

Editorial Snap Shots.

The weather is beautiful in Tillamook—no sweltering days or hot nights.

A cement sidewalk around the court house would be a good improvement.

How long would the Grange hold together if the scheming politicians prohibited it from holding meetings?

"Let's see," says the blind man, are the pool rooms allowed to keep open after hours because one of the pool joint keepers is a councilman?

Something that is unknown in Tillamook County, Mr. Homesecker, is crop failures. The dairymen have read and heard about crop failures, but they have never experienced one in this county, nor extreme heat, intense cold, blizzards or cyclones.

Bro. Effenberger, of the Nehalem Enterprise, is still on the fence in regard to the wisdom of the Republican party holding an assembly. We would like to ask our respected Bro. what would become of any political party or organization if you deprived them of holding meetings to discuss and decide upon a policy?

A party of horse traders came in from the valley last week, and disposed of some of their balky horses for the honest farmer's spirited animals, receiving good "boot." Rage "runs high" among the farmers and they can't think of names bad enough to fit the horse traders. Bit again by patronizing unknown and unreliable persons.

No more frame buildings should be erected in the business portion of the city, and no more wood sidewalks should be allowed anywhere in the city. In the first place, business men cannot afford to take the risk of placing large and valuable stocks of goods in frame buildings with fire traps in close proximity. True it is that Tillamook City has been unusually fortunate in regard to fire, but we know at this season of the year that the business men are on the anxious seat for fear that the fire fiend might get started. And as to cement sidewalks, nothing will improve the city and give it a cleaner appearance, as well as people taking pride in their property, than a nice cement sidewalk in front of their homes.

One of the most difficult things that the Republican party had to contend with in Portland last week was selecting candidates. Take for instance that of governor. There were a number of good men, but all could not land the nomination. Personally the editor would have preferred Dr. Withycome or State Superintendent Ackerman, but as Mr. Bowerman obtained the nomination he will have our support. It is the same with other nominations on the State ticket, yet for all that it was a representative gathering of Republicans who made the nominations, and we want to say that the Headlight, as usual, will support the ticket from top to bottom, and our advice to Republicans, who want to see a strong, united Republican party in Oregon, is to do the same.

The Republican party of Oregon is getting safe and sane again in getting back to representative government, for no organization can expect to survive if it is deprived of the right to hold meetings and run its own affairs. The crazy notions which have run wild in Oregon for several years have about exhausted themselves, and there is a disposition on the part of the people to return to the safe and tried system of representative government. The foolish and narrow A. P. A. is swept over Oregon and a great many good men allied themselves to it, but who are ashamed of themselves today for getting so. It was the same with Populism and free silver. The people dropped them like so many hot potatoes. A lot of voters, and especially Republicans, got into the wrong pew two years ago over Statement No. 1, but, like most of the other foolisms which the people have espoused, is almost a thing of the past. It is no wonder then that the people are getting tired of so many fallacies which are doing more harm than good, and as a result of this the Republican party decided to get back to the safe method of representative government, which is one of the fundamental principles upon which the United States is built, and which a number of fakirs in Oregon are trying to undermine.

Congressman Hawley was nominated at the Republican meeting in Portland last week without opposition. This shows the high standing in which Mr. Hawley is held by his constituents in the first district, not only so, but it also proves that he is making good, for he is the most energetic and persistent worker, and by far the strongest member of the Oregon delegation. Mr. Hawley has a strong following and many

admirers in Tillamook county, who are well pleased with the manner in which he is looking after the interest of his district and the influence he has gained at Washington. He is interested as well in Tillamook county, for he is the only member of the Oregon delegation who is intelligently informed as to our needs, as he made several trips into this county for the express purpose of seeing the slough, bay and bar conditions so as to be familiar with them. No one ever heard of either Senator Bourne or Senator Chamberlain coming to Tillamook to ascertain our needs by way of harbor improvements and suggesting plans and pledging their aid to bring them about at the first opportunity. This is where Mr. Hawley has succeeded in his district, for he has familiarized himself with actual conditions and set about bringing about improvements. Anyway, it would have been a mistake to have nominated anyone in Mr. Hawley's place, seeing that he is by far the best and most influential member of the Oregon delegation.

There are a number of persons who may not agree with the snap shot man politically, but there are a large number of taxpayers who do agree with us as to the system that should be adopted in road work. It is probably for the reason that they know of many instances where the county is not getting value received and where a great deal of money is wasted reconstructing roads. We repeat what we have often advocated, and that is a practical engineer and road builder at the head of the road and bridge work. That is the snap shot man's solution to the road question and a solution to obtaining the best results for the large amount of money expended upon them. The taxpayers do not complain as much about the road tax as they do at not getting value for the money put into roads, and it is quite often that the county court is blamed for this when it is not its fault, but the system, or to be more correct, the lack of a uniform system, that is at fault. Some persons argue that it would be creating another office. That is true. But we contend that it would be more economical to have one experienced engineer at the head of the road work than a dozen road supervisors with different methods. A large number of persons can point out pieces of roads which have cost thousands of dollars to fix and refix, and in some instances the salary of the engineer would have been saved for one or more years had the road been properly surveyed, established and constructed in the first place. This the taxpayers are equally conversant with and know what we are stating to be facts and which no one will attempt to deny. To avoid any further waste of money in this respect we want to see some improvement, and have recommend that a practical engineer have charge of the road work, under these conditions: All roads to be permanently established before any money is expended upon them, the engineer to plan out and furnish estimate of cost of road improvements for the information and guidance of the county court, should it decide to let certain road work out by contract, the engineer to take charge of the work when not let by contract, to see that the road crushers are properly located and plenty of material is kept on hand, and, when possible, contract with reliable persons to furnish crushed rock, allowing them the use of the rock crushers, when they are not operated economically otherwise.

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more. For Sale by C. I. Clough.

Only an Approval. At the Wednesday evening service in the church parlors the minister chose homely for the subject of his brief discourse. In less than a quarter of an hour he found time to lambaste nearly everybody who had ever deviated from the narrow path, but he was particularly hard on those persons who say things on approval. After the sermon everybody enjoyed himself socially. There were some big guns there from other parishes, and the parlors had been done up especially for the evening. There were two lovely new red velvet chairs that the minister found particularly comfortable. He complimented the head of the furnishing committee on her thrift and taste. On Friday evening there was another meeting in the parlors. The minister looked around first thing for those velvet chairs. "What have you done with them, Mrs. Blank?" he said to the head of the committee. "Oh," said she solemnly, "they went back yesterday. The furniture store just sent them up for Wednesday night on approval."—New York Press.

A Figure Trick. Get some one to put down a row of figures, to add them up and subtract the total, thus: 63,214. These figures added together make 16. Subtract this 16 from the original number and you get 63,198. Now ask them to cross out any one figure, total them up again and tell you the total. Thus, say, they cross out the 6, the total becomes 21. They tell you this, and without looking at the sum you can say the value of the figure which has been crossed out. You do this trick by subtracting the total from the next multiple of 9. "The total," says your friend, "is 21." The nearest multiple of 9 above 21 is 27. You subtract 21 from 27, and that leaves 6. To your friend you say in a diffident tone, "The figure you crossed out was 6." And your wondering friend believes you to be possessed of occult powers. It doesn't matter what figures are originally put down, the answer always comes correct.

The Era of Reptiles. At different epochs during the time known as the secondary period the surface of the earth seems to have been so predominantly peopled with reptile life that it has been called "the age of reptiles." The huge iguanodonts stalked or leaped about in the woods of Sussex and Hampshire. Of these iguanodonts remarkably complete skeletons are to be seen mounted in attitudes of life in the Royal museum of Brussels—a sight in itself sufficient to induce a visit to that capital. Other smaller reptiles browsed on the foliage of the then existing plants and were pursued and preyed upon by fell reptilian monsters of various kinds. The sea also swarmed with reptiles (ichthyosaurs) as aquatic as the whales and dolphins of our own day. And not only were the earth and seas thus peopled, but there were flying reptiles of different kinds and sizes, known as pterodactyls.

A Very Old Rule. The oldest mathematic book in the world is believed to be the "Papyrus Rhind" in the British museum, professed to have been written by Ahmes, a scribe of King Ra-a-us, about the period between 2000 and 1700 B. C. This "Papyrus Rhind" was translated by Eisenlohr of Leipzig, and it was found to contain a rule for making a square equal in area to a given circle. It was not put forth as an original discovery, but as the transcript of a treatise 500 years older still, which sends us back to approximately 2500 B. C., when Egyptian mathematicians solved, or thought they had solved, the problem of squaring the circle.

The Dilettante Society. An interesting old organization which formerly existed in London, the Dilettante society originated with certain gentlemen who, having traveled in Italy, tried to encourage at home what they had enjoyed abroad. This society of lovers of the fine arts lasted 130 years. Waspie does not seem to have looked upon it with a very favorable eye, for he says, "The nominal qualification was to have been to Italy; the real one was being drunk."

Her Earache. "What's the matter with you this morning, Della?" asked Mrs. Wise. "Oh, ma'am," replied the servant girl, "it's the terrible earache I have this mornin'." "Ah, you should be careful, Della. All the keyholes in this house are very drafty."—Exchange.

Outclassed. Hewitt—Can you believe what he says? Jewett—if he and Ananias had been contemporaries Ananias would have felt that it was necessary for him to go and get a reputation.—New York Press.

Either Way. "How is your wife, John?" John the waiter—Well, I don't know, miss. When the sun don't shine she's miserable, and when it does she says it fades the carpet.—Kingsage.

A Strange Pirate Story. In the museum at Kingston, Jamaica, there are some tattered ship's papers, brown with age and salt water, and a small tin canister. These articles attest the truth of the strangest pirate story ever told. In 1709 the crew of the Nancy brig were apparently honest traders, but did some piracy now and then on the side. One day they found it necessary to go into Kingston for supplies. Before doing so they naturally removed all traces of their buccannery trade. Among other things they threw overboard this tin canister stuffed with papers taken from ships they had sunk, with comments written on the margin by the pirate captain. Later in the day a British frigate was becalmed near the spot, and the sailors spent their leisure catching sharks. Presently they hauled up a big fellow, cut him open and found the tin case with the papers in side. These were taken to the captain, who, as soon as a breeze sprung up sailed into Kingston harbor, found the Nancy brig there and had the crew tried, convicted and hanged in chains at Port Royal.

Payment in Kind. French novelists are occasionally paid in kind instead of cash. Many of the best known Paris newspapers manage to supply their readers with content temporary fiction for which the writers do not receive a penny. For instance, a novel is published in serial form for which the payment at three half pence a line would amount to £80. This payment is always made in specie, not in money. That is to say, the newspaper inserts for the author, free of charge, a certain number of advertisements or press notices relating either to his own books or those of other authors. If he can succeed in obtaining any money from the latter he is at liberty to do so. The space varies considerably in value, a "puff" on the front page being worth 20 or 30 francs a line, on the second page 10 francs and on other portions of the paper still less.—London Scraps.

Origin of the Bowery. When the city of New Amsterdam, now New York, sprang into existence many farmers from Holland came over to seek their fortune in the new world, among them old Peter Stuyvesant. They settled outside the town and proceeded to develop the land by clearing away the woods and planting it with grain, fruit trees and ornamental shrubs they had brought with them. Peter Stuyvesant called his residence and ground the Bouwerie, and the lane connecting it with New Amsterdam became known as Bouwerie lane, the settlement itself taking the name of Bouwerie Village. Stuyvesant's farm extended from the junction of what are now Third and Fourth avenues to Seventh street and eastward to Second avenue, where at the corner of Teuth street his home was located.

A Mysterious Race. Ever since Pizarro's conquest of the Indians there had been rumors in the interior of South America of the existence of a strange tribe, said Major P. H. Fawcett, R. A. The evidence was necessarily weak, yet he had met half a dozen men who swore to a glimpse of white Indians with red hair. Other statements had been made as to the existence of such a race with blue eyes. Plenty of people had heard of them, and they had even a name—"Morphogon," or bats, meaning the people who hunted by night and hid during the day. Even in Araguay, he was told, there was a tribe so shy as to be quite beyond communication and another where the men talked in one language and the women in another.—London Mail.

Easy Divorce in Old Times. The code of King Khammurabi of Assyria, whose date is approximately 2200 B. C., which has been deciphered from a pillar discovered at Susa, deals exhaustively with the subject of divorce. One of the most interesting clauses is the following: "If the wife of a man who dwells in the house of that man has set her face to go forth and has acted the fool and wasted his house and impoverished his house, they shall call her to account. If the husband shall say, 'I put her away,' he shall put her away. She shall go her way. For her divorce he shall give her nothing."

Too Careful. An old man was brought up before a country judge. "Jethro," said the judge, "you are accused of stealing General Johnson's chickens. Have you any witnesses?" "No, sah," old Jethro answered haughtily. "I hab not, sah. I don't steal chickens befo' witnesses, sah."—Minneapolis Journal.

Consider the Trees. The trees are lovely in summer; so are the women. But how different are the women and the trees as to their clothes! To be sure, both are delightfully clothed, yet, with the abundant rainfall with which the trees are supplied, they require but one trunk to hold it all.—Smart Set.

The Path of Peace. "My wife and I always settle our little disputes by arbitration, and our plan never fails." "But who arbitrates?" "My wife."

A Pocket Piece. Willie—Say, pa, what is a pocket piece? Father—A pocket piece, my son, is a coin you can't pass off on any one.—Chicago News.

Sympathy is a key that fits the lock of any heart.

Summons. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY. Pacific Railway and Navigation Company, Plaintiff vs. Willie G. Du Bois and John E. Du Bois, her husband, Defendants. To Willie G. Du Bois and John E. Du Bois, Defendants: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause, on or before August 20, 1910, and if you fail to appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to wit: for judgment for the appropriation to plaintiff's use of the following described real property situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon: A strip of land one hundred feet in width, being fifty feet on each side of and parallel with the center line of said Pacific Railway and Navigation Company's railway, as surveyed, staked out, located and adopted through that part of Lot 3, section 3, Township 2 North, Range 10 West, Willamette Meridian, described as follows: Beginning at the meander corner on the south bank of Nehalem Bay, in the section line on the east side of said section 3; thence south on said section line 347.2 feet; thence S. 55 deg. 30' W. a distance of 388 feet; the initial point of this description; thence S. 55 deg. 30' W. a distance of 426.4 feet; thence N. 34 deg. 30' W. a distance of 421.1 feet to the south bank of Nehalem Bay; thence easterly up said Nehalem Bay, following the meanderings thereof to a point N. 34 deg. 30' W. a distance of 366.3 feet from the said initial point; thence S. 34 deg. 30' E. a distance of 366.3 feet from the said initial point, the said right of way herein described containing 1.03 acres more or less, said center line being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of said center line with the east line of said section 3, said point being 14 feet south of the meander corner on the south bank of Nehalem Bay in said section line; thence southerly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 6875.5 feet, the tangent at said curve at said point being S. 57 deg. 31' W. a distance of 384 feet; thence southerly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 1910.08 feet, a distance of 196 feet to the east line of the tract of land above described, being identical with the center line of the tract of land described in this description; thence southerly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 1910.08 feet, a distance of 183 feet; thence southerly on a spiral to the right, a distance of 150 feet, thence S. 74 deg. 20' W. through beyond the above described tract of land. For an assessment of the damages of the defendants for such appropriation and for judgment for plaintiff's costs and disbursements.

Summons. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY. Pacific Railway and Navigation Company, Plaintiff vs. J. L. Vosburg and Jennie S. Vosburg, his wife, Maude C. Van Waters and George E. Van Waters, her husband, George E. Vosburg and May Vosburg, his wife, E. Fred Vosburg and J. L. Vosburg, his wife, Henry A. Vosburg and Edith Vosburg, his wife, Defendants: To George E. Vosburg, May Vosburg, E. Fred Vosburg, Ida Vosburg, Harry A. Vosburg and Edith Vosburg, Defendants: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause, on or before August 20, 1910, and if you fail to appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to wit: for judgment for the appropriation to plaintiff's use of the following described real property situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon: A strip of land 100 feet in width being 50 feet on each side of and parallel with the center line of the Pacific Railway and Navigation Company's railway as the same is surveyed, staked out, located and adopted through that part of Lot Three (3) Section Three (3) Township Two (2) North Range Ten (10) West of the Willamette Meridian, described as follows: Beginning at the meander corner in the South bank of the Nehalem Bay in the East line of said section Three (3), thence South on said section line 347.2 feet; thence S. 55 deg. 30' West, a distance of 247.5 feet to the Southeast corner of the tract of land herein described; thence South 55 deg. West, a distance of 140.5 feet; thence North 34 deg. 30' West, a distance of 366 feet to the South bank of Nehalem Bay; thence easterly up said South bank of Nehalem Bay, following the meanderings thereof to a post set for the Northwest corner of the tract of land deced by the Wheeler Lumber Company to Cora E. Wheeler; thence South 34 deg. 30' East, a distance of 349.8 feet to the beginning, said right of way herein described containing .32 acres. Said center line being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point of intersection of said center line with the East line of said section Three (3) said point being 14 feet South of the meander corner in said Section line on the South bank of Nehalem Bay; and being identical with Station 1224258 of said company's railway survey numbers; thence Southwesterly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 6875.55 feet the course of the tangent to said curve being S. 57 deg. 31' West, a distance of 384 feet; thence Southwesterly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 1910.08 feet, a distance of 196 feet to a point in the East line of the tract above described, said point being identical with Station 1220050 of said Railway Company's survey numbers; thence Southwesterly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 1910.08 feet, a distance of 142 feet to a point in the West line of above described tract said point being identical with Station 1219008 of said company's railway survey numbers. For an assessment of the damages of the defendants for such appropriation and for judgment for plaintiff's costs and disbursements.

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Summons. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY. Pacific Railway and Navigation Company, Plaintiff vs. J. L. Vosburg and Jennie S. Vosburg, his wife, Maude C. Van Waters and George E. Van Waters, her husband, George E. Vosburg and May Vosburg, his wife, E. Fred Vosburg and J. L. Vosburg, his wife, Henry A. Vosburg and Edith Vosburg, his wife, Defendants: To George E. Vosburg, May Vosburg, E. Fred Vosburg, Ida Vosburg, Harry A. Vosburg and Edith Vosburg, Defendants: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause, on or before August 20, 1910, and if you fail to appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to wit: for judgment for the appropriation to plaintiff's use of the following described real property situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon: A strip of land 100 feet in width being 50 feet on each side of and parallel with the center line of the Pacific Railway and Navigation Company's railway as the same is surveyed, staked out, located and adopted through that part of Lot Three (3) Section Three (3) Township Two (2) North Range Ten (10) West of the Willamette Meridian, described as follows: Beginning at the meander corner in the South bank of the Nehalem Bay in the East line of said section Three (3), thence South on said section line 347.2 feet; thence S. 55 deg. 30' West, a distance of 247.5 feet to the Southeast corner of the tract of land herein described; thence South 55 deg. West, a distance of 140.5 feet; thence North 34 deg. 30' West, a distance of 366 feet to the South bank of Nehalem Bay; thence easterly up said South bank of Nehalem Bay, following the meanderings thereof to a post set for the Northwest corner of the tract of land deced by the Wheeler Lumber Company to Cora E. Wheeler; thence South 34 deg. 30' East, a distance of 349.8 feet to the beginning, said right of way herein described containing .32 acres. Said center line being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point of intersection of said center line with the East line of said section Three (3) said point being 14 feet South of the meander corner in said Section line on the South bank of Nehalem Bay; and being identical with Station 1224258 of said company's railway survey numbers; thence Southwesterly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 6875.55 feet the course of the tangent to said curve being S. 57 deg. 31' West, a distance of 384 feet; thence Southwesterly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 1910.08 feet, a distance of 196 feet to a point in the East line of the tract above described, said point being identical with Station 1220050 of said Railway Company's survey numbers; thence Southwesterly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 1910.08 feet, a distance of 142 feet to a point in the West line of above described tract said point being identical with Station 1219008 of said company's railway survey numbers. For an assessment of the damages of the defendants for such appropriation and for judgment for plaintiff's costs and disbursements.

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