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One year	1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.50

The Tillamook Headlight.
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Col. Bryan says he hopes nothing will arise to make it necessary for him to enter the next presidential contest. But something will.

President Taft contemplates taking another long trip in 1911. Will it take him that long for him to recover from the present one?

Football accidents are showing up strong this season. Each Saturday from now on to Thanksgiving Day will be a busy time for the ambulance and arnica men.

It is a plain proposition, after the prevailing prices for lectures by men who have been to the North Pole, that the South Pole can not long remain undiscovered now.

In donning a khaki suit and hiking through the giant sequoias of the Yosemite country, President Taft gives another evidence of his determination to carry out the Roosevelt policies.

Cleveland is to have the benefit of 3 cent street car fare for a period of twenty-five years. Before the end of that franchise the 3-cent charge will probably be considered an exorbitant one.

The greatest objection of Wall street to Patten, apparently, is that he came down to New York from Chicago, fooled New York with stories about the cotton crop, pocketed its money and took the money back to Chicago with him.

Mr. Crane, of Chicago, loses the Chinese mission because he talked too much to a newspaper reporter, and it must be added, to his credit, that he did not try to save his office by declaring, as politicians generally do, that the reporter had misrepresented him.

"When you hear a man sneer at the local papers you can safely bet he don't spend his time making them better," says an exchange. "They who don't see a benefit arising to a town from its newspapers haven't as much sense as an oyster, and are of about as much value to a town as a ten year old delinquent."

Senator Bailey is disappointed at Mr. Bryan's refusal to enter into joint debate with him over Democratic party principles at Atlanta. So are we. Such a meeting would have done much to arouse the interest of the country in something besides the North Pole, which lately begins to look like a trust in the monopoly of the public interest which it has been maintaining.

The young woman who figures as the latest affinity of artist Earle is back in Chicago with new ideas of life and the relation of the soul to the universe. She says that she got all of these ideas from artist Earle. She now feels herself attuned to the universe. It was the artist who attuned her. Previous to her elopement with him, or rather previous to her journey to Europe with him, she had never been attuned. She was like a harp with the strings broken, and, although she does not say so in exact terms, what she means to convey is that she needed a man like the artist to string her, just as he had strung a number of women before her, including his wife, who had been so highly strung that she went down to the docks to see him off to Europe with his first affinity.

The forcible feeding of the Birmingham suffragettes, who refuse the prison food offered, has been brought to the official attention of the British Parliament by Keir Hardie, the Socialist member, who held up the regular business to ask the government if the women thus fed with stomach pump had suffered no serious physical injury at the hands of the prison officials. Hardie quoted medical authorities to the effect that such feeding was always injurious and often fatal. He was informed that Home Secretary Gladstone had yielded to the request of the three women prisoners that they be permitted to see their lawyers, although it was supposed that their purpose was to prosecute the officials. One of the three, Laura Ainsworth, was freed on Tuesday and she described her experience as "horrible," saying that nausea and violent headache followed the pump feeding.

Simultaneously with the latest record achievements of the Wright brothers in their biplane flying machines, Orville in Germany and Wilbur at New York, has come to public notice the formation of

what will amount to a flying machine trust embracing the whole world for the purpose of exploiting the Wright machine under basic patents. Charles K. Flint, former promoter of the rubber trust, a very wealthy New Yorker, is at the head of the new airship monopoly. He has established factories in St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris, and is now about to return to America to build a big plant here, all for the construction of Wright airships. In this country the inventors are to hold the controlling interest, but abroad Flint is to be the whole thing. On their patents the Flint concern has instituted action for infringement against Beriot, Curtiss and all who are using machines resembling the Wright affair.

In his speech at Portland Mr. Taft said some sensible things about boycotts, declaring that "they are illegal, and ought to be suppressed," and adding: "I would never countenance a law which recognizes their legality, and I have not hesitated to say so, but I do not think the way to suppress them is to take a federal statute that was intended for another evil and make it apply to them. If the statute is changed in the manner which I suggest the letter of the statute will not cover their cases. The labor unions say they want a definite exemption, saying that this statute should not apply to them at all. I would not consent to that. Labor unions must obey the laws like everybody else." Every syllable in that expression will be indorsed by all public spirited Americans, except the implication that the federal statute was not intended to apply to embargoes on trade by labor unions. During the discussion of the Sherman antitrust act of 1890, which is the statute to which the president refers, an attempt was made to exempt labor unions and farmers' societies from the operations of the law, but that plea failed. It failed because the framers of the statute believed that such an exemption would set up a favored order of people in the community, and that the whole statute would be declared unconstitutional by the courts on the ground that it was class legislation. Therefore labor organizations, like organization of capitalists, were made amenable to the penalties of the statute.

A Vast Difference in Cows.

At the agricultural experiment station are two cows, the story of whose work is well worth telling. They were brought up alike on a farm near Elgin, Ill., and obtained their early education in the same herd of 100 cows. Here at the university, with the very same surroundings and equal opportunities, they have drifted apart in character, and their progress has been in opposite directions. It is not a difference of hide, or horns, or temper; it is not that one is wild and the other a pet. It is not a difference of beauty or intelligence, but solely in the way they have worked, a difference in the money they have earned for the owner.

All the milk of these cows has been weighed and tested for three years. A record has been kept of every pound of feed consumed by each animal, both summer and winter.

Each year Gold produced on the average 11,320 pounds of milk, containing 405 pounds of butter fat, but during the same time Gilt averaged only 3830 pounds of milk, with 138 pounds of butter fat.

These cows were both cared for in the same way; they were given the same kinds of feed and allowed to eat all they wanted. Gold ate one-half more than Gilt, but produced nearly three times as much milk.

Equal amounts of feed made in the one case 188 pounds of butter fat and in the other 100 pounds. The one cow produced nearly twice as much as the other from exactly the same food in kind and amount.

Counting the butter fat at 23 cents per pound and taking out the exact cost of feed in each case, the one cow brought a profit of \$34.59, while the other lacked \$5.62 of paying for her board at market prices of feed each year.

This comparison, exact and complete for three years, and including the record of both milk and feed, means a great deal more than a single year's comparison, or one in which it is necessary to introduce an estimate.

It would be gratifying, indeed, if it could be truthfully said that these two records are extreme and exceptional, and therefore do not stand for any general condition of the dairy business. But the very opposite is true.—William J. Fraser, Illinois College of Agriculture.

Money Comes in Bunches
to A. A. Chisholm, of Treadwell, N.Y., now. His reason is well worth reading: "For a long time I suffered from indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, nervousness and general debility," he writes. "I couldn't sleep, had no appetite, nor ambition, grew weaker every day in spite of all medical treatment. Then used Electric Bitters. Twelve bottles restored all my old-time health and vigor. Now I can attend to business every day. It's a wonderful medicine." Infalible for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nerves. 50c. at Chas. I. Clough.

For Chapped Skin.
Chapped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also unequalled for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

What to Teach Our Daughters.

Teach them self reliance.
Teach them to make bread.
Teach them to add up bills.
Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.
Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.
Teach them how to make their own dresses.

Teach them how to cook a good meal.
Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.
Teach them every day dry, hard common sense.

Teach them to say "no" and mean it or "yes" and stick to it.
Teach them to wear calico dresses and do it like queens.

Give them a good substantial common school education.
Teach them that a good rosy rump is worth fifty consumptives.
Teach them to regard the morals and not the money, of their beaux.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, dining-room and parlor.
Teach them that the more one lives within his income, the more he will save.

The New Way.

Here is the way the papers will write up weddings ten years hence: "The bride looked very well in a traveling dress, but all eyes were centered on the groom. He wore a dark suit that fitted his form perfectly and in his dainty gloved hands he carried a small rose. His curly hair was beautifully done, and a delicate odor of hair oil of the best quality floated down the aisle as he passed. The young people will miss him now that he is married. He is loved by all for his many accomplishments, his tender grace and his winning ways. The bride commands a good salary as bookkeeper and the groom will miss none of the luxuries to which he has been accustomed. A crowd of pretty men saw him off at the depot.—Telephone Register.

Woman and the Occupations.

"It is idle, indeed to speak of the exclusion of women from the occupations. They are entering them from the top and from the bottom. The ill-conditioned are being forced into them and the well conditioned—those whom men have been educating while deploring the use of their education—are already entering them in considerable number at the top. And they are finding her and characteristic ways of giving to society that reserve of affection and nurture which they have heretofore reserved for the child and the home.

"In the year 1900 there were more than 5,000,000 women gainfully employed in the United States (as against 23,753,836 men) the rate or increase between 1850 and 1900 of the number of women, so employed was much greater than the corresponding increase for the employment of men (for women 32.8 per cent; for men 21.9 per cent), and the number of women gainfully employed increased more rapidly in the decade than the female population. So, whether we wish it or not, the old order is already changing rapidly. It is too late to theorize on this point. It means simply that the old idea that all women should live on the activities of men and should limit their own interest to the bearing and rearing of children has gone to pieces.—Ex.

Why One Wife is All.

Judge Mary H. Cooper of Beloit, Kan., is the only woman probate judge in the United States. She performs more marriages than any Kansas minister. This is because she always omits the word "obey" from the ceremony—an omission that pleases the Kansas girl.

Judge Cooper believes in the capable and strong woman—she thinks that the day of the giggling, helpless woman is past. She said in a recent interview in the Detroit Free Press:

"In the strong and independent woman's hands, in the fighting woman's hands, a little truth in an episode that a Chinese missionary once related to me.

"This missionary was taking tea with a mandarin's eight wives—she was, of course, a female missionary. The Chinese ladies examined her clothing, her hair, her teeth and so on, but her feet especially amazed them.

"'Why,' one cried, 'you can walk and run as well as a man!'"

"'Yes, to be sure,' said the missionary.

"'Can you ride a horse and swim, too?'"

"'Yes.'"

"'Then you must be as strong as a man.'"

"'I am.'"

"'And you wouldn't let a man beat you—not even if he was your husband—would you?'"

"'Indeed I wouldn't,' said the missionary.

"The mandarin's eight ladies looked at one another, nodding their heads. Then the oldest said softly, 'Now I understand why the foreign devil never has more than one wife. He is afraid.'"

Frightful Fate Averted.

"I would have been a cripple for life, from a terrible cut on my knee cap," writes Frank Disberry, Kellier, Minn., "without Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which soon cured me." Infalible for wounds, cuts and bruises. It soon cures Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Boils, Skin Eruptions, World's best for Piles. 25c. at Chas. I. Clough.

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