

**Advertising Rates.**

**LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS:**  
 First insertion, per line, \$ 10  
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 Business and professional cards,  
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 1 month, 50  
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 Lodge Notices, 5c. per line.  
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**The Tillamook Headlight.**  
 Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

**THE LIQUOR DEALERS' PROHIBITION BILL.**

**Move to Defeat the Present Local Option Law.**

In discussing the liquor dealers' prohibition bill, which is a move to defeat the present local option and make it inoperative, Dr. C. T. Wilson had this to say, and which should give the citizens some idea of how the proposed liquor dealers' bill will pan out if it becomes a law:

The State of Oregon is at another crisis in its moral life. Two years ago, by an uprising of the people, a local option bill was introduced and by the initiative method of procedure adopted at the general election. Since that time many communities have taken advantage of the new powers conferred upon them and protected their business interests, their homes and their personal welfare by voting the saloons out of business. In every case of the kind this change has resulted in augmenting every legitimate business, making sober and industrious citizens out of common drunks, and greatly improving the rental values and desirability of residence.

A bill has now been prepared by the Brewers' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, through the Royal Arch, which is to be submitted to the voters in the June election. In connection with the proposed bill and petition, this explanatory statement is sent out by the Liquor Dealers' Association:

"The amended local option law raises the number of voters necessary to call a prohibition election from 10 to 30 per cent. It allows a prohibition election to be called in any precinct in the state. It prevents the grouping of the precincts together. It gives both sides exactly the same privileges. That's all."

We now propose to show that that statement intended to deceive the voters is throughout the quintessence of falsehood, that every section of our present law is specifically repealed except one, and that one doctored in the interest of the liquor business beyond any recognition. In the preamble of the new bill it is provided that "this act shall not apply to the manufacturer or sale of liquors at wholesale by brewers, distillers, vintners or wholesale liquor dealers." This takes it out of the hands of the sovereign people to decide whether they will have liquor sold by wholesale in their community.

Then the new bill provides only for elections in precincts and against voting by counties, cities, towns or any communities where there is more than one voting precinct. No grouping of precincts is allowed. So that if this bill should pass nine-tenths of a town might want to close the saloons, but one precinct, made up of the lowest riffraff in the town, could continue to run a section of Sodom in spite of all the other voters. With the brewers and whole salers unrestricted and no possibility of a township vote, our present law would be nullified.

The proposed liquor bill would require 30 per cent of all voters on petition in each precinct before local option could be voted on. The present law requires but 10 per cent. To vote on a constitutional amendment under the initiative only requires 8 per cent, the number used by the liquor men to submit their amendment to a vote in June. Five per cent can order an election under the referendum in all matters but local option. But they would increase the required number in this from 10 per cent of the legal voters to 30 per cent—almost four times the required number under the initiative, and six times the number required for a referendum vote. By what rule of fairness is such burden put on the temperance people? There are many men who want to clean up their town and will vote 'no saloon,' who for business reasons, do not like to sign petitions for local option elections. When the ratio is increased, the saloonist will use their tactics of boycotting the signers, in order to prevent the holding of the election.

The liquor men's bill requires the petition to be presented forty five days before the election, and that the election, shall not be for counties or towns, but only for precincts. This is to give time to colonize voters and opportunity to gerrymander boundary lines, and to thwart the will of the people. Why should not a whole county vote on saloon or no-saloon? The county is the unit of taxation, and if you deprive the people of the right to vote on this question, you have taxation without representation. In fact, this whole bill of amendments is to curtail the rights and privileges of the people to govern them-

selves on the saloon question in their own city and county.

Under this bill when the election has been held, if it goes against the saloon, any voter can contest the election, throw the matter into the court for months, thus enabling one to withstand the will of all. "The County Judge shall have full and final jurisdiction to hear and determine the merits of such proceedings." No rights of appeal! Then, when the judge decides that the election was lawful and that it incontestably carried prohibition, the saloon keepers shall be given 90 days, or three months, before it becomes unlawful. Finally, if they continue to sell and are apprehended and convicted, the penalties are cut down by their bill to a minimum, "shall be fined anywhere from nothing to not more than \$250 for the first offence, and shall for any subsequent offense be fined more than \$500." There is no prison penalty attached to the violation of this law, no matter how many times repeated. A small fine, periodically exacted, would only be as expensive as a license fee. In short, the bill is framed to add to the difficulties of calling an election, of securing a majority, of having the new ordinance established, of convicting lawbreakers under it, and finally the penalties are ridiculously small; all in the interest of the lawbreakers.

The wording of the ordinance is peculiar. A double negative adorns the composition. Under the present local option bill the prescription of a physician is required to sell liquor at the drug store; but our liquor bill adds, "which prescription shall not be used but once." That, literally, means that it must be used more than once. Perhaps this is only a joke.

The serious part of the new bill is this: "Nothing contained in any of the sections of this act shall in any manner affect the right of any bona fide wholesale dealer, brewer, distiller or vintner in said precinct to sell or to deliver intoxicating liquor at wholesale." This takes away from the people the right to prohibit the liquor business, except one feature of it. Again, the bill contains a trick to count all blank votes in favor of the saloon. It provides that the question shall only be submitted at the biennial election. It is known at this election, with a full ticket in the field, a large number of voters only vote for two or three officers, and leave the rest of the ballot blank. The liquor bill proposes to count all these blank votes in favor of the saloon.

In any precinct where the vote is taken, there will be many who do not vote on the question, not getting down that far on the ticket. But the liquor men's bill provides that the precinct shall go dry only in the event that a "majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors." It is not enough that a clear majority of those who vote on the question are in favor of no saloons, but there must be a majority of all those who vote at the election, including those who leave blanks on the prohibition issue. This bill was "in the interest of a square deal, and to give both sides exactly the same privileges. That's all!" With this amendment a town could not have prohibition unless every two years enough citizens voted for it to outnumber all who voted against it, all who were indifferent, all who got confused and so did not vote, and all who could not decide how to vote. It is time for some one to say to our liquor friends, "The American principle is majority rule."

But the Prohibitionists might have ten to one votes in a community, yet if they lack one vote of all the votes cast, the precinct must remain for two years under the saloon dominance. For instance, there are 500 voters, 300 of whom vote on the question of saloons, 250 vote for no-saloons, 50 vote for saloons—which wins? The saloon wins, but it is less than a majority of all the votes cast at that election.

But suppose we win, they have three months to finish up and as many months as they need to contest the election. If they win they open up full blast the next day. Why do they make such full provisions for contesting the election and why put it in the power of any County Judge to reverse the result of an election or to annul the decision of the voters? The bill abounds in these and numerous expedients for holding up the will of the people. After changing everything essential in the last eleven sections of our present law, the new bill further provides: "Section 12. That sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the law aforesaid, and any acts, or parts of acts, in conflict herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed."

What are these provisions in our present local option bill which the liquor men wish to repeal in this wholesale way? They are, namely, that the law shall have a two years' trial before another election can repeal it, that if local option carries in a whole county, no single precinct shall vote on this for two years, that the penalty for the second offense in violation of the local option law shall be both fine and imprisonment, that it shall be the duty of the grand jury to inquire into any violation and prosecute offenders; that upon information the Judge may issue a warrant to the Sheriff to search such place, and that "in all cases persons to whom intoxicating liquors shall be sold in violation of

this act shall be competent witnesses," thus simplifying the ordinary rules of evidence; holding the principal responsible for the acts of his agents, and holding the internal revenue special stamp granted for the sale of liquor "as prima facie evidence that such person selling, exchanging or giving away intoxicating liquors." All these above provisions to increase the possibility of punishing violators of the law would be expressly repealed by this bill which the liquor men have put before the people, and repealed, for the express purpose of making it practically impossible to convict men for violating the law. If the amendment proposed by the liquor dealers were adopted the present local option law would have all its teeth extracted and would be as harmless as any liquor man could wish.

The proposed liquor men's amendment will be opposed by all temperance men, by all who are tired of rum rule in Oregon, by all who think the liquor business has enough special privileges now, considering its character and tendencies, and by all who resent the attempt to deceive voters by the statement that the three minor changes in the bill were all that it proposed. The lovers of fair play and a square deal, regardless of politics, will be with us, in voting down this liquor dealers' "ideal bill." But this is but a sample of the crooked methods that will be used during this campaign to mislead honest voters. Immense sums of money are being raised to defeat our present law. When such deceptions are necessary thus early in the fight, it need not surprise any that the liquor interests feel the situation to be desperate and are willing to adopt desperate means. But neither their cause, their methods nor their liquor bill will commend themselves to the high-minded citizens of Oregon, and there are more of these than of the others.

The Anti Saloon League of the State of Oregon has before it a great work during the coming months. Two years ago our local option law was framed, following the model of the Texas law, under which the saloons have been banished from 141 counties of that great Southern state. The law has been used here in a great many communities, with satisfactory results. It is American; it gives the people the right to rule. It is fair; it takes no unfair advantage of the liquor interests; where their business becomes disreputable the people have a right to repress it. If we are going to have a local option provision at all, we need one that can be enforced. This one can be. It was drafted by the temperance forces. The proposed new bill is drawn up for the saloon interests purely. And the question is: If we are to have any restrictive laws whatever, who is to frame them, the saloonists, who try to break down all law, or the people whose homes and property interests are involved?

**School Report.**

Report of Fairview School, Dist. 1, for the month ending March 30th, 1906. W. S. Buel, teacher. Whole number pupils enrolled, 21; whole number days attendance, 356; average daily attendance, 18; number days absence, 24; number times late, 17.

The names of the pupils securing highest average in their respective grades for the month:

Ninth Grade—Evan Ross. Eighth Grade—Jessie Donaldson. Seventh Grade—Marion Deeter. Fifth Grade—Edna Thacker.

The names of those that were neither absent nor tardy: Ethelyn Crawford, Rhoda Embum, Edna Thacker, Helen Beals, Burr Beals, Emery Wagner, Carl Wagner.

Primary Room, Lillie Buel teacher.

Whole number pupils enrolled, 29; whole number of days attendance, 557; average daily attendance, 28; number days absence, 20; number times late, 5. The names of the pupils securing highest average in their respective grades for the month: Fourth Grade—Paul Edgar; Third Grade—Tressie Deeter and Pauline Beals. Second Grade—Neva Maddux. First Grade—Arnold Wagner.

The names of those neither absent nor tardy: Clark Embum, Errol Embum, Norman Wagner, Arvilla Wagner, Arnold Wagner, Flora Edgar, Paul Edgar, Winnie Edgar, Marie Holden, Pauline Beals, Gail Buel, Lalen Maddux, Neva Maddux, Chas. Smith, Tressie Deeter, Freddie Shaw, Martha Balmer, Margaret Balmer.

**Grip Quickly Knocked Out.**

"Some weeks ago during the severe winter weather both my wife and myself contracted severe colds which speedily developed into the worst kind of a grippe with all its miserable symptoms," says Mr. J. S. Egleston of Maple Landing, Iowa. "Knees and joints aching, muscles sore, head stopped up, eyes and nose running, with alternate spells of chills and fever. We began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, aiding the same with a double dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and by its liberal use soon completely knocked out the grip." Sold by Chas. I. Clough's Drug Store.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINSMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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- 8 years old Port Wine, Sherry, Muscat, Angelica, Madeira at \$1.50 a gallon or \$6.00 per dozen.
- 5 years old Claret at .50 a gallon or \$2.75 per doz.
- 5 years old Zinfandel at .75 a gallon or 3.50 per doz.
- 5 years old Burgundy at 1.00 a gallon or 4.00 per doz.
- 5 years old Riesling at .75 a gallon or 3.50 per doz.
- 7 years old California Grape Brandy at 3.00 a gallon or 9.00 per doz.
- 10 years old California Grape Brandy at 4.00 a gallon or 11.50 per doz.
- 5 years old Kentucky Whiskies at 2.50 a gallon or 7.50 per doz.
- 8 years old Old Malt Rye Whiskey at 3.00 a gallon or 8.50 per doz.
- 8 years old Old Canadian White Rye at 3.00 a gallon or 8.50 per doz.
- 15 years old Old Private Stock at 5.00 a gallon or 14.00 per doz.
- 7 years old Old Blackberry Brandy at 2.00 a gallon or 6.50 per doz.
- 7 years old Old Holland Gin at 3.00 a gallon or 8.00 per doz.
- 7 years old Old Kummel at 3.00 a gallon or 8.00 per doz.
- 8 years old Old Sheehan's Private Stk. 3.00 a gallon or \$1.00 for full quart. Express Prepaid.
- 10 years old Standford Rye at 4.00 a gallon or \$1.00 for full quart. Express Prepaid.
- 10 years old Rainier Bourbon at 4.00 a gallon or \$1.00 for full quart. Express Prepaid.

We ship goods in any quantity from one gallon and up. Case goods can be made up to suit the trade of assorted goods.

Our charges on co-ops are as follows:—1 gallon demijohns, 25c.; 2 gallon demijohns, 40c.; 3 gallon demijohns, 50c.; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.00; 10 gal. kegs, \$1.25. Address: Mail Order Department, Lake Erie Wine and Cordial Co., 404 Washington Street, Portland, Oregon.

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