

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 Beallight.
 Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Interesting Scraps.

After November 3 Mr. Bryan will be entitled to a renewal of his card in the snowshovelers' union.

In allowing points for practical experience in statesmanship Taft must be given 100 if Bryan is marked 10.

Mr. Bryan is surprised to find that his leading policy is the offer of an insurance policy against the calamity of his election.

This is believed to be the first campaign in which the insurance companies have written policies against the election of the Democratic ticket.

On account of the decline in silver many stores in China have advanced prices 10 per cent. Among the various exhibits of the Bryan theories China must not be overlooked.

The Middle West will never be able to understand why it was picked out to reverse the two judgments on Mr. Bryan. An addition to the former majorities will be the best response.

The Bryanites have the strange notion that they can capture the Hearst party without Hearst. As well offer Hamlet with the melancholy price, the first gravedigger and the ghost omitted.

"Twice," says a Baltimore paper, "Maryland threw her vote heavily against Bryan, and this year it will be a landslide." A slump like Parker may possibly discourage Mr. Bryan a little.

Champ Clark thinks national conventions can be improved in several respects. The Democratic kind could make campaigns more interesting by ceasing to yell an hour and a half for a chronic loser.

Venezuela has handed passports to Holland's diplomatic representative at Caracas. Castro is now almost alone in his glory, and may show his Indian blood by realising the last of the foreign representatives.

Bandits who undertake to shoot up Boston may not be aware that the population is large and towns numerous in that region. It takes an expert to get out of town without going through several other towns.

The sultan granted a constitution so unexpectedly that the Young Turkey party is unable to say anything more at present than "This is so sudden." But even in Turkey a revolution can not move backward.

Since his retirement from active politics it must be very gratifying to President Roosevelt to be able to express an idea without being compelled to face the old charge of borrowing or appropriating Col. Bryan's thunder.

The farmers can not consistently complain of hard times or unremunerative prices. They are realizing more for their products, and their farms are valued higher, than at any former period within the past eighteen years.

The surprising news comes from Constantinople that the sultan has granted a constitution and called for the election of a Chamber of Deputies. Russia, Persia and Turkey make a big recent addition to the world's constitutional converts.

The cholera outbreak reported in the Philippines is said to have been stamped out already. American sanitation in the tropics has a remarkable record of success, and suggests that the system ought to be carefully studied for home uses.

"Think," says an aeronaut, "of transportation through the free, pure air; the realm of absolute liberty; no tricks, no franchises." In this Arcadia sure that the trust, the tollgate and the constable will be kept out of the atmospheric domain?

It was hardly worth while to try to kill Admiral Rojstvensky with a grape-vine telegram after the failure of the Japanese to do it in the big sea fight where the Russian fleet was knocked to pieces in the course of a bad quarter of an hour or two.

In Japan's budget for 1907-8 the pro-

vision for debt and interest is nearly twice as large as the total Japanese expenditure of 1895-6. If Mr. Hobson would acquaint himself with the practical facts he would be able to restrain his imagination.

Nantucket has just erected a memorial tablet to twenty-two of its citizens who fought with John Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard. As scarcely anything remained afloat at the end of that engagement the name of the ship is a sufficient inscription.

An order for \$100,000 worth of automobile gas engines, placed at Logansport, Ind., is to be cancelled in case of Bryan's election. If everything that stands still awaiting the result of November 3 could be recorded up the total would run into hundreds of millions.

The Census Bureau reports that there are in the United States 20,000,000 horses and 4,000,000 mules, the highest number yet returned. Add the steam and trolley cars, boats, automobiles and airships, and the American passion for getting around appears to be in a hopeful way.

During the last Democratic administration the number of sheep in the United States fell off 10,000,000 and wool sold for 30 cents that now brings 50. A reversion to this state of affairs is what Mr. Bryan offers American farmers in return for their campaign contributions.

Postage will soon be cheaper between England and the United States than between England and France, or any other part of Europe. The parcels post rate between the United States and England is less than the rate between any of our domestic offices, and this doesn't look so good.

The head of Mr. Bryan's literary bureau says: "A political revolution is at hand. All the signs point to a change of party control of the government in 1908." If there are any such signs that personage ought to point them out. Mr. Bryan has not yet mentioned any of them, and he would be likely to see them if anybody could. And if he saw any of them he would quickly tell his countrymen about them.

The Washington office of the Panama Canal Commission fears that the big cut for the canal at Culebra is about half completed, a total of near 47,000,000 cubic yards having been excavated. Of this, however, the American workers have dug only 18,445,426 yards. Chairman Goethals has recognized the canal work so as to divide the whole into three geographical sections, in each of which the chief has charge of all classes of work.

Ex Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts declines Mr. Bryan's invitation to accept the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Douglas is a large manufacturer who served one term as governor and then, greatly to the disappointment of his party, declined a renomination. A single term as the representative of the wrangling Democrats of Massachusetts satisfied him so thoroughly that he says he is out of politics forever. Mr. Bryan is doomed to disappointment wherever he tries to get in touch with practical business men. He represents principles and conditions antagonistic to them. They carry responsibility that forbid indulgence in visionary politics and the whims of an untired agitator who thinks only of his own ambitions. They deal with hard headed verities, while Mr. Bryan is addicted to fad issues that he drops, when they play out, with a cheerful air of never having been acquainted with them.

A Trinidad sugar planter is said to be turning out a superior article paper made from sugar cane bagasse, having established a paper mill in connection with his sugar factory, which has attracted the attention of a German newspaper. There is a good deal of paper used in Southwest Texas which is shipped into the state from a great distance and on which the freight charges are very considerable. Now suppose paper mills could be added to the sugar mills and the bagasse utilized instead of being allowed to go to waste, just think what the profits of these mills might be. A process has been successfully employed in converting cotton stalks into paper and there are probably other materials in that section which might be substituted for the ribbon cane bagasses to keep the paper mills running during the time that no sugar is being made.

One of the most precious products on American soil is supplied by three back woods farms of Prince Edward Island. These farms are devoted to rearing the very rare black fox, and Consul John H. Shirely, of Charlottetown reports that they contain twenty, twenty five and thirty foxes, respectively. Prized for royal cloaks, as it is the only fur to which gold ornaments can be applied, the skins sell in London for \$500 to \$1800 each. The farm described is in a rough, broken woods country, and the animals are confined by heavy woven wire netting, which reaches 8 feet above the ground and 2 to 3 below. To insure the best possible fur, the foxes are not cross bred. They sleep in hollow trees and logs the year round, and fed chiefly on oats and milk and bread and milk, with

a little meat once a day, and are so wild that only their keeper with food can get near them.

A German inventor, Gustav Grzanna, has been astounding London with demonstrations of his device for sending handwriting simultaneously with the voice over an ordinary wire for considerable distances. He uses a low tension current of twelve volts and his apparatus can be made an auxiliary to any telephone. Aside from its sentimental value this invention is expected to prove of great importance commercially. Thus, an engineer, in ordering parts for a structure in a hurry, can send along a diagram. A newspaper reporter can send his account at the same time that an artist over the same wire is sending a sketch of the scene. This marvel is accomplished by means of a light ray passing over a sensitized paper. The transmitter using a lead pencil with two electrical contacts, one for horizontal and the other for vertical lines. As soon as the pencil is lifted a bulb glows and its ray is so reflected on tiny mirrors in the receiving box as to reproduce the movements of the point on a spool of prepared paper. When the message or picture is finished the paper is automatically run through a bath so as to develop the photographed lines. In ten seconds the writing is visible. At the same time another film is placed in position to receive another message.

Mr. Taft has been variously tried in the public service. Mr. Bryan is untired. Mr. Taft has been doing while Mr. Bryan has been talking. One is a man of known performance; the other is a man of promises only. Mr. Taft has identified himself with no issues that he hides; Mr. Bryan conceals several that he once advocated with the greatest energy. Mr. Taft has no record of defeat or failure; Mr. Bryan has been twice defeated in a national election by a large electoral majority and a margin of from 600,000 to 800,000 in the popular vote. Mr. Taft has had a long experience in high judicial positions; as a cabinet officer, governor in the Philippines, pacifier in Cuba and organizer in the great work at Panama, Mr. Bryan has no such credit mark. For the last twelve years his business has been that of presidential candidate and anti-administration politician. While Taft has been busy in constructive statesmanship Bryan has been a radical agitator, seeking to pull down what has been done so that he can shape national affairs after his own rashly experimental fashion. Taft points to his record in carrying important responsibilities. Bryan has never borne any. As a worker in a large sense Taft is known and Bryan unknown.

Naturally the question of injunctions occupied a large space in Mr. Taft's address. On this issue, too, he is in harmony with his platform, and, in a general way, with his record as a United States circuit judge just before his appointment as a member of the Philippine Commission. "It is a fundamental rule of general jurisprudence," he says, "that no man shall be affected by a judicial proceeding without notice and hearing. This rule, however, has sometimes had an exception in the issuing of temporary restraining orders commanding a defendant, in effect, to maintain the status quo until hearing. Such a process should issue only in rare cases, where the threatened charge of the status quo would inflict irreparable injury if time were taken to give notice and a summary hearing." It is well to say right here that, with very rare exceptions, this is the practice of the federal courts today, and always has been. The restraining orders are never issued except where there is imminent danger of irreparable injury to property or life. The answer which Mr. Bryan and his friends will make to this statement is that it leaves the present practice unchanged. And they will be correct. The present practice has protected many lives and saved untold amounts of property. And at the same time it has never dealt any injury to any man. The restraining orders have restrained nobody from doing anything that he had a legal right to. They merely preserved the existing conditions until both sides had a chance to get a hearing from the courts. Although they expend a great many words in saying it, the Chicago platform and Mr. Taft would leave the present practice in the case of injunctions just about as it is now. And the practice is right, and platform and candidate will be sustained by the people in upholding it.

In Good Luck.
 "About two years ago my father came here from Mason City, Iowa, on a visit," says O. L. Scott, Duffield, Mich. "While here he was taken sick with diarrhoea and cramps. I gave him several doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it cured him." This remedy always cures. It is for sale by all Druggists.

Excellent Health Advice.
 Mrs. M. M. Davison, of No. 379 Gifford Ave., San Jose, Cal., says: "The worth of Electric Bitters as a general family remedy, for headache, biliousness and torpor of the liver and bowels, is so pronounced that I am prompted to say a word in its favor, for the benefit of those seeking relief from such afflictions. There is more health for the digestive organs in a bottle of Electric Bitters than in any other remedy I know of." Sold under guarantee at Chas. I. Clough's drug store. 30c.

HARNESS, COLLARS, etc.
 You Use Them.
 We Sell Them.
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.

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.
P. F. BROWNE, Agent.

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.
W. M. MILLS,
 Opposite the Post Office.

The Best Hotel.
THE ALLEN HOUSE,
 J. P. ALLEN, Proprietor.
 Headquarters for Travelling Men.
 Special Attention paid to Tourists.
 A First Class Table. Comfortable Beds and Accommodation.

A. K. CASE,
 PROPRIETOR
Tillamook Iron Works
 General Machinists & Blacksmiths.
 Boiler Work, Logger's Work and Heavy Forging.
 Fine Machine Work a Specialty.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

Centrally Located.
LARSEN HOUSE,
 M. H. LARSEN, Proprietor.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON
 The Best Hotel in the city. No Chinese Employed.

H. T. BOTTS,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
 Complete set of Abstract Books in office. Taxes paid for non Residents.
 Office opposite Post Office. Both phones.

W. H. COOPER,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

CARL HABERLACH,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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 Office across the street and north from 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: Mrs. Weiss' home, west of Mrs. Walker's.

DR. I. M. SMITH,
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
 Office over J. A. Todd & Co.
 Tillamook, Ore.

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

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

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

DR. P. J. SHARP,
 RESIDENT DENTIST.
 Office across the street from the Court House.
 Dr. Wise's office.

T. SARCHET,
 The Fashionable Tailor
 Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing a Specialty.
 Store in Heins Photographical Gallery.

ROBERT A. MILLER,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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 PORTLAND, OREGON.
 Room, 306 Commercial Building.

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 PORTLAND, OREGON.