A FRANK CRITIC.

Contrasts the Opera With a Cantata at Home.

Mrs. Rufus Choate, who was not musical, who once at the opera gazed indolently at his libretto and, turning to his daughter, who was musical, said: "Helen, expound to me this record, but I abjure with the wrong emotion."

Mrs. Binns of Dulverton, who is also unmusical, recently attended the opera with her daughter and felt that her emotions there were hardly satisfactory.

"Tom," she told her friends on returning to the village, "Louisy took me to the opery, and it certainly was a sight. It was real interesting looking round before it begun, and I enjoyed it some afterwards, too; really I did. There was so many folks in it and such a lot of going and coming and marching and grouping it made quite a picture.

"And the music, too—some of it had quite a swing to it, most as good as a p'rade. But it went on and on and on, and I begun to get pretty tired of it, and it kep' on and on, and I got tireder and tireder.

"You see, 'twa'n't like a cantata at home, where you know the folks. That's different. It don't matter then how long the story strings out, and singing any kind o' story does string it out ridiculous; but, knowing the folks, there's always something interesting you can turn your mind to and forget it.

"Now, when the Choral club gave 'King Rainy's Daughter' there was all their clothes to look at first off. And, my, there were some clever makeovers amongst 'em too. You remember Selina Meade's dress for the princess she got out o' that old stained wedding satin o' Great-grandmother Barclay's? If that wa'n't a job to be proud of I don't know what is!

"And Sam Giddings' trousers—well, they weren't trousers exactly, but those things he wore on his legs—Sam felt he oughtn't to hire, and Jane Giddings made 'em herself! How she ever did it! I'd as soon try cutting out a suit o' court clo'es for the emperor of China myself.

"Then I always find it kind o' entertaining to watch out for Lonny Baker's gold front tooth to flash when he opens wide on a top note, and—oh, well, you know how 'tis. There's always something.

"But at the opery there ain't, and by the end of an hour of bang and toot-te and tum-te-tum and tra-la-la I'd had all I wanted, and but for hurting Louisy's feelings I'd ha' left. She says 'twas grand, and I dare say 'twas, but give me the town hall and home talent every time."—Youth's Companion.

BIRD VISION.

Keen Eyesight of the Kingfishers and Water Birds.

So far I have determined that the keenest eyesight is probably possessed by water birds and kingfishers, although every kind of bird possesses keener eyesight than does man. It is a fact that the eyesight of man is going to get worse in the future and is getting worse all the time—that is, we are growing more nearsighted. The occupations of a majority of men in cities compel them to do their work at very close range. This removes the necessity of the farsighted eyes with which most men are endowed. It is probably a good thing that we are becoming nearsighted.

As an example of the visual capacity of hawk birds one has to think for a minute of a hawk poised several hundred yards above a meadow in which a field mouse or a small chicken is hidden. In a few seconds after the quarry is sighted it is seized by the bird, whose sharp sight has not only detected it, but whose wonderful accommodative apparatus permits of a quick and continuous fixation from hundreds of meters to less than a meter within an incredibly short space of time. Variations in the character of this acute vision are seen in many other birds—in the humming bird, that darts here and there so quickly that the human eye cannot follow it and yet comes suddenly to rest on an almost invisible twig; in the woodcock, that flies through the dark woods, avoiding every tree, shrub and branch as if they were nonexistent; in the owl, that combines good diurnal with good nocturnal vision, and in the kingfisher, that sees as well in the air as he does in water.—Dr. C. A. Wood in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Paris Ever Famous.

Paris was a famous and cultivated city ages before Venice. If we search for them we may find it in historical associations that may vie with those of any city in the world except Rome and Constantinople, and even its antiquarian and artistic remains are seldom equaled or surpassed. At Rome, Florence or Venice the tourist talks of old churches, palaces and remains. At Paris he gives himself up to the boulevards, the theaters, shops and races. The profoundly instructive history, the profuse antiquarian remains of the great city, are forgotten carent quia vate sacro.—London Spectator.

Makes Him Mad.

"Don't you think, major," inquired the young man in the front row, "that he sings those battle songs realistically?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the gentleman addressed—"so realistically, in fact, that I feel like fighting all the time I'm listening to him!"—London Answers.

A Slight Diversion.

"Anything new at the reception last evening?"

"Yes, yes. The genial host and the amiable hostess quarreled informally."—Kansas City Journal.

WONDERS OF COAL.

"Buried Sunshine" Has Become a Plaything of Science.

Has it ever occurred to you that the vanilla with which many a favorite dish of yours is flavored is made from coal? Will you believe that most of the dyes which have stained the fabrics of your clothes, that the naphtha and benzine which your tailor uses in removing stains and that even the sweetest perfumes are all of them derivatives of coal.

It was once said by a scientist, cleverer and more imaginative than most of his kind, that coal is "buried sunshine." Something of the enormous extent of ancient coal forming jungles may be conceived when it is said that our present forests would produce only two or three inches of coal if they, too, were subjected to a carbonizing process.

The magicians who have wrought wonders with coal are the gasmaker and the chemist. If coal is burned in the open air, heat is produced and nothing left but a little ash. Burn it in a closed vessel, however, and the marvelous change occurs. In the first place, coal gas is produced and, chemically treated, is supplied to every city home. Furthermore, ammonia is obtained, important in modern agriculture because by its means plants can be artificially supplied with the nitrogen they need. Then, again, asphalt is produced, much used in roadmaking although the retort is not the chief source of its supply. Lastly, a black, noisome ooze is collected which goes by the name of "coal tar." It is this which at the touch of the modern chemist's wand is transformed into the most widely different substances imaginable.

The wonders of coal tar do not cease here. It is a palette of gorgeous colors, a medicine chest of potent drugs, a whole arsenal of terrible explosives, a vial of delicious flavors and a garden of perfumes—the most protean, variegated substance in the world.—London Pall Mall Magazine.

THE HAT HABIT.

A Custom That Is Neither Becoming Nor Health Giving.

Why do both men and women persist in wearing hats? asks Pearson's Magazine. There are three reasons why we should wear clothes. We may wear them for the sake of decency, for the sake of warmth and for the sake of display. None of these reasons applies to the wearing of hats. Of course there are head coverings that are warm, such as the Icelander's sealskin hood and the fisherman's toque; but, as a rule, there is no real warmth in the hat of either sex. When a woman pins a slight structure of straw and artificial flowers on the top of her hair she never for an instant imagines that the thing will keep her from taking cold. The masculine top hat is certainly warm on a hot day, but it is very far from warm in cold weather.

Neither are hats worn for the purpose of display. Doubtless there are times when women make the hat the occasion of displaying their fondness for dead birds, muslin flowers and other beautiful objects, but this is only when fashion has decreed that big hats shall be worn. At other times the female hat is so microscopically small that it could not be successfully used for displaying anything. As for men's hats, they never display anything except the atrocious taste which makes them fashionable. Why, then, in the name of all that is sensible, do men and women wear hats?

As a rule, every man and every woman looks better without a hat than with one. This is why we all take off our hats at the opera or at an evening party, and yet we cling to a custom that has not a word to be said in its behalf. We persist in wearing the ugly, useless and injurious hat. Why do we do it? I should like to find a good Irish echo that would answer the question at length and in a satisfactory way.

Just Breaking In.

Up to the age of sixteen Dick had retained the proper scorn for things feminine; then he went to dancing school and fell smitten by the charms of several youthful Eves. Accordingly Dick approached his father and requested theater tickets for two.

Father complied and merely asked as he turned over the seats, "Which girl is it?"

"I'm going to take Mabel," responded Dick.

"Then she's the one you like best?" father continued.

Dick turned a superior and pitying eye upon his parent. "Oh, no; I don't like her best! You don't understand the situation, father. It isn't the girl I care about. It's the experience I want."—New York Times.

Poor William!

"William, my son," said an economical mother to her boy, "for mercy's sake, don't keep on tramping up and down the floor in that manner. You'll wear out your new boots." (He sits down.) "There you go sitting down! Now you'll wear out your new trousers. I declare, I never saw such a boy!"—London Tit-Bits.

His Bright Idea.

Not many years ago a well known dealer was visited by a would be seller who had in his hand an envelope containing seventeen signatures of Samuel Pepys, which, he said, he had just cut off the original letters to save trouble! By so doing he had diminished the value of his property by nearly £200.—London Opinion.

It is hard to get women to admire a man for his genius if he neglects to help his wife on with her wrap.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A NOTORIOUS RASCAL

Bold Exploits of Colonel Thomas Blood In England.

TRIED TO STEAL THE CROWN

The Daring Scamp Almost Succeeded, Too, and Managed to Escape Punishment After Being Captured—His Attack on the Duke of Ormonde.

A daring, fearless scamp and one of the most reckless and brazen soldiers of fortune that ever cut a swath in England was the notorious Colonel Thomas Blood.

This choicest of seventeenth century scoundrels was born probably in Ireland in or about 1618. During the civil war he was active on the parliamentary side, was made a justice of the peace by Henry Cromwell and received large grants of land. These were confiscated at the restoration, and Blood forthwith began his career as a desperado.

His first plot was to seize Dublin castle and the person of the Duke of Ormonde, the lord lieutenant, in 1663. A crowd was to be collected at the castle gates, a pretended baker with a load of bread upon his shoulder was to stumble and upset the loaves, and in the scramble which would probably ensue among the castle guards the gates were to be seized, but the plot was betrayed to Ormonde, and, although Blood himself escaped, his brother-in-law was arrested and executed.

After a period of seclusion among the Irish hills and in Holland, Blood crossed to England and joined the fifty monarchy men. After one or two minor deeds of daring he planned and nearly carried out a desperate stroke in 1670. In that year the Prince of Orange visited England and was entertained by the city of London. In his train on the occasion was the Duke of Ormonde, against whom Blood nursed undying hate. The duke was dragged from his coach in St. James street by Blood and his son-in-law, strapped on horseback to one of the conspirators and hurried toward Tyburn. So determined was the prime mover in the affair that his enemy should die that he hurried on toward the gallows to arrange the rope. The duke's coachman gave the alarm and followed his master with assistance, and a timely rescue was effected.

On May 9 in the following year Blood made his great attempt to carry off the Tower jewels. He set about the task in quite a modern style. Some three weeks before the attempt he and a woman whom he represented as his wife—his real wife being then in the north of England—visited the Tower, where the lady feigned a sudden illness. She and her companion were invited into the private apartments of Edwards, the aged keeper, that she might rest and recover.

Three or four days later they returned with a present of gloves as an acknowledgment of the civility. Blood was courtesy itself, admired everything, but especially Edwards' pretty daughter, and presently proposed a match between the young lady and his "nephew." This was agreed to, and the visitors at once dined with the family. Blood pronouncing an edifying grace. After dinner they were shown over the house. Blood managed to rid Edwards of a case of pistols by purchasing them for a friend, and it was arranged that the "nephew" should be brought for inspection by his future bride at 7 o'clock on the morning of May 9.

Punctual to the day and hour, Blood appeared with three companions—Parrot, Hunt and Holloway. Each had a sword stick in his hand, a dagger in his belt and pistols in his pockets. Holloway remained outside to guard the door.

Blood, with a nice regard for the etiquette of the occasion, proposed that they should await the arrival of his wife before joining the ladies and that Edwards should show them the crown jewels to while away the time. The jewel room was entered and the door, as usual, closed. Edwards was at once attacked, gagged and bound, an iron hook being even attached to his nose "that no sound might pass from him that way." In spite of threats he struggled gallantly, was knocked down, stabbed and left for dead. Parrot put the globe in his loose breeches. Blood crushed up the crown and thrust it beneath his cloak, while Hunt began to file the scepter in two before putting it in a bag.

At this moment, like a bolt from the blue, appeared Edwards' son, newly arrived from Flanders and eager to greet his family. He went first to his mother and sister, and the thieves slipped out, but Edwards, regaining consciousness, managed to give the alarm, and they were taken. Said Blood philosophically, "It was a bold attempt, but it was for a crown."

After this one imagines there would be short shrift for Colonel Blood, and we expect the march to Tyburn and an edifying "last speech." But he refused to plead unless in private to the king and was admitted to an interview, got on the right side of the merry monarch, hinted at accomplices by the hundred who would avenge his death, was granted his forfeited estates and was thenceforward frequent in the presence chamber. Then he quarreled with his patron, Buckingham, and was cast in damages for slander on the duke. He died in 1680 and was buried in Tothill fields; but, a "sham funeral" rumor being started, he was exhumed two days later and identified at an inquest.—London Globe.

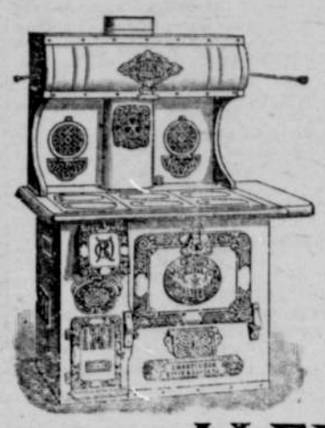
Air is estimated to surround the earth to a depth of from 120 to 200 miles.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES

AND

STEEL STOVES & RANGES.



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Subscribing for the Headlight.

Both Papers for $2.25.

TIMBER LAND, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Portland Ore., February 24th, 1908.

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,

RUTH BEWLEY,

Of Bay City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7703, for the purchase of S ½ of SW ¼ of Sec. No. 24, tp. No. 1 north, Range No. 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 W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1908. She names as witnesses:

George Williams, of Bay City, Oregon; Chris Hansen, of Bay City, Oregon; J. C. Bewley, of Bay City, Oregon; Bert Tilden, of Bay City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of May, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Creditor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, administrator of the estate of JEDIAH H. WHINERY, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them, properly verified, to me or at the office of A. W. Severance, attorney for said administrator, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this 2nd day of April, 1908.

GEO. W. EVANS, Administrator.

Notice of Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned, Guardian of the Person and Estate of Lars Anderson, insane, will on and after April 20th, 1908, sell at private sale, for cash, subject to the confirmation by the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, all of the right, title and interest of the said Lars Anderson in and to the following described real property, situate in Tillamook County, Oregon: Lot four (4) of Section four (4), and Lot eight (8), and the South East quarter of the North East quarter of Section five (5), in township two (2) North of Range nine (9) West of Willamette Meridian. Said sale to be made by authority of an order of said County Court made and entered March 4th, 1908.

Offers for the above may be left with H. T. Botts, Attorney, at Tillamook City, Oregon. Dated this March 19th, 1908.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Guardian.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Ore., April 14, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company has filed in this office its application to select, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898, as extended by Act of Congress, approved May 17, 1906, the NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 31, tp. 2 south, range 10 west. Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 23rd day of May, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

I hereby designate the Tillamook Headlight, published at Tillamook, Ore., as the newspaper in which the above notice is to be published

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, July 3rd, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 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,

HENRY J. REAS,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7718, for the purchase of the E ½ of Northwest ¼, the Southwest ¼ of Northwest ¼ and Northwest ¼ of Southwest ¼ of sec. No. 11, in township No. 2 N, range No. 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, at Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, 1908. He names as witnesses:

Percy Simpson, of Woodburn, Oregon; David Hovenden, of Woodburn, Oregon; John B. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; Matthew S. Reas, of Hubbard, Oregon

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of June, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Portland, Ore.
July 26th, 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 States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extened to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

THEODORE KINGSLEY,

Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7725, for the purchase of the N ½ of SE ¼ and E ½ of SW ¼ of Sec. No. 4, in Tp 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, Ore., on Friday, the 12th day of June 1908. He names as witnesses:

Ira J. Earl, of Hemlock, Oregon; John H. Holgate, of Hemlock, Oregon; Fred R. Beals of Tillamook, Oregon; Bert Ross, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of June, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Portland, Ore.,
April 4th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that EMANUEL T. SUARES, of Saline, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final seven year proof in support of his claim, viz.: Homestead Entry No. 13297, made December 11th, 1900, for the NE ¼ NE ¼, sec. 1; NW ¼ NW ¼, sec. 14; SE ¼ SE ¼, sec. 10 and SW ¼ SW ¼ of section 11, tp. 3 south, range 9 west, and that said proof will be made before the U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on May 20th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Bodin, of Beaver, Oregon; Gus Chopard, of Beaver, Oregon; Ralph Bundy, of Beaver, Oregon; Thomas Coulson, of Hemlock, Oregon

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Portland, Ore.,
April 25th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that HORACE G. PARSONS, of Hemlock, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final seven year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 13795 made July 12, 1901, for the lots 5, 6, 10 and 11, Sec. 4, tp. 3 south, range 9 west, and that said proof will be made before the U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on June 10th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

B. W. Turner, of Hemlock, Oregon; G. W. Parish, of Hemlock, Oregon; J. Z. Riges, of Tillamook, Oregon; Irwin Phillips, of Hemlock, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon March 17th, 1908.

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 4th, 1892,

FLORENCE B. MAGINNIS,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7714, for the purchase of Lots 13, 14, 19 and 20, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 1 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon; on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1908. She names as witnesses:

John Maginnis, of Portland, Oregon; Robert Louden, of Portland, Oregon; Robert Colton, of Portland, Oregon; Robert F. Louden, of Portland, Oregon; Charles J. Clement, of Portland, Oregon; John S. Maginnis, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of June, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Polk.

In the matter of the guardianship of the estate of Herman D. Boyer, Meril A. Boyer, Eldon F. Boyer, Martha R. Boyer and Delmer F. Boyer. August Auer, guardian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That in pursuance of an order of the Honerable County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Polk, made on the 29th day of June, 1907, in the matter of the guardianship of the estate of Herman D. Boyer, Meril A. Boyer, Eldon F. Boyer, Martha R. Boyer and Delmer F. Boyer,

The undersigned, the guardian of the estate of said wards, will from and after the 16th day of May, 1908, offer for sale, and sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, and subject to confirmation by said County Court, all the right, title, interest and estate of said wards lying and being in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon and described as follows:

The East half of the North East quarter, and the East half of the South East quarter of section 17, in Township 6 South of Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian and containing 160 acres.

Terms and conditions of sale, Cash in hand, and subject to the dower of Bertha Boyer therein. Bids for said property will be received by me at Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oregon. AUGUST AUER, Guardian.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1908.

Notice of Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed as Administratrix of the estate of HUBERT E. ROSS, deceased, by order of the County Court, of Tillamook County, Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to me at the office of H. T. Botts, at Tillamook City, Oregon, duly verified as required by law, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this April 2nd, 1908.

THERESA M. ROSS, Administratrix.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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