
6:10 p.m.		10:30 p.m.
SEASIDE DIVISION.		
Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
11:35 a.m.	for Seaside Direct	5:20 p.m.
Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
8:15 a.m.	for Warrenton, Hammond, Ft. Stevens, Hum.	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	SEASIDE	Arrive.
6:15 a.m.	for Warrenton Ft. Stevens, Hum.	9:25 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	mond, Astoria.	7:20 p.m.

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