RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year	1.50
Six months	75
Three months	50

The Tillamook Headlight.

When a man can take no interest in anything but politics, the prudent thing for him to do is to move to Ohio.

Now that the American flag can be seen through the smoke, the situation at Bluefield may be said to be clearing up.

ThePhilippine ant is to be imported for the extermination of the house fly. Is this to be a part of the policy of "imperialism?"

There is a fine prospect for a crop of insurgents in Great Britain, where it is proposed to give King George a subsistance fund of $2,350,000.

Col. Bryan has just been defeated in an attempt to control the state pelitics of Nebraska. He could not wait for his regular quadrennial reverse at the polls.

Women are employed to do the baking for the regular army. It is believed that the soldiers will fight better if given the kind of bread that mother used to make.

Last year's export of cotton from the United States was worth $450,000,000. Cotton is no longer king of American productions, but can easily rank with the grand dukes.

Minnesota's inheritance tax and other sources of special revenue will enable the authorities to dispence with a state tax next year. Several other states are similarly situated and they ought to show the value of the example.

American exports of automobiles have doubled within a year. Europeans may be mortgaging some of their spare castles to make this investment, but they will get plenty of satisfaction out of the best machines.

Upon his return from Argentina, Maj. Gen. Wood has spoken with suggestive approvel of the compulsory military service prevailing in that country, although saying that it will be a long time before we in America are ready for universal military service. He had already urged a shorter term of enlistment. Gen. Wood thought this would make army service more attractive, and he further advocated sending more boys to West Point.

That the railroads of the country are better off than they were a year ago is proved by their own reports for 1909 abstracts of which are now before the Commerce Commission and from which the commission has formulated its reports covering that year. The commission finds that while receipts have increased more than $14,000,000, the expenses during the same period decreased $70,000,000. The saving was not effected by reducing the number of employes nor by a reduction in wages, for both were increased. The result is attributed to better management as to economy and efficiency and the increasing volume of business.

The Bureau of Labor at Washington has just published the main points of the investigation conducted by the Statistical Office of Germany, concerning the cost of living for families of wage earners in that country. The report deals with the expences of 852 families during the year 1907, all but five of which had incomes of not over 5000 marks ($1190). They averaged 4.65 persons to a family. The average annual income was $521.72, and the average expenditure was $531.70, the average deficit amounting to $9.98. Of the income 82.4 per cent was from the principal earnings of the husband, 2.7 per cent from the earnings of the wife and 1.7 from those of the children. Of the expenses $242 was for food and drink, $95.50 for rent and maintenance of dwelling, $12.06 for clothing and laundry, $4.01 for heating and lighting and $19.08 for miscellaneous purposes. Of the last $12.54 went for newspapers, books and organizations and $8.59 for recreation; $18.00 for insurance; $12.11 for physical care and $7.36 for education. The main difference between the figures for these wage earners and those for a typical group of salaried families was found to be the greater proportion of the latter's income devoted to intellectual and recreative purposes and less to food.

Notwithstanding his physical collapse on account of the terrific heat during a speech at Winfield, Kan., on the 16th, Speaker Cannon continued his invasion of Kansas with fierce volleys of invective aimed at the insurgent or progressive ranks. At the Burlingame on Monday Cannon said: "I am speaker, and on March 4 next I will have been speaker for eight years, a longer continuous term than any man ever served as speaker since the foundation of the government. . . . Somebody has got to be the scapegoat. Througn magazines and letters candidates are asked: Will you pledge yourself not to vote for that old czar for speaker? Oh, the scapegoat! This little 154 pounds of clay cannot bear many sins off into the wilderness. If my contituency is not as kind to me as it has been for 36 years, I will go back, if God spares my life, and be in the next Congress either in the majority or in the minority. I would rather be there in a Republican minority—a real, virile Republican minority—than to be one of an apparant majority that could not take account of stock and know from one day to the other whether it was the majority or the minority. . . . But as long as God lets me live the muckracking periodicals and the independent or progressive Republicans shall not make me say that I will not be a candidate for speaker any more than they shall make me say, if I am again elected to Congress, that I will not vote when my name is called." When challenged as to a decrease in the importation of rubber because of the higher rubber tariff, Cannon asserted that importations of rubber had not decreased.

What Is the Farm Yielding?

It is a fact that too many farmers and land owners do not keep an account with the farm in the way of details of what it produces or what it costs in taxes and expenses of all kinds. The farm should be put into some form of account so that it will show whether or not it costs more than it makes. The system necessary to handle the farm in its record of receipts and expences may be very plain, or it may be more complicated. Where the form is platted and each field numbered and a separate account kept with each there is necessarily a doubling up of work, but even this is easy when one has account books suited for this work and strict attention given to the details.

There are farm account books published arranged specially for this form of bookkeeping. Most farmers take the ordinary journal or day book and keep only a general account of receipts and disbursements, and at the end of the year or any month they can tell how their business is going as to receipts and expenses, though not in detail as to divisions and classifications of the various departments. Each department should be required to return its evidence of profit or expose its record of loss.

It is a good plan for the farm to square up its business once a year, take an inventory and learn just how the farm stands to profit or loss.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

A Funny Proposition.

Man comes into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings by the balance of our species.

In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a fool; if he raises a family he is a chump; if he raises a small check he is a thief, and then law raises the devil with him; if he is a poor man, he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is rich he is dishonest. but considered smart, if he is in politics he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics you can't please him as he is an undesirabe citizen; if he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church he is a sinner and dammed; if he donates to foreign missions he does it for show; if he doesn't he is stingy.

When he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him—before he goes out they all want to kick him. If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is simply living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny road, but one all like to travel.—Inland Farmer.

Cholera Infantum Cured.

"Something like two years ago my baby, which was then about a year old, was taken seriously ill with cholera infantum, vometing and purging profusely," writes J. F. Uemsey of Dempsey, Ala. "I did what I could to relieve her but did her no good, and being very much alarmed about her went for a physican but failed to find one, so came back by Elder Bros. & Carter's store and Mr. Elder recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy. I procured a bottle of it, went home as quickly as possible and gave the baby a dose of the remedy. It relieved her in fifteen minutes and soon cured her entirely." For sale by Lamar's drug store.

For Quick Relief From Hay Fever.

Asthma and summer bronchitis, take Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly relieves the discomfort and suffering and the annoying symptoms disappear. It soothes and heals the inflamed air passages of the head, throat and bronchial tubes. It contains no opiates and no harmful drugs. Refuse substitutes.—For sale by C. I. Clough.

Sifting the Moving Pictures.

We should not expect to keep out of the beaten track much longer. Chicago and other cities have established the censorship of moving picture films, and precedent will have its influence.

Always there is a new evil springing up, due to some improvement or invention in our civilization, and every added boon or pleasure has its counterpart distress; for automobiling there is joy-riding and death; the x-ray brought its dangers, bolted wheaten flour they say causes appendicitis, the conveniences mean the peril of sewer gas; no rose without its thorn, no bud without a beetle at the heart of it.

The instructive moving pictures so quickly and wonderfully developed as a means of entertainment can be employed they say to upset the moral foundations of the young, not to mention the standard of decency of the older. Scenes picturing domestic and other life offered—in some places—of a type of people that most do not number among their acquaintances, and the veil is drawn aside from a mode of existence about which we are not especially hankering to know; more than vaguely comes to our ken by means unsought.

Nearly all the moving picture shows are quite unexceptionable, particularly in the residence sections; the patrons are not pleased with any "stories without words" that are otherwise, and managers naturally strive to please their patrons.

It is hard to tell exactly how much portrayals of crime effect the youthful mind. In our younger days we all remember the yellow-back dime novels were accused of filling the banditti and the penitentiaries with our young men, and how many of us survived that dreadful onslaught on our morals—for we nearly all read the yellow-backs—and most of us have succeeded so far in escaping a verdict from twelve good men and true, and continue to honorably support the state and our families.

There is a good deal of sturny sense in a boy even in his earliest juvenility; and where there are exceptions, absense of moving pictures or yellow-back novels, can't do much to brace his slippery feet.

It is chiefly because pictures of crime affords neither pleasure nor instruction that they have no special excuse for being. There are enough unpleasant things in the world, without artificially adding to them.

The Independent Church vs. The Liquor Question.

The Independent Church is composed of men who assume the responsibility of self control, and self preservation, that are capable of discretion, hence it is left to each individual to decide what he shall eat or drink. A man within himself.

The law is well intended to protect those who are devoid of conscience, who are at the mercy of others, helpless, without self-restraint. The local option law as it is, is a confounded farce. It drives legitimate men out of business only to foster a horde of criminals.

The contemptable way of hiring a lot of scape goats to incriminate men, would put Judas to shame, and is enough to condemn the whole affair.

The question is does a man exercise his own good judgment. To my mind there are these things to consider, 1st what to drink; 2nd what it costs, and 3rd who you are drinking with.

Liquid bottled with an expensive label does not signify that it is fit to drink. The power of taste is unreliable, the only way is to be positive of how it was produced and who has had the care. Adulteration is a great source of revenue in the liquor trade. What it costs. It is well known how much spirits a bushel of corn or rye will make, or how much beer is made from malt and hops, or wine from a ton of grapes, and what it costs for cooperage, etc. The price in Tillamook is prohibition to me. The surest way to become an innebriate is to associate with men who are ready at all times to drink anything from a bottle, good, bad, or indifferent.

The government guarantees the right of church discretion, but all men do not exercise that right, hence the need of a church that stands exclusively for those who claim that right, against other churches who wish to dictate and perscribe what men shall eat or drink. A man is justified in being an abstainer if he sees that he is better off, and the same with the man who uses stimulants.

Men who use their own senses differ from men who look to others for restraint, who would be totaly unfit for the Independent Church. The production and care of liquors would be well within the jurisdiction of a church that is composed of the right kind of men. 1st we make wines and liquors that are pure; 2nd we could have them at actual cost, and 3rd the association would be elevating to the man that lives the man.

J. C. GOVE.

To keep your health sound; to avoid the ills of advancing years; to conserve your physical forces for a ripe and healthful old age, guard your kidneys by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. For sale by C. I. Clough.

Health Certificate For Hair.

Any woman who changes doctors no doubt has her own reasons for making the change. The woman in this case was threatened with fever. Her first question was, "Shall I lose my hair?"

"Most likely," said the doctor.

The next day he found a man with a pair of shears standing at the bed side.

"Doctor," said the man, "I wish you would write out a certificate that this hair is healthy. The lady wants to sell it. She says if she's bound to lose it anyhow in this spell of sickness she is in for she might as well get rid of it now while it will bring a good price. If she waits till it falls out nobody will buy it. Women with alive hair and not much money are smart enough nowadays to sell their hair as soon as they fall ill. Most dealers take it and no questions asked, but I'm too conscientious. I want a doctor's certificate every time in a case like this. I hope you'll be obliging."

The doctor was not obliging, and the next day a new doctor was called in.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wood Pulp Paper.

Wood pulp paper is made from wood—poplar, spruce or pine usually—which has been reduced to a fine pulp either by grinding while wet or through chemical means. The pulp is kept diluted with water while fed on to the bed of the paper machine, this bed being a continuous band or wide belt of finely woven wire. It is supported by rollers set close together and in rapid motion, the latter to set the fibers of the paper. The sheet forms almost at once, as soon as the water drains through the wire cloth, though it is then moist and weak. Successive rollers and vacuum boxes press and dry out more moisture, big rollers heated by steam finally render it perfectly dry, and then it is run between finishing rollers, varying according to the exact kind of paper to be made.—London Standard.

The Norwegian Costume.

It is at church in Norway that the national costume is best seen. In the north the women wear short dark gowns, with fringed handkerchiefs tied becomingly over their curly fair hair, black ones for the matrons and white ones for maidens. In the south the old Norwegian dress is often worn. It consists of a short dark petticoat, with a stripe of bright colors, a full white blouse and a red bodice heavily embroidered, while on Sundays a quantity of silver pins and chains are added. The headdress varies according to the occasion and the wearer's social condition. The girls wear jaunty red caps, the married women a coif made of many folds of starched white linen, plaited over a wooden frame, and a bride wears a high metal crown curiously chased and set with jewels.

Pascal's Early Observation.

Blaise Pascal, who wrote a remarkable treatise on the laws of sound, was constantly observing the familiar occurrences about him even as a boy. When he was only ten years old he sat at the dinner table one day striking his plate with his knife and then listening to the sound.

"What are you doing with that plate, Blaise?" asked his sister.

"See," he replied. "When I strike the plate with my knife it rings. Hark!"

Again he called forth the sound.

"When I grasp it with my hand so," he continued, "the sound ceases. I wonder why it is."

To Avoid Telling Secrets.

A New York theatrical manager was advising a friend to be cautious in an undertaking he had in view.

"You can't take too many precautions," he asserted. "'An ounce of prevention,' as the copybook used to say, 'is better than seven pounds of allopathic, homeopathic or hydropathic cure.' One of the most contented men I ever knew was the most cautious. He was deaf and dumb, and he never went to bed without putting on boxing gloves."

"Boxing gloves? What for?"

"So that he wouldn't talk in his sleep."

Gold Filled.

What does "gold filled" mean? Probably most people who buy gold filled watches fancy that they are mysteriously impregnated with gold. The term is misleading. Gold filling consists in taking two sheets of gold, between which is placed a section of solder coated base metal. This metallic sandwich is heated and pressed, so that the three parts are welded together, with the gold outside.—Chicago News.

Her Hard Task.

"That's a beautiful girl you have in your store," said the man acquaintance. "I've seen her in the window several days as I passed."

"She isn't an employee," the milliner answered wearily. "She's a woman trying to decide on a new hat."—Buffalo Express.

A Duty.

We should tell ourselves once for all that it is the first duty of the soul to become as happy, complete, independent and great as lies in its power.—Maurice Maeterlinck.

Her Two Languages.

He—Did you ever hear that Jagson's wife speaks two languages? She—Yes. He—What are they? She—The one for company and the other for Jagson.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head, and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Summons.

IN THE CIRCUT 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: In the name of the State of Oregon: 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 so 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 plantiff's use of the following described real property situate 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 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 Maridian, 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 inital 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 southwesterly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 6875.5 feet the tangent to said curve at said point being S. 57 deg. 31' W. 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 the east line of the tract of land above described, being indentical with Station 1219x08 and the initial point of this description; thence southwesterly on a curve to the right, having a radius of 1910.08 feet a distance of 183 feet; thence southwesterly on a spiral to the right, a distance of 150 feet thence S. 74 deg. 20' W. through and beyond the above described tract of land.

For an assessment of the damages of the defendants for such appropriation and for judgment for plantiff's costs and disbursements.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable George H. Burnett, Judge of the above entitled court, made July 2nd, 1910. The time prescribed in the said order for the publication of the said summons is six weeks. The date of the first publication of the summons is July 7th, 1910.

SNOW and MCCAMANT.
Attorneys for Plantiff.

Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

Pacific Railway and Navigation Company,
Plaintiff
vs
J. L. Vosburg and Jenny S. Vosburg his wife, Maude C. Van Waters and George H. Van Waters, her husband, George R. Vosburg and May Vosburg, his wife, E Fred Vosburg and Ida Vosburg, his wife, Henry A. Vosburg and Edith Vosburg, his wife,
Defendants:

To George R. Vosburg, May Vosburg, E. Fred Vosburg, Ida Vosburg, Harry A. Vosburg and Edith Vosburg, Defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon: 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 so 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 situate 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 parrallel 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 South 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. 30' 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 deeded 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 1224x88 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 South 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 54 feet to a point in the East line of the tract above described, said point being identical with Station 1220x50 of said Railway Company's survey numbers and the initial point of this description; thence continuing 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 1219x08 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.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable George H. Burnett, Judge of the above entitled court, made July 2nd, 1910. The time prescribed in the said order for the publication of the said summons is six weeks. The date of the first publication of the summons is July 7th, 1910.

SNOW and MCCAMANT.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Gus Kunze House, 2nd Ave. E.
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
TILLAMOOK.
Office: Olson Building.
Residence: Mrs. Weiss' house, adj. Mrs. Walker's.

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