

**Advertising Rates.**

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

First insertion, per line \$ 10  
 Each subsequent insertion, line 5  
 Business and professional cards,  
 1 month 1 00  
 Homestead Notices 5 00  
 Timber Claims 10 00  
 Locals, per line each insertion 5  
 Display advertisement, an inch,  
 1 month 50  
 All Resolutions of Condolence and  
 Lodge Notices, 5c. per line.  
 Cards of Thanks, 5c. per line.  
 Notices, Lost, Strayed or Stolen, etc.,  
 minimum rate, 25c. not exceeding five  
 lines.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
 (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year 1.50  
 Six months .75  
 Three months .50

**The Tillamook Headlight.**  
 Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

**Living Beyond Means.**

Few indeed are the families keeping systematic accounts of their expenditures in good, bad or indifferent times. Therefore the opposition to answering the questions to be asked by the canvassers of the Sage foundation may not much affect the total of exact information secured. Diving from hand to mouth, or from hand to back, is unfortunately the condition of the great majority. They know how their money comes; not how it goes. This is true not only of what are called the working classes, but of what is called the middle class. The recent stoppage of cash payments of salaries and wages revealed a woeful condition of thriftlessness in all of the great cities of the country. Families thought to be, from their style of living, in possession of means to tide them safely over transient difficulties of that kind, were found to have nothing but heavily paneled storm doors between them and the wolf on their wide stone steps. Their pay checks had to be cashed at their tradesmen's stores in exchange for necessities, or by landlords in payment of rents, the heads of such households being unable to draw checks of their own which would be honored in any bank. Such a woeful pinch could be explained, in some cases, by the fact of unavoidable deposits bearing interest, but in the great majority of cases it could be explained only as an evidence of living beyond means.

Among the wage-earning classes, including all of the skilled trades and affiliated lines now organized, it was found that, after a half dozen or more of the fattest years ever enjoyed by labor, but little had been saved to buy an umbrella for the rainy day. It is now some time since skilled mechanics, through force of trade combinations, began getting more money in wages than the so-called middle class has been getting in salaries. But they made no better showing in forwardness when the trial came. Such of them as had funds tied up in savings banks were the exception and not the rule. The rule being the man who found himself forced to take his wages split up into several small checks to facilitate their ready indorsement, or to take John Smith's as his portion. Ordinarily the working-man doesn't care who knows that he is hard up. He is guiltless of social false pretense, and lives beyond his means only for the fun he gets out of spending all he makes. This sincerity saved him, during the pinch, from the bitterness of his salaried brother, behind a false front, who found him self found out. It is to be hoped that the experience of both classes, and all classes, has taught the virtue of wisdom of saving.

The first step toward successful saving is bookkeeping. As no business man is able to tell the state of his affairs without knowing the proportion his disbursements bear to his receipts, so no householder can ever be capable of telling where he is "at" without knowing how much he is spending, as well as how much he is getting. True, a man may balance his accounts at the end of every year without keeping books, on finding that he has spent just what he made—if he keeps out of debt. Aye, there's the rub. For in that grip of debt what griefs may come, when we are shuffled out of toil, must give us pause. That's the respect which makes calamity of so much debt and sickles o'er the work of restitution with the pale cast of thought. Keeping accounts may not, owing to unforeseen misfortune, result in saving, but it will in the great majority of cases. And it cannot fail to qualify the householder to intelligently answer any question of an agent of the Sage foundation unless he prefers, as many will, here and elsewhere, to exercise the right of shutting the door in the face of all intrusive inquirers. This lecture goes no further than to enjoin the duty of saving. Let each household meet the agent of the Sage foundation according to its mood. There are such things as impertinence in the world, and while charity can cover a multitude of sins we doubt if it can cover one act of impertinence. And there can be nothing more impertinent than asking a man how he distributes his money when he is "all in, down and out."—Globe Democrat.

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF CHEESE FACTORIES.**

**Maple Leaf Manufactured 379,585 Pounds and Received \$53,688.**

To the Stockholders and Directors of the Maple Leaf Creamery Ass'n., Tillamook, Ore.

Gentlemen:—I herewith present my report as secretary of your association for the year 1907.

Milk received at factory as follows: Jan., 20,535 lbs.; Feb., 31,886 lbs.; March, 169,452 lbs.; April, 342,399 lbs.; May, 524,037 lbs.; June, 549,836 lbs.; July, 519,200 lbs.; August, 432,354 lbs.; Sept., 343,704 lbs.; October, 305,313 lbs.; November, 195,109 lbs.; December, 89,538 lbs., making a total of 3,523,363 pounds.

This milk contained 137,697.16 lbs. of butter fat, at an average test of .0391 per cent.

Amount of cheese manufactured, estimating 35 boxes December make on hand, 379,585 lbs.

Amount sold for \$53,188.76.

Average price per lb. a little over 14 1/2 cents per lb. cheese.

Average yield 10.77 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk.

Paid farmers, estimating December, \$47,305.00.

Average price of butter fat 34.35 cents per pound.

Average price paid farmers for milk, estimating December \$1.34 1/2 per 100 lbs.

Number of boxes of cheese manufactured 6114, being mostly twins.

Amount received by factory for making cheese \$6383.76 being 1 1/4 cents per lb. of cheese manufactured for the year, excepting during the months of March, April and May, when 1 1/2 cents was charged for making.

Expenses for the year were \$5,035.58, after deducting supplies on hand amounting to \$148.52.

Patrons were paid for butter fat as follows: Jan., 32.2 c.; Feb., 34 c.; March, 35 1/2 c.; April, 34.6 c.; May, 35 c.; June, 33 c.; July, 33 1/2 c.; August, 35.3 c.; Sept., 36.2 c.; October, 35 c.; estimate for November, 32 c. and December, 32 c.

Cheese was shipped greener during most of the season of 1907 than during 1906, part of which accounts for the difference in yield during the two years. While the factory received 222,000 lbs. more milk during 1906 than during 1907, the total amount of cheese was but 7,592 lbs. more.

Amount due from merchants for cheese estimating 35 boxes Dec. on hand, \$3069.96.

Amount due patrons for November and December \$4378.02.

Other liabilities and resources are as follows:

Resources: Bills receivable \$25.00, factory plant, valued at \$2,500.00, supplies on hand on Jan. 1, 1908, \$148.52, cash in hands of treasurer, \$3316.62, other accounts, including 1908 expense account \$169.29, total resources \$9,229.39.

Liabilities, 58 shares of capital stock, par value of \$25.00 a share, other accounts \$1,400.00, Total, \$5,828.02.

Resources exceed liabilities in the sum of \$3,401.37.

The factory has a considerable surplus fund on hand, and it seems that some of the stockholders desire to apportion a considerable amount thereof to the several stockholders, or to buy up a number of the shares. However, the factory has been enabled to do business in a much more satisfactory way by reason of such surplus, being enabled thereby to pay for each month's cheese almost as soon as it left the dock and not have to wait for all the returns for cheese before paying patrons.

Stocks of cheese in this county have been reduced to about 1,800 boxes, but considerable cheese is held in storage in Portland and other Coast cities. It looks at this date as though stocks would be fairly well cleaned up by the middle of March.

Respectfully submitted,  
 CARL HABERLACH,  
 Secretary.

To the Stockholders and Directors of Clover Leaf Creamery Co., Tillamook, Ore.

Gentlemen:—Herewith I present my annual report as Secretary and Salesman of Clover Leaf Creamery Company for year 1907.

Milk received at your factory: Jan., None; Feb., 11,695 lbs.; March, 80,539 lbs.; April, 155,342; May, 228,136 lbs.; June, 237,597 lbs.; July, 227,730 lbs.; August, 181,178 lbs.; Sept., 131,093 lbs.; Oct., 105,463 lbs.; Nov., 45,299 lbs.; and Dec., 9,058 lbs. making a total of 1,413,130 lbs. for the year.

Amount of butter fat in milk, 55,602.56 lbs. Average test, .03935 per cent.

Amount of cheese manufactured and sold, 158,058 lbs.

Amount returned for, 152,063 lbs. for which factory received the sum of \$21,476.22. Amount of cheese not returned for, 5996 lbs. which was sold for \$804.82.

Amount received for cheese, \$22,281.04. Average price 14 1/10c. per lb.

Average yield 11.18 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk.

2,517 boxes of cheese manufactured and sold, being twins, triplets and

Young Americans, but mostly twins. While the average price of cheese would have been higher had only triplets been made, patrons probably received as much or more in making twins, as shrinkage is less. However, we should pay more attention in this county to what the trade demands, and give them what kind of cheese they want.

Amount paid patrons, estimating November and December, \$19,515.00.

Average price paid farmers per 100 lbs. of milk, \$1.38.

Patrons were paid for butter fat as follows: Feb., 37c.; March, 35.2c.; April, 35.8c.; May, 35 1/2c.; June, 34c.; July, 34 5/8c.; August, 36.2c.; September, 36.2c.; Oct., 35c.; estimate for Nov., 32c.; estimate for Dec., 33c.

Average price paid farmers, estimating for Nov. and Dec., a little over 35c. per pound for butter fat.

Amount received by factory for making cheese, \$2765.98, being 1 1/4 cents per lb. charged for making.

Expenses for the factory were \$2470.10.

Liabilities of the company, including notes, capital stock, etc. \$2002.89.

Resources, including factory, due from merchants for cheese, etc., \$2940.58.

Resources exceed liabilities in the sum of \$937.69.

Dated at Tillamook, Ore. Jan. 31, 08.  
 Respectfully submitted,  
 CARL HABERLACH,  
 Secretary.

**A Good Word for the Boys.**

[TO EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT]  
 Dear Sir:—As I most surely have a deep interest in the young men and women, and as your paper today brought the news of quite a number of arrests of young men and boys, I would like to venture an opinion in regard to it. I deplore lawlessness of all types, and I surely believe violators of law ought to be made to feel the penalty. But in cases like this in Tillamook at this time, it some way seems sad to me to hear of these boys being caught and punished, when in truth they are not really guilty.

You will find out when the truth is known that old tough scoundrels are at the bottom of it all. These boys have been duped by wrong advice, wrong example, and while they suffer the cause of their trouble, will be on the lookout for more unsuspecting boys. 45 years ago I was a boy and could truthfully have been called a bad one, and I have not forgotten to this day a large share of my troubles in life have come through taking wrong advice, and choosing wrong associates. Now while I think these boys should be punished sufficiently to vindicate the laws broken, and also sufficient to give them a lesson, I am sure they should be dealt with mercifully as well, for over punishment is worse than none with reference of reforming the man. I would suggest to Tillamook to call a meeting of the town board or a mass meeting and pass an enactment to move pool rooms, gaming and all sorts of evils out of your city.

To open those dives to entice our young men and girls into them and de-bunch them is criminal. If you can run the old soaks out of town who set a bad example and who use such vile talk. Yes, I say, run them, or pen them, or make them be decent and obey the law. Then you will have gone a long way on the road to reform the boys.

We pay a terrible price to gratify these old licentious sots when we sacrifice our boys and girls to their hellish greed, and I for one am ready to do all in my power to bring the real offenders to justice.

This is not written with malice to any I trust, but is really my opinion in the matter. Remove all things that make it easy to do wrong. Take away as much as possible places and things to tempt our youths, and lovingly help them to do better, and to prepare for usefulness, should receive our life's best efforts.

C. H. WAYMIRE,  
 Cloverdale, Jan. 31, 1908.

**Government Reports.**

Washington, D. C., Jan 25, 1908.  
 The Editor: I give herewith a list of documents of which I have a limited supply. The documents contain information of value and interest to the people of Oregon, and I will be pleased if you will publish this letter in your paper, as I will be pleased to supply any one writing me for same with such of the documents as may be desired, so long as my quota lasts. Following is the list: Year Book of Agriculture 1901-1908. Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Diseases of Cattle.  
 Diseases of the Horse.  
 Report of the Commissioner of Education.

Geological Survey.  
 Report of the Commissioner of Labor.  
 Map of the United States.

Report of the Philippine Commission.  
 Rural Free Delivery System.  
 Report of the Bureau of Soils.  
 Statistical Abstract.

Sincerely yours,  
 C. W. FULTON.

**Ask Yourself the Question.**

Why not use Chamberlain's Pain Balm when you have rheumatism? We feel sure that the result will be prompt and satisfactory. One application relieves the pain, and many have been permanently cured by its use. Pain Balm is a liniment and is applied externally to the affected parts. 25 and 50 cent sizes. For sale by all Druggists.

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**THE ALLEN HOUSE,**  
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 Headquarters for Travelling Men.  
 Special Attention paid to Tourists.  
 A First Class Table. Comfortable Beds and Accommodation.

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**Tillamook Iron Works**  
 General Machinists & Blacksmiths.  
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 Fine Machine Work a Specialty.  
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I have just opened up the most complete line of  
**STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES**  
 in Tillamook, all new and Fresh. The prices are no higher than others.  
 We most cordially invite you to come and look at what we have and get our prices, whether you buy or not.  
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 Opposite the Post Office.

Centrally Located. Rates, \$1 Per day  
**LARSEN HOUSE,**  
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 TILLAMOOK, OREGON  
 The Best Hotel in the city. No Chinese Employed.

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 You Use Them.  
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**W. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
 Next Door to Tillamook County Bank.

The Oregon Cheese Co., Incorporated, is prepared to buy all the first class cheese that comes along. Spot cash and highest price. Factory men will do well to see R. Robinson, the manager, before selling. He will be in Tillamook a good part of the time during the season. Only the best stock wanted.  
**THE OREGON CHEESE COMPANY,**  
 126 Fifth Street, Portland.  
 Reference, Tillamook County Bank.

**NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE OF TILLAMOOK CITY AND COUNTY.**

**THE RED FRONT SHOE STORE**  
 WILL SELL ALL STOCK ON HAND AT COST.  
 Strictly for Cash Until Further Notice.

So as to make room for a large stock for Spring and Summer Shoes that will shortly arrive from Chicago. Come and get Bargains out of the largest and best selected stock of Shoes in the City.  
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 Office across the street and north of the Post Office.

T. H. GOYNE,  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
 Office: Opposite Court House  
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

A. W. SEVERANCE,  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON

R. T. BOALS, M.D.,  
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
 TILLAMOOK.  
 Office: Olson Building.  
 Residence: One block South of Court House.

W. C. HAWK,  
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
 BAY CITY, OREGON

THOMAS W. ROSS,  
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
 Office: Opposite Post Office  
 Residence: Allen House, Tillamook

F. R. BEALS,  
 REAL ESTATE,  
 FINANCIAL AGENT  
 Tillamook, Oregon.

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