

**Advertising Rates.**

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS:	
First insertion, per line.....	\$ 10
Each subsequent insertion, line.....	5
Business and professional cards,	
1 month.....	1 00
Home and notices.....	50
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.

**Getting a Light.**

In these days of electricity, when the simple turning of a switch gives instant light and heat, a glimpse of great grand father starting the morning fire would seem the funniest sight imaginable. The night before the red coals in the fireplace were carefully buried beneath the gray ashes so they could be raked out and fanned into a flame when the next fire was needed. The old gentleman, in the cold gray morning, dug out the living coals and carefully piled fine shavings on them. Then he blew them industriously with the hand bellows, not too hard lest he blow the shavings away. As soon as the light fuel began to burn he piled on small fat pine sticks and then larger wood until the fire roared in the chimney with all its strength.

If the coals were neglected the night before and the fire went entirely out, as sometimes happened, it was often necessary to go to the neighbors and borrow a shovelful of coals. But if the householder had flint and steel he made a fire with these crude implements. With the flint held firmly in the left hand he would strike it a smart but glancing blow with the steel, resulting in a shower of sparks. These sparks were caught on a dry piece of half burned cloth, because the charred ends of such cloth are easy to set afire. As soon as a spark was caught it was nursed and blown into a flame from which the fire was lighted.

Since the beginning fire has been the most sacred possession of man. Fire came with the very beginning of civilization. It was worshiped by the men of the East and the half savage Atecs and Incas of the West.

In those ancient days it was very difficult to obtain fire and among the savages men were tolled off to tend the fires and to carry the live coals from place to place. Many of the American Indians could not make fire at all and either obtained their sparks from neighboring tribes or from trees struck and fired from lightning. Once the fire was obtained it was never allowed to go out. Other savage tribes produced fire by friction. The fire drill, used by American Indians of the north, which whirled a pointed stick of hard wood in a shallow crevice of a dry block of softer wood, was a good source of fire so long as it was kept dry. The drill revolving with great rapidity raised the temperature of the wood dust in the crevice until it burst into a flame.

Then came the flint and steel which proved the handiest way of getting a light for hundreds of years. Even in the memory of some of the older folk of today the flint and steel were in daily use. When it was found that a bit of jagged flint, struck with a piece of steel, would emit a shower of bright and intensely hot sparks, then fire building became easy. Sparks from the flint would set fire to tow, to charred rags, to gun powder or to any combustible material.

The first matches were made of thin strips of highly resinous or dry pine wood about six inches long, the pointed ends of which were dipped in melted sulphur; thus prepared, the sulphur points easily ignited when applied to a spark obtained by striking fire into tinder from a flint and steel. Then someone invented the "instantaneous light box." This consisted of a small tin box containing a bottle, in which was placed some sulphuric acid, with enough fibrous asbestos to soak it up and prevent its spilling, and a supply of properly prepared matches. These primitive matches consisted of small splints of wood about two inches long, one end of which was coated with a chemical mixture, prepared by mixing chlorate of potash, six parts; powdered loaf sugar, two parts; powdered gum arabic, one part; the whole colored with a little vermilion and mixed with water until it became a thin paste. The splints were first dipped into melted sulphur and then into the prepared paste. They were really made to burn by dipping the prepared ends into sulphuric acid.

In the year 1828 a peculiar match was introduced. Phosphorus and sulphur were carefully mixed in a glass tube tightly corked. A splinter of wood was slipped into the tube, a small portion of the mixture was drawn out, and when this was exposed to the air it ignited and set fire to the wood. John Walker, a druggist in England, invent of the first really practical friction matches, giving to them the name of

"Congreves." They were of thin strips of wood or cardboard, coated and dipped with sulphur and tipped with a mixture of sulphide of antimony, chlorate of potash and mucilage. But they cost twenty-five cents for seven dozen of them.

It was not until about the year 1833 that the friction method of obtaining a light began to be developed, and friction matches came into use.

Matches are common enough to-day and already other inventions are taking their place. Electric cigar lighters are provided at nearly every cigar stand as a substitute for matches which take too much time. The electric lights are rapidly superseding the old oil and gas lamps, which require matches, and even the faithful old cook stove is being replaced with an electric cooking outfit which produces plenty of heat without fire or flame and without matches or fuel. The electric cigar lighter which is the very latest method of obtaining a light, consists primarily of a few turns of German silver wire stretched behind a non-conducting screen of mica or embed dard in heat resisting cement. Electricity passing through this wire makes it red hot which in turn heats the screen or cement so that a cigar, or cigarette, pressed against it instantly catches fire. Some of these cigar lighters are operated by a push button and others are so economical that they are always hot and one need not even push a button to get a light.

**The FAIRVIEW DAIRY ASSOCIATION.**

**Interesting Annual Report and Profitable Year.**

We give below the annual report of the Fairview Dairy Association, of which Carl Haberlach is secretary.

To the Directors and Stockholders of Fairview Creamery Association, Tillamook, Oregon.

GENTLEMEN,—Following is my report as secretary of your association for the year 1908:

Amount of milk received by the association for the several months of 1908: January, 22,367 lbs.; February, 24,939 lbs.; March, 102,595 lbs.; April, 241,963 lbs.; May, 370,672 lbs.; June, 418,928 lbs.; July, 434,681 lbs.; August, 318,963 lbs.; September, 307,461 lbs.; October, 221,861 lbs.; November, 163,731 lbs.; and December, 94,294 lbs. Total, 2,754,908 lbs., or a gain of \$8,677 lbs. over the year 1907.

This milk contained 108,132 lbs. of butter fat, being an average butter fat content of .03925 per cent.

Amount of cheese manufactured, estimating amount of December still on hand, 305,533 lbs. This makes a yield for the season of practically 11,110 lbs. of cheese to the 100 lbs. of milk.

Number of boxes of cheese manufactured, estimating part of December, 4492 boxes. This includes triplos, twiss and a very few Young Americas.

Amount this cheese sold for, estimating December still on hand, \$37,821.04. Average prices received per lb. for the year, 12 38 100 cents per lb.

Amount paid patrons, estimating November at 30.3 cents and December payment at 31.3 cents for butter fat, \$32,457.82. This would make the average payment per lb. butter fat for the year a little over 30 cents per lb., or to be more nearly exact, \$30.017 per lb. This is not the average monthly butter fat payment. Milk, \$1.18 per 100 lbs.

The factory received for making cheese, estimating December, \$5,113.82.

The expenses for the year were \$1494.99, estimating some little bills. The factory installed new boiler at a cost of \$337.05.

Patrons were paid for butter fat as follows: January, 27 cents; February, 29.3 cents; March, 32.6 cents; April, 31 cents; May, 29.2 cents; June, 29.5 cents; July, 30 cents; August, 29.5 cents; September, 29.5 cents; October, 31 cents; November (estimated), 30.3 cents; and December (estimated), 31.3 cents.

Liabilities of the association are as follows: 13 shares of stock, \$1300.00, bills payable, \$735.00, interest on same, \$41.19, due patrons for November milk, \$2365.81, due patrons for December milk (estimated), \$1426.81; misc. accounts probably \$31.00. Total, \$5838.83.

Assets, supplies on hand, \$171.92; wood, \$161.12; amount due factory from dealers for cheese, \$3322.02; value of December cheese still on hand, \$787.22; amount with Treasurer, \$1123.14; bills receivable, \$100.00; factory, \$2830.00; total resources, \$8368.42.

Assets exceed liabilities in the amount of \$2169.50.

If the by-laws were changed so that the regular annual stockholders meeting could be held about two weeks later it would be much better for whoever makes out the annual reports, as now much has to be estimated.

There are no great stocks of cheese on hand in this county, although there are considerable storage stocks held in all the Pacific Coast cities. Much of this is Eastern cheese, bought at 10 1/2 cents to 11 cents per lb. The demand is not very brisk for cheese at present, but stocks will probably be pretty well cleaned up when new cheese comes on the market. The little stock we have on hand in this county will not effect the market, as dealers are determined to sell their stocks at prices that will

enable them to clean them up before new cheese comes on.

I wish further to suggest that your committee, to whom this report will be referred, make a full examination of all accounts of receipts and disbursements since the association was formed. I have spoken of this matter to several of the stockholders of this as well as other creamery companies and associations in this county, and think that this action should be taken each year.

**Elwood Creamery Report.**

To the Directors and Stockholders of the Elwood Creamery Company, Tillamook, Oregon:

Gentlemen:—Following is my report as secretary of your company for the year 1908:

Amount of milk received for the year: April, 61,331 lbs.; May, 128,178 lbs.; June, 141,072 lbs.; July, 1135,355 lbs.; August, 93,467 lbs.; September, 72,296 lbs.; and October, 43,386 lbs. Total for the seven months, 675,085 lbs.

Amount of butter fat in milk was 25,094 lbs. Average test, or rather average butter fat content, .372 per cent.

70,933 lbs. of cheese were manufactured and sold, 10 51 lbs. of cheese were made per 100 lbs. of milk. 1,020 boxes cheese were made.

Factory received for the cheese sold the sum of \$8,724.94, or an average of 12 3 10 cents per lb.

Patrons were paid \$7484.07 for butter fat, or an average of 29 82 cents per lb. Average paid patrons for 100 lbs. of milk was \$1.11. In this connection it is well to state that the factory operated only in the summer months, other wise the yield, price per lb. of cheese and average per 100 lbs. of milk paid the patrons would have been higher, as higher prices ruled in the early spring and the latter part of the year than in the summer months.

Amount received for making at 1 1/4 cents per lb. was \$1231.19. This, added to the amount paid patrons exceeded receipts by 32 cents, which has been transferred to loss and gain account and then to expense account.

Resources and liabilities:

Liabilities: Capital stock subscribed \$600.00. Note and interest on note, \$222.13; due cheese maker, \$48.08. Total \$870.21.

Resources: Building valued at \$600.00, supplies on hand valued at \$44.87, cash in hands of treasurer \$198.18, other resources, due on stock \$100.00. Total \$943.05.

Expense for the year were \$1254.77. Respectfully submitted,

CARL HABERLACH, Sec.

**Sheriff's Statement of Taxes Collected for Tillamook County on 1907 Roll.**

Total amount of taxes on 1907 Roll.....\$125,711.79

Amount of tax collected.....124,577.51

Net difference, or tax delinquent on rolls.....\$ 1,135.28

Penalty and interest collected \$ 574.08

Plus amount of tax collected, 124,577.51

Total amount collected.....\$125,152.19

Plus delinquent.....1,135.28

Total amount.....\$126,287.47

There is yet outstanding on last half payments of taxes \$76.91. Those who have not yet paid the last half of their taxes will kindly note same.

Very respectfully yours,  
H. CRENSHAW, Sheriff.

**Simple Remedy For La Grippe.**

Racking grippe coughs that may develop into pneumonia over night are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. The sore and inflamed lungs are cooled and strengthened, and a dangerous condition is quickly averted. Take only Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package.

There is no case on record of a cough, cold or la grippe developing into pneumonia if or Foley's Honey and Tar has been taken, as it cures the most obstinate deep-seated coughs and colds. Why take anything else.

Many little lives have been saved by Foley's Honey and Tar. For coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It is the only safe remedy for infants and children as it contains no opiates or other narcotic drugs, and children like Foley's Honey and Tar. Careful mothers keep a bottle in the house. Refuse substitutes.

You would not delay taking Foley's Kidney Remedy at the first sign of kidney or bladder trouble if you realized that neglect might result in Bright's disease or diabetes. Foley's Kidney Remedy corrects irregularities and cures all kidney and bladder disorders.

J. S. LAMAR, Tillamook.  
HAWK & MILLER, Bay City.

**A Cure for Misery.**

"I have found a cure for the misery malaria poison produces," says K. M. James, of Louellen, S.C. "It's called Electric Bitters, and comes in 50 cent bottles. It breaks up a case of chills or a bilious attack in almost no time; and it puts yellow jaundice clean out of commission." This great tonic medicine and blood purifier gives quick relief in all stomach, liver and kidney complaints and the misery of lame back. Sold under guarantee at Chas. I. Clough's drug store.

**It Does the Business.**  
Mr. E. E. Chamberlain, of Clinton, Maine, says of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, "It does the business, I have used it for piles and it cured them. Used it for chapped hands and it cured them. Applied it to an old sore and it healed it without leaving a scar behind." 25c. at Chas. I. Clough's drug store.

I have just opened up the most complete line of

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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.

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Used on the family table it turns a dry lunch into an enjoyable sustaining meal, makes home cheerful, keep the men at home and offers effective aid to real insurance.

Orders should be Sent to the

## Columbia Bottling Co., Astoria, Oregon.

Agents for the H. Weinhard Brewery, Manufacturers of the Tillamook Rock Brand Carbonated Beverages.

Agents for the Bartlett Spring Mineral Water.

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.

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We specialize on prescription compounding and therefore carry a stock which represents everything that physicians hereabout are likely to prescribe. All new worthy pharmaceuticals are here as soon as out and our line of prescription drugs is complete at all times. Only goods of highest purity and quality are ever used.

Physicians who are acquainted with our stock and methods invariably feel sure of best results from the medicines they have prescribed when they see our label on the bottle.

Expert services day or night. Prices as low as anywhere. May we fill your prescriptions?

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Tillamook, Ore.

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**T. H. GOYNE,**  
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
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Office: Olson Building.  
Residence: Mrs. Weiss' house, west of Mrs. Walker's.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
Office over J. A. Todd & Co., Tillamook, Ore.

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

**F. R. BEALS,**  
REAL ESTATE,  
FINANCIAL AGENT,  
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