

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.

Constitutional and Representative Duty.

It will not be doubted by the Republicans of Oregon, we suppose, that it was a mistake to allow "Statement Number one" to put them in a very "peculiar" position in relation to the election of United States Senator. The pledge that many members of the Legislature made is one that cannot be so soon or too decisively retraced.

The Republicans of Oregon, constituting a prodigious majority of the people, ought not to be misrepresented at Washington during the long term of six years by a Democrat in the Senate. The situation in which the state and their party are placed came about through a series of luckless and ill-considered movements, assisted by fraudulent proceedings on the part of the Democrats of the state. The method and its consequences are all wrong; and the result, if it be not arrested, will be a clear travesty of representative government and direct reversal of the political will of Oregon.

For Oregon no more wants a Democratic Senator than it desired to cast its vote for a Democrat for President. Through a juggle of politics the preponderant political sentiment of the state ought not to be defied and misrepresented. When a mistake has been made it ought to be righted; and no pledge or promise made through forgetfulness of constitutional and political duty, or assisted or forced by the trick of false registration for the purpose of controlling the primaries of the opposite party, should be considered as having any moral or other validity. When a man finds he is wrong, the best thing he can do is to reconsider and to get right quick; especially so when his mistake is made in a representative capacity and the rights of all the people are concerned. It is the right of the Republican Senator; and since the Senatorship is a great National office, Republicans of all the states have rights in this Oregon business that should be considered. Moreover, the Republican Administration of President Taft will be entitled to support, not to opposition, from Oregon.

The vote for Bryan in Oregon, for President, is the measure of Chamberlain's strength for Senator, and the Republican majority of the state is as much entitled to the Senator as to the Presidential electors and to the choice for President. These are the great political offices, through which the policies of the country are directed.

By a law enacted through initiative petition, it is attempted to compel or require members of the Legislature to forego and repudiate their duty under the Constitution and laws of the United States Senators, and to accept and conform to a totally different instruction. Such law, with the instruction under it, is void ab initio. No promise or pledge asked, exacted or granted, under such instruction, should be considered as having the least weight or binding force in morals or conscience. No man can sign away his right to perform his constitutional duty. It is enough to say that such promise in this case was made without sufficient consideration of the circumstances and facts and consequences. This subject was a novel one. It was pressed by an unscrupulous partisan opposition, large part of which registered under false pretense, and then when the pledges were secured helped to nominate Republican candidates, in violation of the intent of the primary law and of fair politics; and finally to make their election sure declined in most cases to put forth Democratic candidates. It was a trick game, from the beginning a downright fraud. That it was assisted by the competition of Republican factions with each other doesn't furnish excuse, nor change its nature at all. Time now is approaching to get rid of these juggling and fraudulent practices in politics, and to start the precedent that will prevent repetitions of schemes that defeat the purposes and methods of the Constitution and the will of the vast majority of the people. There is nothing better than obedience to the Constitution and laws suppression of these indirections and bunco games.

Question is straight and direct Is a Democratic Senator—Mr. Chamberlain from Mississippi, imbued through and through with Southern political ideas, which tolerate no dissent, but send to Congress every Senator and Representative to support their theory and idea

—is Mr. Chamberlain to be sent to the Senate by a Republican Legislature of Oregon, to act and vote with the solid south and with a faction repudiated at the North, to hamper and embarrass and if possible to defeat the policies of the Republican party and its Administration? Then why did Oregon vote for Taft? Are we children? Have we any idea about what we want, or how to accomplish it.

It is in the hands of a Republican Legislature to elect a Republican Senator, and it ought to do so. A score of excellent and fit men might be named—not recognizing any faction—either of whom would serve the state well, and at the same time on political questions continually arising in the Senate, would give the Republican party, overwhelmingly dominant in Oregon, the representation in the Senate to which it is entitled, and the Administration at Washington the support which is its due from Oregon. The members of the Legislature can select such man; they need no dictation, and The Oregonian will offer no suggestion. But when the member of the Legislature takes his oath of office he will find this initiative statute of Oregon and any pledge he may have made in accord with it directly at variance with the Constitution and laws of the United States in this very important matter; and he will find it necessary to make his choice, one way or the other. It seems to The Oregonian that constitutional and representative duty ought to prevail.—Oregonian.

No Railroad Connections between Astoria and Tillamook

Interviewed while in Portland regarding the construction of a railroad into Tillamook to connect with the Astoria road, Mr. Hill said that it was not practical. This is what appeared in the Oregonian:

At the hotel Mr. Hill was extremely reticent in discussing his further plans as to railroad construction in this territory. It was evident from his manner that he wished to reserve making any announcement he proposed to make during this visit until last night's banquet.

"What? Build a road from Astoria to Tillamook," inquired Mr. Hill, in response to a question on that subject. "Such a road is impracticable by that route. It necessarily would have to be almost entirely a tunneled road. This is the information we have from the survey that has been made by our engineers. Besides, the business that could be depended on for such an extension would not justify the expense of such a road. To build a railroad down the Coast would involve very extensive and expensive tunneling.

"Every section of a railroad that is built nowadays is constructed with a view eventually of making it a part of a permanent railroad system. There must be prospective business enough to warrant the cost of building a railroad or an extension of a railroad into any community. That business manifestly is not to be found in the Tillamook country. The railroad business is not like the mercantile business. The merchant can establish himself in business and conduct that business as long as it pays him and then he is privileged to quit. But it is not so with a railroad. There must be business to meet operating expenses and a reasonable return on the investment which is a permanent one. The business man can go out of business, but the railroad must continue to be operated.

Seven Years of Proof.

"I have had seven years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best medicine to take for coughs and colds and for every diseased condition of throat, chest or lungs," says W. V. Henry, of Panama, Mo. The world had had thirty-eight years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and colds, la grippe, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, hemorrhage of the lungs, and the early stages of consumption. Its timely use always prevents the development of pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at Chas. I. Clough's drug store, 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Watched Fifteen Years.

"For fifteen years I have watched the working of Bucklen's Arnica Salve; and it has never failed to cure any sore, boil, ulcer or burn to which it was applied. It has saved us many a doctor bill," says A. F. Hardy, of East Wilton, Maine. 25c. at Chas. I. Clough's drug store.

Mind Your Business!

"If you don't nobody will. It is your business to keep out of all the trouble you can and you can and will keep out of liver and bowel trouble if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They keep biliousness, malaria and jaundice out of your system. 25c. at Chas. I. Clough's drug store.

For Chronic Diarrhoea.

"While in the army in 1863 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says George M. Felton, of South Gibson, Pa. "I have since tried many remedies but without any permanent relief until Mr. A. W. Miles of this place persuaded me to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, one bottle of which stopped it at once." For sale by all Druggists.

Wood Wanted.

Bids will be received until Nov. 15, by the Red Clover Creamery Co., for fifty cords of four foot alder wood, twenty-five cords to be delivered and piled in their shed on or before April 1st, 1909, and twenty-five cords on or before Sept. 1st 1909.

S. SEVERANCE, Sec.

OLD CLOTHES IN AFRICA.

The Natives Often Make Dreadful Mistakes With European Attire.

The "ol' clo' man" is a familiar figure in American streets and one by no means without picturesqueness, but no American dealer in old clothes has established a business of such extent of interest as that of John Hyman of London, whose specialty is to purchase showy costumes and discarded military and official uniforms for disposal in the orient and Africa.

Even the retiring lord mayors of London have become almost by official tradition his customers, and the cocked hat, gold laced coat and knee breeches at which during one season London has gazed with awe in the famous pageant of the lord mayor's procession are likely the next season to delight the eyes of darkest Africa upon the proud person of a darkest African.

"I have visited most of the great oriental bazars and watched our goods being purchased," says Mr. Hyman. "I have seen blacks solemnly walking around with waistcoats buttoned behind instead of before and even men wearing ladies' costumes. I have seen enormously big fellows in clothes so small I could not imagine for the life of me how they got into them or how they could get out again unless the sitchlag gave way."

The Prince de Joinville when off the Gabon coast once received on his ship an official visit from two chiefs, father and son, who must, one would think, have been Mr. Hyman's customers. They were known as Big Denis and Little Denis, and each owned for ceremonial occasions a military uniform.

That of Big Denis was a French general's, which his wives managed to get him into. That of Little Denis was a busser's, and its intricate cut, numerous buttons, straps and buckles and painfully small size proved quite too much for him. He sent the prince a despairing message begging help, and a relief party of delighted midshipmen was sent to dress him and bring him aboard.

They fulfilled their errand; but, with the mischievousness of their kind, they so tightened every fastening of his overtight attire that the poor youth was nearly bursting with combined pride and suffocation when he arrived, and it was evident he could never be got out of his unwonted finery by any method less drastic than cutting him out.

Still, no manner of wearing a complete costume ever equals in comic effect some of the savages' combinations of unrelated items. One venerable African chieftain received his European guests with an antiquated evening shoulder cape of pink flowered satin and spangles worn about his waist as an apron, while his white wool was martially crowned by a military helmet.

Still another conducted important negotiations with an exploring party clad simply and impressively in a lady's large Gainsborough hat, a pair of cavalry boots and a necklace of glistening tin ornaments used to decorate Christmas trees.—Youth's Companion.

The Devil's Advocate.

In connection with the Roman Catholic ceremony of canonization there is an official called "the devil's advocate." When the church is ready to proceed with the steps preliminary to the canonization, an able man is appointed to assail the memory of the candidate and to bring against him all possible charges, which the other side must satisfactorily dispose of. This accuser is known as the "devil's advocate," and not until he is silenced by the disproof of his charges can the canonization be accomplished.

They Own the Soft Impachment.

In an address to the Canadian club in Montreal, Mr. James Bryce said: "I do not think it would be advisable for me to say much, for I have the good fortune to be a Scotchman myself. I won't pursue the theme of what contributions Scotchmen should be able to make to Canada's literature and science, for the very simple reason which was given by a friend of mine, who said, 'I never argue with Scotchmen that they are a great nation—they admit it.'"

Cost of Courtesy.

The adage "Courtesy costs nothing" would if true offer sufficient reason to insure its observance by practically every member of the commercial community, it being fairly obvious to most of us that courtesy is an excellent lubricant for the machinery in business. To be always courteous in business, however, requires a very considerable expenditure of mental effort, which very few of us are capable of sustaining at all times.—Magazine of Commerce.

Bismarck's Love of Nature.

Speaking of the country and the long walks he took daily, Bismarck said he loved nature, but the amount of life he saw awed him, and it took a great deal of faith to believe that an "all seeing eye" could notice every living atom when one realized what it meant. "Have you ever sat on the grass and examined it closely? There is enough life in one square yard to appal you," he said.—Lady Randolph Churchill.

Proud.

"So you enjoy seeing your boy play football." "I should say I do," answered Farmer Corntossel. "It makes me right proud to see him out there an' realize that he is the young feller I was once able to whip."—Washington Star.

Actions are the raiment of the man.—Herodotus.

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 Edison Phonograph

Will stir you with its marches, amuse you with its rag-time songs and dances. It sings as sweetly as the most cultivated singer and renders perfectly the tones of the various instruments of orchestras and bands.

Phonographs, \$12.50 and up. Record, 35 cents.
LAMAR'S DRUG STORE,
 Tillamook, Oregon.

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

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

CARL HABERLACH,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Deutscher Advokat,
 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: Mrs. Weiss' house, 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 Photographic Gallery.

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 Land Titles, Land Office Business and Mining Law.
 PORTLAND, OREGON.
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