

LIE'S BLUNDER-SS ASSERTIONS.

are False, Misdleading and Illogical.

W. Watson published a number of blunderbuss assertions last week about local option which will not hold water in a discussion of the matter, but we have a faint recollection that the same blunderbuss assertions were made by the Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers' Association two years ago, and he is repeating his horn for that organization. As it is well known, Rollic is a rabid saloon advocate, who has never studied carefully, logically or impartially the demoralizing effect of the American saloon, as they have been conducted for a number of years past, with their gambling rooms and rooms for prostitution, and the corruption resorted to by the liquor peddlers in bribing legislators. The question for the people to decide at the polls is whether they want saloons in the county, for there is nothing in the local option law which prohibits a person from drinking if he so desires, and here is where people have a wrong impression about that law. Without fear of contradiction, the Headlight can say that the local option law has been a blessing to the people of Tillamook county, but like most reform measures which have become law there are those who have attempted to ridicule it, bring it into contempt and violate it at every opportunity. This is all that some people want to talk about when discussing the local option law, overlooking the fact that a number of persons who violated the law when there were saloons are the chief violators of the local option law. The Headlight has, however, a word of rebuke for the anti-saloon advocates. Having carried the county on two occasions for local option, they should have retained an active organization for the enforcement of the law, and had they done so condition of affairs would have been different. Now we will answer the blunderbuss assertions made by Rollic in as brief a manner as possible:

Rollic says: "There is nothing in it for anyone." You there is. The saloon keepers can live in fine houses, dress in stylish clothing, take the front seats when anything is going on at the opera house, can drive about in buggies, and retire from business with a big wad, made from selling doctors' whiskey, running slot machines and gambling tables, and often houses of prostitution.

Rollic says: "There is nothing in it for the taxpayer." You there is. It is in the city saloons where thugs, crooks, dead beats and city bums congregate, and where crime is committed, and to protect property and life, and to prosecute them, the taxpayers, especially those living outside of incorporated cities, have to pay dearly for crime which originate or are traceable to saloons.

Rollic says: "There is nothing in it for the merchant." You there is. Most every business man in Tillamook City admit that they have done more business and have less debts on their books since local option carried, and they are now admitted by business men who opposed local option when it was first voted upon. And, furthermore, one of the business men, who is doing about the largest amount of business in the city, has said that he would give \$500 rather than see the county go "wet."

Business men tell us that when saloons were running some men would come to town in the morning to do their trading, and instead of doing so then, would go to the saloons and remain there until late in the afternoon, when they would rush into the stores for their merchandise, and if they had no money left the merchant would be charged to them. Now they come to town at all hours of the day, do their trading right off, pay cash and when a check for the amount, and return home sober and "loaded" with their goods and clothing for the family and themselves. These are facts and not fool's tales, blunderbuss assertions.

Rollic says: "There is nothing in it for the State Treasury." You there is. If a man puts \$1000 into improvements on his farm or into his business, instead of fooling that amount of money away over the saloon bar, the state is benefited that much by being able to tax the improvements, and, besides, men who patronize saloons have nothing to show for it, while those who have their money otherwise have, and something to fall back on.

Rollic says: "There is nothing in it for the wage earner." You there is. The wage earner would not be required to maintain so many saloons, and if the 20th century saloon were eliminated, the country would have a better class of citizens, whereas now it is full of hundreds of thousands of girls and boys from the home every year, who become prostitutes, drunkards, criminals, vagabonds and even murderers.

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bitter tears, when the saloon keep ruin their bright, intelligent sons and daughters. Another thing, the anti-saloon sentiment which is sweeping the country is an economic question which the American people have taken in hand to solve, and in the interest of the wage earner and to raise the moral standing of the country, which the saloons have lowered and continue to drag down.

Rollic says: "There is nothing in it for the farmer." Yes there is. It is the farmer who has to help foot the bills for crimes which are traceable to saloons. The farmer is a producer and helps to create wealth, and gives employment to men. The saloon keeper is a non-producer, engaged in a business which is pulling men down and making drunken sois of them. No, there is nothing in it for the farmer when his hired help returns from town unable to pump the cows or quits his job when half boozed. The farmers know perfectly well that the saloon keepers live on what is produced on the farm or in the work shop, and that the saloon business does not help the farmer.

Rollic says: "There is nothing in it for the town." Yes there is, when the mayor and city officials have moral backbone to enforce the law. When towns the size of Tillamook have saloons there is always a saloon faction wanting to run the city, and when it comes to an election every saloon bum and transcient who visits the saloons are rounded up to out vote the law and order citizens. On two occasions the citizens living outside of this city have shown by their votes that they want to trade in a city where there are no saloons and gambling joints, for they do not want to help pay for city improvements through the saloon "graft," for that is what it amounts to.

Rollic says: "There is nothing in it for the manufacturer." Yes there is. When a man quits frequenting a saloon and the gambling room, he has money to buy better and more clothing for himself, his wife and his family.

Rollic says: "There is nothing in it for the prohibitionists." Yes there is. They, in common with the law and order citizens, know that if the American saloon could be abolished it would eliminate one of the greatest curses the country ever had.

Then Rollic, or we should say, the Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, quotes Abraham Lincoln on prohibition. Lincoln never saw the destructive, demoralizing 20th century American saloon as they have been run in past years. It is, probably, well that Lincoln did not, for it would have shocked him to have seen the havoc, death, crime, misery, poverty and want they have brought to this grand country and favored people.

It will not be out of place to quote some facts as to Lincoln's position on the liquor question:

Abraham Lincoln, when offered wine at a great banquet, publicly refused, and stated that he had been an abstainer for fifty years. To the friend who persuaded him to sign the pledge, he said, "I owed more to you than almost any one else of whom I can think; for if I had not signed the pledge with you in my years of youthful temptation, I might have gone the way that the majority of my old comrades have gone, which ends in a drunkard's life and a drunkard's grave."

In an address when a young man he said:

"Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks, seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind could see the affirmative with their tongues; and, I believe, all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts. Ought any, then, to refuse their aid in doing what the good of the whole demands? ... There seems every to have been a proneness in the brilliant and warm blooded to fall into this vice—the demon of intemperance ever seems to have delighted in sucking the blood of genius and generosity. What one of us but can call to mind some relative, more promising in youth than all his fellows, who has fallen a victim to his rapacity? He ever seems to have gone forth like the Egyptian angel of death, commissioned to slay, if not the first, the fairest born of every family. Shall he not be arrested in his desolating career?"

Local Option in Linn County.

An interesting feature of the attempt of the liquor interests to reinstate the saloon in Linn county by petition is that the drys are circulating a remonstrance in the county and hope to obtain the signatures of the best citizens in the various municipal and rural sections indorsing the present law and asking that the voters sustain the measure as it now stands. A monster petition is to be obtained and a copy mailed to every registered voter in the county to show that the class of men in favor of the local option liquor law are the heads of the leading business and financial concerns of the county. The remonstrance, it is claimed will contain the names of practically all the leading business men of the city. The mayor and members of the city council without exception have signed it. Albany's financial condition never was better and the increase in taxation to cover the loss of the saloon revenue has been so small as to be almost negligible. The report of the city recorder shows that during the past two years the first positive step was made toward wiping out the city's indebtedness. Reports from the outside sections of the county indicate that the measure as now enacted will be indorsed next June by an overwhelming majority.

Does Prohibition Pay?

Portland Journal.

Whether prohibition throughout a rural county, like Benton or Linn or Polk or Morrow or Umatilla, pays, from a purely economic or commercial point of view, is a question now being much discussed, and on which there is naturally a wide divergence of opinion. Some apparently weighty arguments are advanced by the anti prohibitionists, yet the counties and small cities that have had prohibition for two years or more seem to be thriving quite as well if not better than their "wet" neighbors. Perhaps it may be said that prohibition is a good thing for an agricultural county, and not so good for a county whose resources run more to timber, mines, mills and manufacturing; or it may be only that it is easier to maintain prohibition in the former class of communities.

The prohibition question is up for determination at the approaching election in Morrow, among other counties, and Sheriff Shutt, who is a candidate for the fourth successive term, is zealously in favor of it. He received recently a letter from L. J. Gates, of Kent, Sherman county, manager of the Kent Commercial company and for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., which in part says:

"We cannot understand how any good, live, sensible business man can for a moment stand for the saloon, the thing of all things that draws money from legitimate channels of business, and directly injures the business of every merchant in the county, to say nothing about the moral injury to the community. Notwithstanding we had the tail end of two crop failures to contend with here in Sherman county, our business for the ending February 15 last was just \$10,000 heavier than it was two years ago when we had the saloons. The year after the saloons were put out of business, though our crops were a complete failure, our cash sales were 26 1/2 per cent better than the year before and our secured time sales 10 per cent heavier. It seems very ridiculous for a business man to favor the saloons. Our taxes have been lower each year since the saloons went out of commission. It is safe to say that Sherman county is saved at least \$25,000 a year by the saloons being put out of business—saved to the farmer, the stockman and laborer, the taxpayers. They are the fellows who foot the bills."

This seems to be testimony worth considering. It is not the rapid baraque of a professional reformer, but the careful, cool-headed statement of a business man who must know what he is talking about. Is there any argument or testimony to overcome such evidence as this?

The World's Best Climate

is not entirely free from disease, while on the high elevations fevers prevail, while on the lower levels malaria is encountered to a greater or less extent, according to altitude. To overcome climate affections, lassitude, malaria, jaundice, biliousness, fever and ague, and general debility, the most effective remedy is Electric Bitters, the great alterative and blood purifier; the antidote for every form of bodily weakness, nervousness, and insomnia. Sold under guarantee at Chas. I. Clough, drug store. Price 50c.

Whooping Cough.

"In February our daughter had the whooping cough. Mr. Lane, of Hartland, recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and said it gave his customers the best of satisfaction. We found it as he said, and can recommend it to anyone having children troubled with whooping cough," says Mrs. A. Gess, of Durand, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

A Californian's Luck.

"The luckiest day of my life was when I bought a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve," writes Charles F. Budahn, of Tracy, California. "Two 25c. boxes cured me of an annoying case of itching piles, which had troubled me for years, and that yielded to no other treatment." Sold under guarantee at Chas. I. Clough, drug store.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, April 16th, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the township described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests, or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D.C. (Signed), ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

(Signed) GEO. W. BIBE, Receiver.

Northern Pacific Railway Lands, Portland District, Oregon.

Table with 4 columns: Township, Section, Range, and Meridian. Rows include N 1/2 Ne 1/4, Sec. 30, 4, 3; S 1/2 Ne 1/4, Sec. 22, 4, 4; S 1/2 Nw 1/4, Sec. 22, 4, 4; Sw 1/4 Nw 1/4, Sec. 24, 4, 4; Lot 4, Sec. 7, 7, 6; Lot 5, Sec. 5, 2, 10; S 1/2 Ne 1/4, Sec. 5, 2, 10; S 1/2 Se 1/4, Sec. 29, 3, 19; Lot 4, Sec. 1, 3, 11; Lot 4, Sec. 2, 6, 2.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES AND STEEL STOVES & RANGES. We carry a Large Stock of Hardware, Tinware, Glass and China, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window Sashes, Fine Line of Choice GROCERIES. Agents for the Great Western Saw. ALEX. McNAIR CO. The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

FARMERS READ THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN OF PORTLAND For the general news of the World also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, Stock Raising, Fruit Growing etc. You can secure this excellent paper by Subscribing for the Headlight. Both Papers for \$2.25.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, April 9th, 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,

JOSEPH E. COX, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7716, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of Sec. 26, in Tp. No. 4 north, Range No. 8 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1908. He names as witnesses: J. C. Pope, of Reno, Oregon; Carl Jacobson, of Elsie, Oregon; Frank Rice of Portland, Oregon; James Cox, 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 13th day of July, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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 N 1/2 of Sw 1/4 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 of 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.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL INDEMNITY SELECTION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., May 6, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the State of Oregon, on May 6, 1908, applied for the Sw 1/4 of the Sw 1/4 of Section 35, Tp. 1 S., R. 10 W., and filed in this office a list of School Indemnity selections in which it selected said land; and that said list is open to the public for inspection.

Any and all persons, claiming adversely the above described land or any legal subdivision thereof, or claiming the same under the mining laws, or wishing to show said land to be more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, or to object to said selection for any legal reason, should file their claims or their affidavits of protest or contest in this office. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

(Signed) GEO. W. BIBE, Receiver.

I hereby designate the Tillamook Headlight, published at Tillamook, Oregon, 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 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,

HERBY J. REAS, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7715, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of Northwest 1/4, the southwest 1/4 of Northwest 1/4 and Northwest 1/4 of South west 1/4 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 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 Henderson, 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 16th, 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 extended 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. 7720, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of Sec. 2 and E 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of Sec. 4, in Tp. No. 3 south, Range No. 8 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1908. He names as witnesses: J. J. East, of Hemlock, Oregon; John H. Holgate, of Hemlock, Oregon; Fred K. 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 17th 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 IMANUEL T. STARNES, of Linn, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final seven year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1227, made December 11th, 1900, for the N 1/2, Ne 1/4, sec. 11; Nw 1/4, Sw 1/4, sec. 14; Se 1/4, Sw 1/4, sec. 10 and Sw 1/4, Sw 1/4 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 Boris, of Beaver, Oregon; Gus Chopard, of Beaver, Oregon; Ralph Bundy, of Beaver, Oregon; Thomas Coulson, 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 4, 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 the E 1/2 of Sec. 14, 19 and 20, of Section No. 4, in Township No. 1 south, Range No. 3 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable 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 Cotton, 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.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, April 6th, 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,

FRANK S. WHITEHOUSE, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7720, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of Sec. 2 and N 1/2 of Sec. 4, in Tp. No. 2 S., Range No. 10 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1908. He names as witnesses: Charles Pike, of Bay City, Oregon; A. T. White, of Tillamook, Oregon; John White, of Tillamook, Oregon; Frank Hadley, 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 10th day of July, 1908. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Property Under Execution.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County, dated the 18th day of January, 1908, in an action wherein E. A. Hutchins as Plaintiff, was given judgment in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah, against Henry Mcclermott, Defendant, for the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900.00) with interest at six per cent per annum from the 18th day of January, 1908. I have levied upon the following real property of the Defendant, Henry Mcclermott, the same having been held under attachment: All of Lots Five (5) and Six (6), in Block No. 101 in the Town of Lincoln (now Tillamook City, Oregon), except an undivided one half interest in a strip 22 x 105 feet off the North end of said Lots Five (5) and (6) heretofore sold to Anna B. and Susan Olive Todd, by Deed Recorded at page 577, of Book 9, Record of Deeds, of Tillamook County, and also an undivided one half interest in and to a strip off the North end of Lots Five (5) and Six (6), 22 x 105 ft., heretofore conveyed to Chas. I. Clough by Deed recorded at page 579 of Book 9, Record of Deeds of said County. Notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 29th day of May 1908, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House, in Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, I will sell the said above described real property to the highest bidder for cash. Dated at Tillamook City, Oregon, this 28th day of April, 1908. H. CRESSHAW, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.