

SMYRNA CARPETS.

Where They Are Woven and How They Are Transported.

The celebrated "Smyrna carpet" is not made in Smyrna. It is a product of the vilayet of Aidin, of which Smyrna is the capital. The chief places of manufacture are the villages of Uschak, Koule, Ghiardis, Makri, Melessos, Kirkagatsch, Axar and Demirdji. The industry gives employment to thousands of needy people, especially women, who are obliged to do the work almost entirely, while the men spend their time in the coffee houses drinking strong coffee and smoking numberless cigarettes, all in true oriental fashion. Little girls are compelled to take up the work early, at seven or ten years of age at the latest, and they keep at it unceasingly until they go to their graves.

The market for the wools is held every Thursday from dawn to sunset in the bazaar of Uschak, which is then filled with purchasers, who have arrived on buffaloes, camels, donkeys and other picturesque beasts of burden. The spun wools are not dyed by the weavers themselves, but by special dyers.

More than 3,000 female weavers are employed at Uschak in the preparation of carpets. The operators are generally members of the same family, but there are a number of girls who earn about 6 to 7 cents per day. The Ghiardis carpets are generally smaller than those of Uschak. Very fine prayer carpets, closely woven and of harmonious colors, are produced in imitation of the Persian carpets.

The carpets are made into bales of 250 pounds each and covered with goatskins. The caravans pass the night in the open country at the foot of some hill, the drivers under tents and the camels and their loads in the open air. Very large carpets, too heavy to be packed, are folded and thrown across the backs of the camels in the form of a covering. When the carpets arrive in Smyrna they are spread out, beaten, broomed and repacked in bales weighing 500 to 600 pounds each for exportation.—Consular Report.

Dreaming a Winner.

I dare say that every year one or more people dream of the Derby winner, because thousands of people are guessing in their dreams, and two or three guess right. Take the Favonius case. A man came to an acquaintance of mine and said, "What is the Latin for the southwest wind?" "Favonius," said my friend. "That's the name," said the other. "I dreamed last night that Favonius won the Derby, but I could only remember that southwest wind was the English of the word when I awoke." There was no Favonius in the list of horses, but on reaching the race course the men found that the Zephyr colt had been newly named Favonius. Probably the name Zephyr (west wind) colt had been converted into Favonius (southwest wind) in the sleeping mind of the dreamer, though when awake he could not remember the Latin word for southwest wind. Favonius won. The dream was a good guess, no more.—Independent.

Seats in a Train.

"Why do the seats on the right hand side of a car almost always fill up before those on the left?" inquired a man on board a local suburban train just before it pulled out of the station the other evening. "I've been taking this trip for the past three months now, and I've noticed the tendency to favor the right side without finding out the reason." Two other men of the same party gave it up as a conundrum, though they admitted it as a fact. They asked the conductor when he came through. "Well," said the old and experienced railroader, "when people aren't guided in their choice of seats by a desire to get away from the sun they are apt to think of collisions and accidents, and their first thought is not to be on the side nearest the track for trains going the other way, so that if anything happens on that track they won't get a side swipe."—Philadelphia Record.

Anxious to Oblige.

The manager of a telephone exchange recently gave employment as an operator to a young woman whose previous employment had been in a department store. The girl seemed so bright and willing and possessed such a clear and distinct voice that the manager resolved to give her a trial.

The newcomer, who was all amiability and willingness, rapidly learned her new duties, but one day an incident occurred that betrayed her department store training.

In answer to a ring she had asked sweetly, "Number, please?"

"Let me have 325," said the patron.

"I am sorry that 325 is busy just now," said the girl, "but I can let you have 323 or 326."—New York Herald.

THE RAINBOW COLORS.

See How Many You Can Distinguish and What They Are.

How many colors are there in the rainbow, or, what is the same thing, how many can one make out in the light that has come through a diamond, a piece of cut glass or the leveled edge of a mirror? The books, of course, say seven. But how many people really do see three different shades of blue as distinct on one side of the green as are the red, orange and yellow on the other? By no means everybody, we may be sure, although, on the other hand, it is known that certain sorts of ants, when they look at the rainbow, see only the sky where we see the red band, while, to make up for it, they see next to the violet, on the other side of the bow, one or two colors invisible to us.

Now, if there are rainbow colors which men do not see at all, and if some people make out only six colors where others distinguish seven, because they are blind to one of the three shades of blue, one might guess that there would be people somewhere in the world who would be able to find no more than five different colors or perhaps only four. There really is reason for thinking that this is the case. The early Greeks had no word for blue, and Glacstone always maintained that it was because they could not see blue. Moreover, it seems to be a general rule that where a language does not have words for red, yellow, green and blue the blue is always the one to be lacking, and travelers among the savage tribes in the interior of Borneo have reported them to be blue blind.

There are scientists who hold that ages ago men could see in the rainbow only red, orange, yellow and green, and that gradually, as they have progressed in other respects, they have added first greenish blue, then indigo, only lately violet, and will by and by add others still. As I write the sun, shining through the corner of my ink well, throws rainbow tints on the wall paper. I can distinguish only six colors, but I am an old fogey. You young people should be able to find seven. Can any of you get a hint of the eighth, which some day perhaps everybody will be able to see?—New York Herald.

Points About the Pulse.

The normal pulse has a wide range, but is always faster in females than males and steadily declines from birth to death. Eminent physicians have thought it possible to tell a person's sex and age from the pulse alone.

The average rate at birth is 160 beats a minute in girls and 150 in boys; at the age of four or five, 110 and 100; in maidens and youths, 95 and 90; in mature women and men, 80 and 75, and in elderly women and men, 60 and 50. In one recorded case the pulse of a healthy man of eighty-seven was only thirty a minute. The pulse varies with stature, position of body, exercise and health, and in disease it has been known to fall to fourteen a minute.—Chicago Journal.

Epitaph of Man Stung to Death.

Among the many curious inscriptions that are to be found on the tombstones that mark the last resting place of some of the early pioneers of the town of Manchester one of the most curious is in what is known as the old Greenhouse cemetery on a tombstone erected in 1874 to the memory of Timothy Ryan. On May 12, 1814, he was attacked by his bees and stung to death. The following epitaph appears on his tombstone:

A thousand ways cut short our days,
None is exempt from death.
A honeybee by stinging me
Did stop my mortal breath.
This grave contains the last remains
Of my frail house of clay;
My soul is gone, not to return,
To one eternal day.

Knew What Would Happen.

A southern lawyer tells of a case that came to him at the outset of his career wherein his principal witness was a darkey named Jackson, supposed to have knowledge of certain transactions not at all to the credit of his employer, the defendant.

"Now, Jackson," said the lawyer, "I want you to understand the importance of telling the truth when you are put on the stand. You know what will happen, don't you, if you don't tell the truth?"

"Yassir," was Jackson's reply. "In dat case I expects our side will win de case."—Kansas City Independent.

The Brute.

"What am I going to do, Harold?" called out a woman from the window of an apartment house to her husband, who stood on the stoop lighting his cigarette. "What shall I say to the landlord? He's coming around this afternoon for the last time, and you know it."

"I'll leave it to you, my dear," Harold replied blandly. "If you can bluff him as well as you do me you're all right."—New York Press.

OMENS AND MONARCHS.

Incidents That Have Attended Certain English Coronations.

Omens should be regarded seriously by monarchs if there is truth in the stories of incidents that have attended the coronations of certain English kings. The wearing of white, for example, on such an occasion is said to have been particularly fatal. Alone of all the British sovereigns Charles I. was robed in white at his coronation. The chroniclers say that this happened purely by accident. When the ill fated prince formally assumed the crown in 1625 it chanced that all the purple velvet at the time to be found in London was not sufficient to supply a robe, and there was no time to send to Genoa or elsewhere for more.

Long years before the coronation of the second of the Stuart kings misfortunes had been predicted for a white king of England, and surely no man's life ever more fully bore out such a prediction. White followed the unlucky Charles even to the grave. After the dethroned king's execution on that cold January day in 1649 as his body was brought out from St. George's hall the snow began to fall, and before the coffin reached the west end of the royal chapel the black velvet pall was covered with purest white from frozen flakes.

Unfortunate signs and portents also attended the coronation of James II. The wind was light, yet the canopy which was held over the king's head by the Cinque Port barons was found to be torn, and the flag which was run up on the tower at the moment of coronation was soon afterward seen hanging in tatters.

The most portentous omen of all, however, attended the coronation of George III., in whose reign Britain sustained her greatest disaster—the loss of the American colonies. It is curious how this disaster was pre-symbolized at the coronation. As the king was moving across the abbey floor wearing the crown the great diamond fell out and was not found again without a good deal of trouble.—Scrap Book.

Uses For Kerosene.

Kerosene oil is a great help to loosen dirt, used in various ways. A few drops on a rag will clean a wash basin much more easily than soap. It is also good for cleaning an iron sink. If the children's hands are stuck up with balsam or wagon grease, try rubbing them with a rag wet in kerosene before applying soap and water. If they get wagon grease on their clothes, a little soap and kerosene will take it out. To clean dirty clothes, such as coarse towels, take a tablespoonful of kerosene and a small piece of soap. Boil these together with a quart of water till it makes an emulsion. Put this in your boiler with enough cold water to cover your clothes and let it come to a boil, stirring the clothes occasionally. This saves a lot of hard rubbing. It is also very good to soften children's shoes which have become hard by being soaked with water.—Suburban Life.

Don't Cry; Go Eat.

"I don't cry any more about anything," said the bachelor girl. "When I get so sad I don't know what to do, I go out and get me something to eat. A little fellow I was very fond of once taught me that. He asked me to take luncheon with him to talk over a quarrel we were having. During the talking over it I got to crying. I cried all over my fish. He ordered me some more fish and scolded me while they were getting it ready.

"Never cry, Frances," he said, 'as long as you've got a good luncheon or dinner before you. It isn't worth while.'"

"No, I never saw him again, but whenever I want to cry I think of him and get me something good to eat instead."—New York Press.

The Sentry's Reason.

A soldier at the Toulon arsenal was on sentry duty the other day outside a powder magazine when an officer came up smoking a cigar.

"You must throw that away, sir," said the sentry, and after a moment's hesitation the officer obeyed. Almost immediately afterward the officer returned and saw the sentry smoking his cigar. He was about to call the guard when the soldier said: "I am not a smoker, captain. I was merely keeping it alight to show the corporal when he comes around that I was right in ordering you to throw it away." The captain smiled and walked on.—St. James' Gazette.

Like Old Clothes.

Little James had been imparting to the minister the important and cheerful information that his father had got a new set of false teeth.

"Indeed, James?" replied the minister indulgently. "And what will he do with the old set?"

"Oh, I'll 'cut 'em down and make me wear 'em."—

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Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned will on Friday, February 7th, 1908, at the farm of the undersigned, situate in Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, Township 3 North, Range 10 West W.M., in Tillamook County, Oregon, and formerly owned by P. C. Warren, at one o'clock p.m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all or a portion of the following property, to-wit: 13 head of cattle, consisting of 1 cow, upward of 6 years old; one cow 5 or 6 year old, one coming three-year old and ten steers of various colors and ages, the same being all of the cattle of every description owned by P. C. Warren, of Warrenton, Oregon, and now upon the premises mentioned.

This sale will be made under the provisions of Sections 5674 and 5675 Beltinger & Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of the State of Oregon, for the purpose of enforcing a lien held by the undersigned against and upon said property for the pasturing thereof, amounting on October 1st, 1906, to \$65.00, together with the cost of keeping said property since that date to date of sale, and cost of the sale of same, and so much of said property will be sold as will be necessary to discharge all of said amounts. Dated this 16th day of January, 1908. W. S. CONE, S. G. REED.

Rank Foolishness.

"When attacked by a cough or a cold, or when your throat is sore, it is rank foolishness to take any other medicine than Dr. King's New Discovery," says C. O. Clough, of Empire, Ga. "I have used New Discovery seven years and I know it is the best remedy on earth for coughs and colds, croup, and all throat and lung troubles. My children are subject to croup, but New Discovery quickly cures every attack." Known the world over as the King of throat and lung remedies. Sold under guarantee at Chas. I. Clough's drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

A Cure for Misery.

"I have found a cure for the misery malaria poison produces," says R. M. James, of Loudien, S.C. "It's called Electric Bitters, and comes in 50 cent bottles. It breaks up a case of chills or a bilious attack in almost no time; and it puts yellow jaundice clean out of commission." This great tonic medicine and blood purifier gives quick relief in all stomach, liver and kidney complaints and the misery of lame back. Sold under guarantee at Chas. I. Clough's drug store.

Don't Take the Risk.

When you have a bad cough or cold do not let it drag along until it becomes chronic bronchitis or develops into an attack of pneumonia, but give the attention it deserves and get rid of it. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you are sure of prompt relief. From a small beginning the sale and use of this preparation has extended to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. Its many remarkable cures of coughs and colds have won for it this wide reputation and extensive use. For sale by all Druggists.

Notice of Appointment of Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That Thomas Roberts and Elaine Hays, who have been appointed executors of the estate of ELLA R. HAYS, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the above named executors, at the office of Carl Haberlach, Attorney-at-Law, at his office, Tillamook City, Oregon. Dated this 8th day of January, 1908. THOMAS ROBERTS, ELAINE HAYS, Executors of the estate of ELLA R. HAYS, deceased.

Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, duly made and entered of record on the 22nd day of January, 1908, in the matter of the Estate of NELS SATHER, deceased, the undersigned Administrator of said estate from and after Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1908, will proceed to sell at private sale for gold coin of the United States, the following described real property situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, particularly described as the Southwest quarter (Se 1/4) of Section Four (4), Township two (2) South of Range Seven (7) West of the Willamette Meridian.

Terms of sale, cash, upon confirmation and execution of Administrator's deed. Sale to be subject to the confirmation of said County Court. For further particulars inquire of the Administrator in care of the Tillamook Headlight, Tillamook, Oregon, or in care of his attorneys, Platt & Platt, 406 Commercial Block, in the City of Portland, Oregon, or in care of Platt & Platt, Portland, Oregon.

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TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 15th, 1907. 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 State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, COLONEL V. PRESTON, of Nehalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 764, for the purchase of the 3 1/2 of Ne 1/4 and 1/2 of Ne 1/4 of Section No. 10, in Township No. 3 north, Range No. 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 W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 7th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses: Peter J. Sharp, of Tillamook, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nehalem, Oregon; Henry Tohl, of Nehalem, Oregon; John Hicks, of Nehalem, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., November 19th, 1907. 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 State of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, WILLIAM J. GILBERT, of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 761, for the purchase of SW 1/4 of Ne 1/4 and SE 1/4 of Ne 1/4 of section No. 5, in township No. 3 South, Range No. 8 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 W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses: John H. Holgate, of Hemlock, Oregon; Jesse Karl, of Hemlock, Oregon; James Christensen, of Hemlock, Oregon; Edgar Gilbert, of Beaver, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., December 24th, 1907. 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 State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, SYLVESTER P. REEDER, of Jewell, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 766, for the purchase of the Southwest quarter, Section No. 25, in Township No. 4 North, Range No. 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 Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1908. He names as witnesses: William Langworthy, of Portland, Oregon; William Schube, of St. Johns, Oregon; Edward F. Brown, of Portland, Oregon; Herman Sperling, of Portland, Oregon.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., December 24th, 1907. 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 State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, R. E. TRIMBLE, Administrator of the Estate of Nels Sather, deceased, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 767, for the purchase of the Southwest quarter, Section No. 25, in Township No. 4 North, Range No. 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 Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1908. He names as witnesses: William Langworthy, of Portland, Oregon; William Schube, of St. Johns, Oregon; Edward F. Brown, of Portland, Oregon; Herman Sperling, of Portland, Oregon.

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