

The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Kissing Is Healthy.

With feelings of unalloyed joy we chronicle the fact, says Leslie's Weekly, that a distinguished French physician has gone against his colleagues and actually stood up for kissing. Far from being harmful, it is wholesome. The mistletoe should be encouraged by enlightened practitioners all the year round. Kisses carry microbes, of course. So much the better, says this amiable authority. The interchange of certain bacilli is a laudable and healthful practice. In kissing it is not so much the bad microbes as the beneficial ones that are exchanged. These good bacteria, as is well known, are not only favorable, but essential. If we were to sterilize our inner man, completely killing the white with the black sheep among our colonies of bacilli, we should instantly die. Now, by exchanging our friendly microbes we stimulate them. Kissing, therefore, is a natural therapeutic custom, the jolly physician concludes, and who knows but what some day the kissing cure will be ordered for dyspepsia by up-to-date physicians?

How to Produce Alfalfa.

The wonderful yield and excellent qualities of alfalfa and attracting much attention. Some have failed to get good results from this plant, but with proper care it is one of the most valuable crops a farmer can raise. The following directions for preparing the ground and sowing the seed are given by L. L. Brooks in the Northwest Poultry Journal.

First, put twenty loads of manure to the acre. Plow very deep, followed by another subsoil plow in same furrow, still deeper. Then disc, harrow and roll the ground down fine, so surface is like floor. To make sure of this, put four horses on disc and three or four on harrow and work two days on two acres, and from May 1 to June 1 sow not less than twenty pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre; then sow 100 pounds of dirt from an old alfalfa bed to the acre and fifty pounds of land plaster, then harrow in.

If government inoculation material can be got, it is better, because it inoculates every seed. Where the inoculated dirt is used, only part of the plants get it the first year, and some do better than others, but it will scatter all over the field in time. After alfalfa gets up four inches, mow it down several times. The first year if it is not mowed, it will turn yellow and look like it was going to die, but when cut it comes up fresh and green. Do not cut it after September; the next spring you may expect a crop.

When you get a good stand of alfalfa three years old the land is worth \$100 per acre, and should be good for twenty years if properly handled. After two or three years old, it should be disced in the spring before it starts if ground is dry enough.

Specimen of Tariff Rippling.

A Canadian commission has been at work for some time preparing a scheme of legislation to regulate the tariff schedules of the Dominion for the next eight or ten years, and it is expected to report by next spring. An Ottawa correspondent remarks that, with so many conflicting views throughout the country, the commission has a difficult task to please all interests, and that the government will be lucky if it does not offend everybody. A policy of compromise is probable, and it is predicted that the new law will not differ greatly from that now in force, which lays general tariff duties of about 35 per cent. No doubt the preferential duties on British goods will continue the reduction of one third, but it is said that the concession will be extended to other countries that agree to place Canada on a like favored basis.

In western Canada there is a clamor for lower duties from farmer, who want agricultural machinery from the United States, while the lumbermen ask higher duties to protect their market. Miners, as well as tillers of the soil, demand cheaper lumber. So the Canadians in the western provinces are divided into two hostile tariff camps, according to their interests, and the commission is vainly trying to devise a course that will satisfactorily steer between them. Protectionist sentiment is strong in eastern Canada, while the maritime provinces have much to say for reciprocity, though unable, as always happens in the treatment of that subject, to define it. The resulting schedules will be a hodgepodge, without the slightest assurance that they will be a betterment or materially differ from those now in force. Meantime business in Canada will suffer from the feeling of uncertainty.

Cold Storage Eggs.

During recent years there has sprung up large companies who make a practice of buying eggs during the latter part of April and throughout the months of May and June. These eggs are put in large storehouses where the temperature is kept around 39 degrees Fahrenheit for the purpose of keeping the eggs fresh and to be sold the following winter at a good advance in price. It is estimated that at present about one-tenth of the total number of eggs produced in the

United States go into these cold storage houses. Last year about 1,600,000,000 eggs, valued at \$14,500,000 were thus stored. These eggs were probably sold at double the price mentioned. Of course, the difference in purchase and selling price is not clear profit by any means. It costs something to keep the temperature of the storage rooms at 39 degrees for six or eight months. It requires a specially constructed building to keep it cool economically. The eggs have to be handled very carefully. They are all placed in trays with the pointed ends downward; if the broad end is downward the skin between the white of the egg and the shell breaks and then the eggs spoil in spite of low temperature. The proposition of storing eggs, however, is quite profitable, and we believe it is a good thing for the egg-consuming people. Nor is it to the detriment of the farmer, because when these storage companies are in the market for eggs during summer months the demand for them is increased. This raises the price and prevents the market from becoming flooded, which it would were it not for these companies, while at the same time these companies prevent egg famines during the winter months.

The time to have the hens lay is during the winter months, then prices are always high. It is only because farmers will not pay attention to this fact that egg storage companies can exist. If farmers would turn around and make their hens lay as many eggs in winter as in summer, they would be the ones to reap the profit which the storage companies are earning. We have nothing against the storage companies; they are doing a good work, but we urge our readers to think this over and see if arrangements cannot be made by means of which a larger proportion of eggs can be had next winter than has been the case in previous seasons.

America Is Impregnable.

Secretary Taft says the seacoast fortifications are strong enough to hold off any enemy, or any two enemies. "All the plans for fortifications proposed by the Edicott board for the twenty-five ports of this country," he declares, "have now been carried out. We have spent something over \$80,000,000." He says that no two foreign fleets in combination could enter any of our harbors in war, providing it was not foggy, and precautions could be taken to make the fog of comparatively little value to a possible enemy.

This is good news, even though not a single enemy is not in sight. War is about the last thing that any American thinks of for his country, yet it is a satisfaction to know that if war should come our ports would be in a fairly defensible condition. The recent conflict in the orient shows that land defenses, when they are moderately strong, and when they are manned with any sort of courage and intelligence, can stand off powerful fleets. This was shown at Port Arthur even more clearly than it was in Cuba and Porto Rico during our war against Spain.

But a strong navy is needed as an auxiliary to the land defenses. Russia had no powerful navy in Manchurian waters, but such as it was it put up a pretty hard fight against Japan at several places. It gave valuable aid to the land defenses at Port Arthur. Our own navy is increasing at a fairly satisfactory rate. When all the vessels now under construction in the principal countries of the world are completed the United States will be third on the list in naval strength. Great Britain and France are the only countries which will be ahead of us. Some of our experts, too, are figuring that at a date comparatively close at hand the United States will lead France, and be second on the roll. At any rate, we are making progress in both land and water defenses, but very much is still to be done in both fields before we reach the condition of security in war which our wealth and population demand. We must keep right on strengthening our fortifications, increasing our navy, and manning both efficiently.

Russian Army Dissatisfied.

There is, however, little chance of a regular general revolution taking place in Russia until the military, or at least a large section of them, throw in their lot with the revolutionary party and the various dissatisfied races that are now endeavoring to lighten the yoke that is so vast, and the means of communication are so scanty, that whenever the people venture to rise in revolt against the officials or the police, they are unable to co-operate, with the result that each individual rising is crushed before the movement has had time to affect another government. This is the reason why most of the revolts that have occurred in Russia during the last ten years have come to naught. Should, however, a serious revolution break out in Russia, it will either be on the return of the military from the far east or not at all. The accession of 300,000 or 400,000 dissatisfied soldiers to the ranks of the disaffected would be a very serious matter for the government; for the army, in that case, would have the fate of the empire in its hands. It is well known that a very considerable number of the men with Linievitch and in Japan are exceedingly dissatisfied with the authorities, not only in consequence of the manner the war has been conducted,

but because the government has made peace just at the very moment when the army believed that victory was at last going to smile on the Russian arms. Whether the Manchurian army is justified indulging in these hopes it is impossible to say; but there is every reason to believe that Linievitch would have made a better stand than his predecessors. His past career has not only been one of uninterrupted success, but even in the "debacle" at Muden he acquitted himself with honor, and was not defeated like the other generals—Kuropatkin and Kaulbars. His was the only army that escaped that horrible slaughter almost intact, and with a considerable number of prisoners. Since that terrible lesson "The Old Wolf of Manchuria," as he is called by his men, has been steadily increasing himself and strengthening his army, which is said to be composed of 800,000 fresh troops, recruited from the regular forces and the best material in Russia. He has also been supplied with new artillery, and the arrangements that have been made for supplying his forces with stores and provisions are said to be as perfect as Russian ingenuity can make them. Both Linievitch and Mischenko, two of the best generals the war has produced, have never stood within the walls of the military academy in St. Petersburg, while Kuropatkin and all the other generals who have come to grief in Manchuria are one and all academicians. In a word, Linievitch and Mischenko are both practical warriors, and have gained their experience during half a century of hard service, and not in academies or on parade grounds.

Cuba's British Treaty.

Three cardinal points are to be considered in regard to Cuba's proposed treaty with Great Britain. These are the literal requirements of the addendum to the Cuban constitution known as the "Platt amendment," the unwritten, but none the less binding, law of Cuba's relations to this country, and the interests of Cuba as a self-governing republic.

The Platt amendment in its first article provides: "That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise lodgement in or control over any part of said island." That is a part of the fundamental law of the land. It is to be confidently assumed that the Cuban government has no thought of violating it, and that Great Britain, a power peculiarly friendly to America, has no thought of seeking its violation. To any violation of it this country would have undoubted right to object in an effective manner. But such a crisis in affairs is scarcely to be apprehended.

Beyond the strict letter of that law there is, however, an unwritten law, prescribing the appropriate relations between Cuba and the United States the observance of which may properly be required. That is to the effect that Cuba's foreign relations shall in no respect be inimical to the United States or antagonistic to the commercial or political interests of this country. It is perfectly well realized by the Cubans themselves that the prosperity of the island is dependent upon its relations with this country. One of the prime grievances which led to the revolution in Cuba was the failure of the Spanish government to maintain advantageous relations with America. Should the United States assume a hostile attitude toward Cuba, commercially, the island would be ruined. Conversely, then, it is incumbent upon the island to pursue in foreign relations a policy acceptable to the United States.

Apart from such limitations, it will be pleasing to this country to see Cuba exercise the largest measure of independence and cultivate the most advantageous relationships with other countries. The United States is fully in earnest in its desire to see Cuba maintain its independent autonomy and secure the highest possible prosperity. It is not only acceptable, but also most agreeable, to this country to see Cuba establishing cordial and mutually profitable relations with other countries, for that is a fine tribute to the world's faith in Cuba as a stable and important sovereignty. Hitherto there certainly has been no ground for any suspicion of meddling by the United States in Cuba. It is noteworthy that at the present moment the very party that formerly resented the Platt amendment is invoking its forcible application by this country for the regulation of Cuba's internal affairs. There is, happily, little prospect that there will be any need of so doing. But, beyond question, this country has a right, in both law and morals, to expect that Cuban commercial treaties will be in accordance with the desires and the welfare of the United States.

As a result of the unusually warm fall strawberries all over southern Indiana are yielding a remarkably heavy second crop. The berries are much better in size and quality than the first crop. Many more berries are ripening and, if heavy frost does not set in, the yield will be the largest ever known in the fall. Particularly in Wood township are the new berries being picked, and the surprising part about it all is that the yield is entirely unexpected.

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RED FRONT SHOE STORE.

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TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878--NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, August 26th, 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, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, CHAS. H. DODD, of Tillamook, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 567, for the purchase of the S 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 13, and lots 1 and 2, of section No. 14, in Township No. 3 South, Range 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 Register and Receiver of this office at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 16th day of November, 1905. He names as witnesses: Peter Newberg, Locaster, of Tillamook, Ore.; Harry Hayes, of Tillamook, Ore.; E. O. Snuffer, of Tillamook, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 16th day of November, 1905. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878--NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Sept. 26th, 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, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, KATE FOX, of Republic, County of Ferry, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 567, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of Section No. 12, in Township No. 5 South, Range 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 her claim to said land before the County Clerk, at Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1905. She names as witnesses: Mand Oliver, Walter C. Bailey and John H. Oliver, of Tillamook, Oregon; and James C. Cox, of Republic, Wash. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of December, 1905. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878--NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Aug. 26th, 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, F. J. GIERGER, of Tillamook, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 567, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sec. 13 of Section 11, T. 2 North, Range 9 West, and N. 1/2 of Sec. 10, T. 2 North, Range 9 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 Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1905. He names as witnesses: John Hathaway, of Tillamook, Ore.; Lewis Smith, of Hobsonville, Ore.; Frank Crane, of Hobsonville, Ore.; George Williams, of Tillamook, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of December, 1905. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878--NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Sept. 26th, 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, JAMES C. COX, of Republic, county of Ferry, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 567, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of Section No. 11, in Township No. 5 S., Range No. 10 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 Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1905. He names as witnesses: Walter C. Bailey, John H. Oliver, Mand Oliver, of Tillamook, Oregon; Kate Cox, of Republic, Washington. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of December, 1905. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

- Sheriff's Sale. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution duly issued out of and under the seal of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County upon a judgment rendered in said court and duly docketed therein on the first day of August, 1904, in favor of John Svenson, plaintiff, and against Vincenz Jacob and M. Melchior, defendants, for the sum of \$276, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from April 19th, 1904, for the further sum of \$25 as an attorney's fee and the further sum of \$8.10 costs and disbursements, on which there was paid the sum of \$50 on August 3, 1904, and said writ being to me duly directed and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1904, I have, by virtue thereof, duly levied upon the following described real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: All the right, title and interest which the said Vincenz Jacob had on said August 1st, 1904, or has since had in and to the following described tract, to-wit: Beginning at the half mile stake between sections fifteen and twenty-two in township one south of range 9 west of the Willamette Meridian, running thence south 100 rods to the south east corner of the north west quarter of section twenty-two; thence in a northwesterly direction to the south east corner of the north west quarter of the north west quarter of said section 22; 113 & 2-11 rods more or less; thence north to the section line between said sections fifteen and twenty-two; thence east on said line 80 rods to place of beginning containing 60 acres more or less. Also the homestead claim of the said Vincenz Jacob on said line 80 rods to place of beginning containing 60 acres more or less. Also the acreage hereof decided by Peter Brant and wife to Mary E. Judd by deed recorded on page 415 of book "E" of records of deeds for Tillamook County Oregon. And in compliance with the demands of said writ I will, on Friday, the 27th day of October, 1905, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house door, to-wit: At the door of the sheriff's office in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant had on the 1st day of August, 1904, or since had in and to the above described real property to satisfy said execution judgment with interest, and costs and all accruing costs. C. H. WOOLFE, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon. Dated this 20th day of September, 1905.
- H. T. BOTTS, ATTORNEY-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.
- T. H. GOYNE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office: Opposite Court House, TILLAMOOK, OREGON.
- C. H. UPTON, Ph. G., M.D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office first door East of F. R. Beals' office.
- 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.
- A. W. SEVERANCE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TILLAMOOK .. OREGON.
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