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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

First insertion, per line..... \$ 10
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 Business and professional cards,
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 (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

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The Tillamook Headlight.
 Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Interesting Scraps.

Gov. Hughes is not popular with any machine, but it is equally true that no machine is popular with the people.

"If licked, stick," is the president's advice, and, as a starting point, the motto can safely be placed on the walls of the stamp department.

The Bryan yell would be more impressive if the country did not remember how it measured up, on two former occasions, to the Republican vote.

Georgia is to abolish its sale of convict labor to the highest bidder. There are many signs that Bourbonism is losing its grip in the Solid South.

How many exploded paramount issues can a politician carry and still survive as a party leader? A cat has nine lives and a foxy demagogue may have more.

The government engineers and sanitarians at Panama are building a monument for themselves that the world will honor and history everlastingly preserve.

An Atlantic City fisherman has succeeded, after many trials, in catching a real octopus. It ought to be sent out on the road for the education of the common people.

Alaska casts 12,000 votes in its election for congressional delegates. The time will come when the big territory will average more than one voter to forty-four square miles.

A monthly excavation at Panama of more than 3,000,000 cubic yards of earth indicates that the improvement of rivers which once fairly begun will go forward on a great scale.

Mr. Edison may have forgotten that he promised a cheap storage battery runabout, but if he is busy on flying machines the public will wait for results in a state of hopeful expectancy.

Democratic editors are to be special agents in collecting campaign contributions for Mr. Bryan's fund. It will be tough when a farmer whose subscription is in arrears hands in a \$100 bill for the matchless one with the silvery voice.

It is sometimes remarked that the Panama Canal will chiefly benefit foreign ships. Uncle Sam is public-spirited enough to take the risk, and confident enough concerning his destiny to believe that he will be able to hold his own in the world's commerce.

Mr. Bryan pledges himself to keep inside the Democratic platform. But this is understood to include the platform of the Nebraska Populists. The populists are the big end of the Bryan party in Nebraska, and they are fused with Democrats on the state electoral ticket.

Mr. Bryan continues to ignore the existence of a statute, passed by this last Congress, prohibiting corporation campaign contributions. Mr. Bryan must have heard of the law by this time, but his notification speech contains an argument that treats the statute with silence.

President Roosevelt's ideas of farm life seem to be drawn from the standpoint of Sagamore Hill, where there is plenty of shade and a good sea breeze. Real farm life, in the interior of the country, is another and an entirely different proposition.

For fifty years the late Ira D. Sankey wrote songs for the people and gave better average satisfaction than those who made the laws. Over 50,000,000 copies of his collection of songs were circulated, a figure that consigns the run of congressional speechifying to a place in the rear.

The United States Geological Survey reports that Alaska has coal deposits that can be figured at hundreds of millions and even billions of tons, and 300,000 square miles of the territory have not been explored. That threatened period of fuel exhaustion can be postponed another century.

Mr. Bryan's list of millionaire supporters includes Clark of Montana, Tom Johnson, of Ohio, Newlands of Nevada, Campau of Michigan, Nixon of New York and Wetmore of Mis-

suari. Chairman Mack will be expected to give the fullest publicity to his conferences with these fierce enemies of predatory wealth.

The British battle ship Indomitable which brought the prince of Wales to the Quebec celebration, has a main battery of eight 12-inch guns, or twice as many as are provided on any American ship. She is faster than any other warship and her coal capacity enables her to make a tremendous run. These are points that call for consideration in all other navy departments.

President Eliot of Harvard, in an interview for the Boston Post, is quoted as saying that socialism, as such, will never come to pass in America. His words are: "The American people are opportunists, they will adopt institutions, whether socialistic or not, so far as they are practical; but they will not accept an idea beyond the stage when it becomes efficient." He added, with a smile, "Socialism hasn't a chance in this country, because wealth is so difficult to lose. Human society is based on self interest, shaded and concealed, perhaps. When any one says that the college is becoming the recruiting ground of socialism, he is wrong."

It was an easy and pleasant task for Vice Presidential Candidate Sherman to say that he endorsed the Republican party's record, as well as the platform of 1908. As a member of Congress for almost twenty years, he helped to make a good deal of the party's record. As one of the delegates to the convention of 1908, he helped to shape the platform on which he will stand. The record and the platform are good, and the country will say so on November 3. The country will say also that the candidates, Taft and Sherman, are worthy of the Republican party, and that, in office, they will be likely to acceptably meet all the demands which will present themselves.

Some persons say that if Bryan were elected he could do no harm, for the Republican Senate would tie his hands, and the Senate is certain to be Republican for four years more at least, regardless of any mutations which may come in the presidency or the House of Representatives. Several Democratic papers which oppose Bryan not only for the nomination, but until long afterward, and which now give him a half-hearted support, justify their acceptance of his candidacy on the theory that the Republican Senate would make a cipher of him if he should carry the country. Those papers ought to understand that if Bryan could do nothing in the presidency except draw his pay this would be a pretty good reason why he should be kept out of the presidency.

Democratic papers are multiplying words over Mr. Bryan's tariff speech in Iowa as if it contained something new and important. As a matter of fact, it is simply a restatement of Mr. Bryan's views as a free trader. In just one thing he has been consistent as a politician. He has been a free trader always, and is one now. He evades the use of the term, but will not deny that he is opposed to the protective policy in anything. He will not, as some of the Democrats in Southwest Missouri are doing, say he is for the protection of zinc against the free importation of foreign ore, but for free trade in everything else. If he had the power he would destroy all protection at a stroke, and let American wages and industries struggle unaided against foreign competition.

Attention is called to the fact that there is a streak of yellow in the pension plank of the Democratic national platform. "We favor a general pension policy," it reads, "both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents, and because it tends to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army." Why mix two entirely different subjects in this fashion? The plank taken as a whole, is mean in spirit and furtive in motive. Pensions to veterans have nothing whatever to do with the size of the regular army. It is the duty of the United States to maintain a standing army in keeping with national duty and dignity. If Mr. Bryan's party wants to disband the regular army, or keep it so small as to be ineffective, this policy should have had a plank to itself, and not be tagged on as a hypocritical rider to a pension plank.

In the Federal Court of Appeals at Chicago, Attorney General Bonaparte applied for a rehearing of the \$29,000,000 Standard Oil fine reversal decision of Judge Grosscup and his associates. Bonaparte takes issue with the court in all essential points, hits out at Grosscup and defends Judge Landis, the judge who imposed the fine. Particularly does the government contradict Grosscup's statement that Landis had fined the parent company of New Jersey, asserting that nowhere did Landis refer to the New Jersey company. The government also opposes the court's contention that a fine can not be larger than the property of the defendant, but calls attention to the record showing that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana did make net profits during the years covered by the indictment amounting to \$33,583,208. Hence Bonaparte contends that the penalty was no more severe than the

three years' sentence imposed upon a letter carrier who steals a letter, and not so severe as the five years' minimum sentence demanded by the law for the banker who misapplies funds. The government does not ask for a retrial of the case, but asks the Court of Appeals to name the fine which it deems proper.

The high rate of official executions continues throughout Russia, no less than thirty-six men being condemned to die Thursday. Herman Bernstein, returning from a two months' tour of inspection of the various provinces, says the prisons are crowded with many of the brightest men and women of the empire. He talked with all classes in the central provinces and found that indeed the country was quiet again, but he says "it is the quiet of person forced into silence at the muzzle of a revolver by a highwayman." "All Russia," he continues, "is writhing in the throes of anarchy and lawlessness from above. Hundreds of people are condemned to death and hanged every month for crime for which in other countries they would have been sentenced to imprisonment for a few weeks. Such men as Dunaevski, Baron Kaulbars and Gen. Tolmachov of Odessa are vested with unlimited powers. They put people to death first and report to St. Petersburg afterwards. More people have already been hanged during the reign of Nicholas II. than during the reign of Ivan the Terrible."

Wants Justice For Negro.

Calling attention to the fact that within sixty days twenty five negroes have been lynched in different parts of the country, Booker T. Washington, the distinguished negro educator at the head of Tuskegee, in a signed statement for the press calls for justice. He says that out of this number of mob murders only four were based upon even the charge of criminal assault upon women. Nine were lynched in one day upon the charge of being connected with murder, four on the charge that they passed a resolution in a lodge approving of murder, three on the charge that they had taken part in the burning of a gin mill and the others for miscellaneous reasons. One was publicly burned in daylight in the presence of women and children. Then at Springfield came the reign of terror and the lynching of a man 80 years old. Washington says that he is making no special plea for the negro, but calls attention to the danger that threatens our civilization and asks "how long can Christian civilization stand this?" He has no words too strong for the negro loafer or drunkard, and says that no legal punishment is too severe for the brute that assaults a woman. He adds that it requires no courage for 500 men to tie the arms of one and kill him, but explains that the boys or young men who ever see this operation of mob law get the idea that there is something heroic in thus attacking an individual without recourse of law. He says that lynchings terrify the innocent, but embolden the criminal, as the latter know well that it is easier far to escape the mad fury of the mob than the deliberate vengeance of the law. Statistics show that during the last ten years there have been lynched an average of thirty two negroes a year on the charge of assaulting women, and he asks if that number are guilty, is it a just reason for condemning over 3,000,000 negro men who have no part in such crimes. He asks further: "Are we as a nation to allow thirty-two criminals a year out of 10,000,000 people to throw us into a frenzy and change the complexion of our civilization so that we are held up to foreign nations as an uncivilized people not governed by law or order?" In conclusion he calls upon the better elements of the negro race to help in getting rid of the idle elements of the cities which "furnishes the powder for these explosions."

A Traveling Man Received the Thanks of Every Passenger in the Car.

"I must tell you my experience on an East bound O. R. & N. R. R. train from Pendleton to Le Grande, Ore.," writes Sam A. Garber, a well known traveling man. "I was in the smoking department with some other traveling men when one of them went out into the coach and came back and said, 'There is a woman sick unto death in the car.' I at once got up and went out, found her very ill with cramp colic, so bad in fact that I was almost afraid to take the risk; her hands and arms were drawn up so you could not straighten them, and with a deathlike look on her face. Two or three ladies were working with her and giving her whiskey. I went to my suit case and got my bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy (I never travel without it) ran to the water tank, put a double dose of the medicine in the glass, poured some water into it and stirred it with a pencil; then I had quite a time to get the ladies to let me give it to her, but I succeeded. I could at once see the effect and I worked with her, rubbing her hands, and in twenty minutes I gave her another dose. By this time we were almost into Le Grande, where I was to leave the train. I gave the bottle to the husband to be used in case another dose should be needed, but by the time the train ran into Le Grande she was all right, and I received the thanks of every passenger in the car." For sale by all Druggists.

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 "I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of stomach, liver and bowels, without fuss or friction," says N. H. Brown, of Pittsfield, Vt. Guaranteed satisfactory at Chas. I. Clough's drug store. 25c.

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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.
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THE RED FRONT SHOE STORE
 WILL SELL ALL STOCK ON HAND AT COST.
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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.

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 The Best Hotel in the city. No Chinese Employed.
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