

**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.

**Interesting Scraps.**

Seven thousand electrical flatirons are in use in Seattle.

Electrical energy is to be taxed in Russia. The proposed rate will yield a revenue of \$4,500,000 a year.

The latest estimate of this year's products on the farms is \$7,500,000,000. Does farming pay? If not, why not?

When is an interview not an interview? It is hard to tell in the Kaiser's case. Nothing material that he wanted to say seems to have suppressed.

A Charleston paper says that Southern feeling over Bryan's defeat is "an imitation of grief," which might be expected in view of the genuineness of Southern prosperity.

Porto Rico reports the most prosperous year in its history. From the first landing of Uncle Sam this island seems to have resolved to wear a smile that won't come off.

One of the best things about the rising tide of prosperity is that a new business enterprise can now be proposed without the recent inevitable response: "Wait until after the election."

The state of Texas is experimenting with an electric railway. The proposed line is seven miles long, running between the town of Bryan and the State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Gov. Stuart of Pennsylvania will ask the Legislature for \$6,000,000 to build a state highway from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The good roads movement is taking a more practical shape in all the states.

A party that was beaten by 600,000 in 1896, by 800,000 in 1900, by 2,500,000 in 1904 and by 1,200,000 in 1908 should not be so imprudent as to join in the search for the origin of the word "frazzle."

Mr. Taft will probably attend the inauguration of Cuba's new president January 28. The Cubans should be careful not to add to the cares of this great and good friend during the next four years.

The publication of campaign contributions after an election will attract little notice. Their publication during a campaign can be used as a club to extort subscriptions or as a basis for slanderous misrepresentation.

All the machine politicians in New York declared that Hughes could not be elected if nominated for a second term. The Hughes plurality of 70,000 shows how much a machine estimate is worth when the people cast a full vote.

Electricity exceeds all other methods of power transmission for convenience, says the Scientific American. An electric cable may be strung where required, and machinery may be arranged in any position without reference to line shafting.

The Atlanta Deep Waterways Association has been in session in Baltimore in behalf of inside coast channels. All the forty-six states are now pulling for permanent deep channels. Congress will hear a great deal about the subject during the next year.

The latest addition to the line of tungsten incandescent lamps is a 25 watt lamp produced by the General Electric Company. It gives 25 percent more light and consumes only half as much electrical energy as the ordinary 16 candle power lamp.

The Democrats who thought that the financial flurry would help them are at a loss to account for the increased plurality against Bryan. They have overlooked the opinion of the country that the Democratic party has a poor record in handling panics.

Champ Clark remarks that the result of the recent election was brought about by "a concatenation of unusually unfortunate circumstances." In all of Bryan's battles Mr. Clark has always, up to election day, mistaken a concatenation for a grand triumph.

The apple growers of the State of Washington have built up a large and profitable business by the most careful

culture of their orchards and the attractive packing of the fruit for market. Last year some of the apple producers of the northwest made money enough out of the crop to pay for their farms.

In 1882 Mr. Taft was appointed collector of internal revenue at Cincinnati by President Arthur. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him United States judge of the Sixth Judicial District. In 1900 President McKinley placed him at the of the Philippine Commission. The Democratic papers that speak of Mr. Taft as a recent invention at the White House are not familiar with the facts.

An editorial in the current number of Bryan's Commoner puts the Democratic defeat this year up to Tammany, the ruling party organization of New York City, by asking Leader Murphy to answer a few questions: (1) Was it the fault of the candidate? (2) Was it the platform, and (3) Was it the fault of Tammany that New York City went over to the republican side? Then Bryan wants to know if there is a Democracy in the big city outside of Tammany.

One of the most interesting results of the recent election in Colorado, where the returns came in very slowly, was the re-election of the famous judge of the Juvenile Court, Lindsay, who ran independently after both the Republican and Democratic organizations had refused him a nomination because of his exposure of grafting politicians of high degree in both parties. Lindsay's election was made possible by the almost unanimous support of the women voters, who, though differing on the national ticket, almost without exception marked their ballot for the children's friend and helper.

Within a short time ten men charged with violating the election laws have been tried in St. Louis, and in every case the jury has brought in a verdict of guilty, with sentence of from two to five years in the penitentiary. Eight of the number were charged with false registration. One was an election judge, tried for falsifying the state primary returns in August last. The tenth was convicted of fraudulent voting and sentenced to five years. The trials have been comparatively short and in no case has a jury been long in reaching a decision. In several instances a serious offense was felt to be impossible. Other trials of a similar nature will follow.

On the Teltow Canal, in Germany, where the boats are propelled by electricity, an ingenious rogue has conceived the idea of making use of the electric current for obtaining a supply of fish. All that was necessary, says the Scientific American, was to attach one end of a piece of wire to the electric feed wire and dip the other end in the water. All the fish within a radius of 30 feet were instantly paralyzed, and could be caught easily with a scalp net. The trick is not a new one. It had already been employed on the Aire Canal by French poachers, but it is doubtful if they originated it. It is probable that the inventor of the device has never made a claim of priority.

In a letter to Prof. L. H. Bailey of Ithaca, chairman of the Country Life Commission, recently appointed, President Roosevelt suggests that the commission ask the farmers and all those whose life work is in the open country to come together in the different school districts, using the school houses for meeting, and discuss such matters as the efficiency of the rural schools, farmers' organizations, farm labor, need of good roads, better postal facilities and sanitary conditions on the farm. He tells the commission that its work is to ascertain what are the general economic, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the open country, and what, if anything, the farmers can do to help themselves, and the government can best do to help them. The president announced that he would add two extra members to the commission, making seven in all.

The readiness of Japan and China in adapting themselves to western methods of electrification is today evidenced in the work going on in the large cities of these two countries. Yokohama has five electric tramways. Tokio, the capital of Japan, with its population of more than 2,000,000 is practically grid ironed with electric railways, though there are a number of busy streets so narrow that to build even a single track would be impossible. The railway engineers and directors are Japanese. Shanghai has recently completed a splendid system of tramways. Hongkong has operated street railways for several years with good results. There are many other cities in Japan and China which have received the impulse of modern means of transportation, and will undoubtedly follow the above named cities and install electricity.

Mr. Carnegie has written an article upon his experience with the tariff, in which he states that "steel is now produced cheaper here than anywhere else, notwithstanding the higher wages paid per man," and that the great manufacturing plant in which he is concerned needs no further protection. It does not follow that less powerful American steel making establishments are as well prepared to give up protective duties, or

that if the tariff on steel is abandoned competition with the vast Carnegie plant would be possible. Protection was the ladder by which the Carnegie industry was developed and it is certain that other steel makers are not as able as he is to throw the ladder down. He is much stronger financially, for example than the steel makers of Alabama and elsewhere in the United States. Wages of steel workers might suffer without protection, and so might competition. Mr. Carnegie, thanks to many years of protection, may now feel strong enough to do without it, but his competitors are not multimillionaires. The position Mr. Carnegie occupies is exceptional. His fellow-citizens are in quite another class financially. Many of them are struggling along as he was many years ago, and have as much need for protection now as he had then. Mr. Carnegie should be able to see that he does not represent the average American manufacturer.

**Notice of Election.**

Notice is hereby given,—That on the 7th day of December, 1908, at the City Hall, in Tillamook City, for Tillamook precinct, at the Court House in Tillamook City, for Hoquarton precinct; at the Grange Hall in Fairview precinct for Fairview precinct, and at the South Prairie School House in South Prairie precinct, for South Prairie precinct, all in the County of Tillamook, Oregon, a special election will be held for the purpose of voting upon the question of including in, annexing to and making a part of the Port of Tillamook, a municipal corporation in Tillamook County, Oregon, the following described territory to wit: All of the territory included within the present voting precincts of Tillamook County, Oregon, known as Tillamook precinct, Hoquarton precinct, Fairview precinct and South Prairie precinct, outside of the portions thereof now included within the present territories of said Port of Tillamook. The said Port of Tillamook being now bounded as follows: All that part of Tillamook County, Oregon, included within the present corporate limits of the City of Tillamook, and fifty feet on each bank of Hoquarton Slough from the East boundary of the City of Tillamook Westward to and including Dry Stocking Bar. Which election will be held at 8 o'clock in the morning and will continue until 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Polls will be open at the following places within the Port of Tillamook and in the territory proposed to be annexed, as follows: For voters residing in Tillamook precinct at the City Hall in Tillamook City, Oregon; for the voters of Hoquarton precinct at the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon; for the voters residing in Fairview precinct at the Grange Hall in said precinct; for the voters residing in South Prairie precinct at South Prairie School House.

And at said election the voters in each precinct will vote for one Commissioner of the Port of Tillamook for said precinct, and also for one Commissioner at Large.

Done by order of the Commissioners of the Port of Tillamook, this 4th day of November, 1908.

Attest: CLAUDE THAYER, Secretary.

**Notice.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That at a General Election held in Tillamook County, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 3rd of November, 1908, a vote was taken in the precincts of Tillamook, Hoquarton, Fairview and South Prairie, for and against stock running at large, and at said election a majority of all votes cast in said precincts was "against stock running at large."

That within sixty days from the date of this notice it will be unlawful for stock to run at large in said precincts. Dated this 10th day of November, A. D., 1908.

J. C. HOLDEN, County Clerk.

**Beware of Frequent Colds.**  
A succession of colds or a protracted cold is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh from which few persons ever wholly recover. Give every cold the attention it deserves and you may avoid this disagreeable disease. How can you cure a cold? Why not try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended. Mrs. M. White, of Butler, Tenn., says: "Several years ago I was bothered with my throat and lungs. Someone told me of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I began using it and it relieved me at once. I used it for some time and it cured me. Now my throat and lungs are sound and well." For sale by all druggists.

**Mrs. McRaney's Experience.**  
Mrs. M. McRaney, Ferris, Miss., writes: "I was confined to my bed for three months with kidney and bladder trouble, and was treated by two physicians but failed to get relief. No human tongue can tell how I suffered, and I had given up hope of ever getting well until I began taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. After taking two bottles I felt like a new person, and feel it my duty to tell suffering women what Foley's Kidney Remedy did for me."—J. S. Lamar, Tillamook; Hawk & Miller, Bay City, Ore.

**Medicine That Is Medicine**  
"I have suffered a good deal with malaria and stomach complaints, but I have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters, a medicine that is medicine for stomach and liver troubles, and for run down conditions," says W. C. Kiestler, of Halliday, Ark. Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerves, and impart vigor and energy to the weak. Your money will be refunded if it fails to help you. 50c. at C. I. Clough's drug store.

**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 Abstracts 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 next to 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. Weis' house, 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
- F. R. BEALS,** REAL ESTATE FINANCIAL AGENT  
Tillamook, Oregon.
- DR. P. J. SHARP,** RESIDENT DENTIST  
Office across the street from Court House.  
Dr. Wise's office.
- T. SARCHET,** The Fashionable Tailor  
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing a Specialty.  
Store in Heins Photograph Gallery.
- ROBERT A. MILLER,** ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Land Titles, Land Office Business and Mining Law.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
Room, 306 Commercial Building.
- LAND OFFICE BUSINESS A SPECIALTY.  
**COWING & COWING,** LAWYERS.  
ROOM 334 WORCESTER BUILDING, THIRD AND OAK STREETS, ROOM NEXT TO THE U.S. LAND OFFICE.  
PORTLAND, OREGON