

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
 Losses per line each insertion
 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 exceed-
 ing five lines.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)
 One year 1.50
 Six months75
 Three months50

Entered as second class mail mat-
 ter July, 1888, at the post office at
 Tillamook, Ore., under the act of
 March 3, 1879.

The Tillamook Headlight.

Editorial Snap Shots.

The taxpayers will be the star performers in the last act of the Zweifel libel case. It will be in footing the bills.

The grand jury calls attention to some irregularities in this city which the city authorities should devote some attention to, and will, no doubt, take action upon.

Things don't seem to be just right since the election, for the wet weather paralyzed the railroad and mail services. It is to be hoped that this is not the first ill omen for the party that will come into power next year.

President-elect Wilson says the present prosperous conditions of the country are abnormal. Granted that it is so, the Democrats intend to revise the tariff for the purpose of bringing about different conditions.

A special session of Congress is to be called in April to revise the tariff, which will be the first trouble and contention for the Democrats. Monkeying with the tariff is a delicate undertaking, but the Democrats are determined to apply the knife as soon as possible, and whether this will benefit the country remains to be seen.

We do not agree with the Oregonian when it says, on account of a number of road bills being voted down, that progress in road building is blocked. Each county can assess to the extent of 10 mills annually, and if each county will do that and expend the road money under the direction of practical road builders, it will not be long before every county in Oregon will have good roads. That is how Tillamook County has been and is progressing in road building.

The Bay City Examiner has printed a lot of libelous matter about the printer who printed the ballots which we ask the grand jury to investigate at its earliest opportunity. The grand jury having indicted one person last week for criminal libel, it cannot shut its eyes to another case where false and malicious accusations are made against an innocent person. If the accusations are true, then the printer should be punished. If not, then the owner, editor and manager and publisher of the Examiner should be indicted and punished.

It would have been far better to have allowed the libel suit in which Rudolph Zweifel was concerned to have dropped. As far as we are able to understand the grand jury took the position that something should be done to put a stop to circulating libelous matter against candidates for office on the eve of an election. We think the grand jury is right in this particular and deserve credit for bringing these matters before the public, with a view of preventing them, if possible, in future. But, nevertheless, to prosecute this case it only helped to revive the bad feeling existing on account of the recall petition and its mysterious disappearance. As to the case itself, it was a question who were telling the truth and who were not between witnesses, and as the evidence on either side was weak and contradictory the jury was not sure of the guilt of the defendant and brought in a verdict of not guilty. It was

fortunate for Zweifel and others implicated in the printing and circulation that the indictment was not brought under the corrupt practices' act, for the outcome would, no doubt, have been different. As it is, each and all of them have violated that law and can be indicted.

The eight hour law, which was one of the measures passed by the people, is another entering wedge of class legislation by our new system of law making. This was a bill advocated by the labor organizations, and as a result in Portland over 23,608 voters cast their ballots in favor of the eight hour law, and even in this county it carried by a vote of 621 for and 468 against. Considering that there is some complaint about high taxation, both in the state and county, it is surprising that so many taxpayers should vote to increase their taxes. This is what it will surely do, for instead of paying for ten hours' work the state and county will have to pay the same amount for eight hours' work, or, in other words, the people of this county are perfectly willing to increase the burden of taxation and the cost of building bridges, roads, etc. Not one word of complaint about heavy taxation should be heard from those who voted for the eight hour law. By way of an argument, however, suppose the County Court made a mistake instituting an eight hour system, the majority of taxpayers would be the first to criticize the court and invoke the recall. When the overtaxed taxpayers are not satisfied and want to pay more taxes to help class legislation, it is presumption on our part to "knock," so we had just as well get in the swing and advocate a law that will assure state, district, county, school and city employees eight hours work, eight hours sleep, eight hours for recreation and eight dollars a day. That is the real eight hour system which a majority of the voters in this county and state want to fasten onto the taxpayers. But we can't say pity the poor taxpayers when they voted for the eight hour system under our new system of legislation. There are times when it is necessary to work ten to twelve hours a day on account of climatic conditions, for there are many days in the year when it is impossible to do outdoor work.

The crazy editor of the Bay City Examiner continues to inflame the factional strife in that city to such an extent that last week's issue gave Bay City a black eye. Ponder over a few little extracts from an editorial in the Examiner, and our readers will come to the conclusion that the real, genuine "knockers" who are "knocking" Bay City reside within the corporate limits of that town. Surely the Examiner must have a grudge against its own town in publishing assertions like the following:

"We have had too many industries come here only to close."
 "It has been demonstrated for the past few months that Bay City has nothing to expect from the vast timber resources which are backing her up; not for years to come. Our port business is so badly muddled that we do not know where we are at. It may be years before we are able to meet the government appropriation, and, then, the government may be tired of waiting. We cannot bank on big industries until all of us are gray headed."
 "Bay City is in too delicate a position to quibble. There is too much petty jealousy in the city already. From the way some people are acting, one would think the spoils at stake are greater than the whole of New York City; while in reality they are nothing. There is not enough here now to fight over, and, if the scrap continues, there will be nothing in the next fifty years."

This is about the worse black eye Bay City could get and will help knock the bottom out of all the boosting that city have done of late at some cost. It shows how one "knocker" can injure a town. But the people of Bay City ought not to be surprised and are deserving of a little criticism for flirting with newspaper monstrosities. It should have stood back of Editor Miller who published a newspaper that looked after the interest of Bay City. On account of factional strife others had to butt in and get their high teeth cut running newspapers at Bay City, which resulted in causing more strife, and this to spread over the county at a time when there should have been united effort. If ever a town got it where the chicken got the axe, Bay City got it last week at the hands of its h. at newspaper.

The Road Problem.

Oregonian.
 Out of a total of eight measures dealing with the subject of road building the voters at the recent election adopted four. But not one of the new measures provides a method or system or guidance for proceeding in road construction that differs in important particular from the inadequate method now employed.

Two years ago the people adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing the bounding of counties for permanent road work, but the Supreme Court has held that this amendment is not self-executing. Legislation is required to make it operative. One of the measures adopted in the recent election re-enacts this amendment with an additional proviso that road indebtedness shall not exceed 2 per cent of the assessed value of property within the county. The new amendment contains no clause that makes it self-executing.

Another amendment adopted permits the state to contract indebtedness for road construction not in excess of 2 per cent of the taxable property of the state. The other two road measures authorize the working of state, county and city prisoners on public roads.

The Harmony road measure authorizing the issuance of \$1,000,000 in bonds yearly, granting state aid to counties in road work and establishing a state highway board, was overwhelmingly defeated. A measure establishing a state highway department submitted by the Grange was also decisively defeated. The Grange plan for county bonding without state aid received a higher affirmative vote than any other measure that embraced a fixed plan for road construction, but it also was defeated. The measure submitted by Southern Oregon interests and the Harmony bill which put into executing form the county bonding amendment adopted two years ago received large adverse majorities.

If there is a guidance for the Legislature in the election results on road measures it is highly involved. It must be considered that had only one of the three separate plans been submitted the returns might have been far different. Each plan was opposed to the other two. Voters favoring one therefore voted against the others. It seems, however, to have been clearly demonstrated that the voters are opposed to state bonds for state aid. It might be inferred that they are also opposed to state supervision of road construction, but it may be argued with force that the Grange highway department measure was defeated by a minority who oppose creating new offices of any kind voting in combination with those who favored the Harmony bonding bill—which provided also for a highway engineer—and who therefore voted against the Grange measure. General supervision by an expert road builder and engineer is so meritorious that it does not seem probable that if such a measure were presented as a straight, uninvolved issue it would be defeated at the polls.

Another peculiarity of the case was that the Grange devised a road plan that pleased Portland and Multnomah County, but failed to gain the favor of the rural districts. The Harmony committee, on the other hand, evolved a plan that pleased neither. Seemingly the greatest number of people are in favor of a plan that will insure the construction of roads to markets, but would hold construction of cross state trunk lines in abeyance, and they desire that these roads shall be built without incurring bonded indebtedness by the state. How they would view state aid given by means of a general tax levy cannot be forecasted from the recent election returns, for that is sue was not involved.

submit its alternative measure in the election at which the referred measure was submitted. The result would be a repetition of past history. Each measure would defeat the other.

Under the circumstances the appointment by the Governor of a new commission to harmonize road differences prior to the convening of the Legislature would be a wise procedure. The people want good roads. Of that there can be no doubt. The only difference in opinion concerns the manner of getting them. At present progress in this particular is blocked. It will remain blocked unless some effort is made to obtain agreements and concessions.

Largest Generators To Develop Aluminum Deposits.

Seven of the largest direct current electric generators ever built will be used for producing aluminum at Whitney, N. C. Each machine will develop 7000 h. p. of electricity, and the complete installation, with two smaller generators, alternators, switchboards, etc., will be the largest and most modern of its kind in the world. It is expected that this plant will be producing at the rate of 25,000 tons of aluminum annually within the next eight months.

The company was recently incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with a capitalization of \$8,000,000 and was organized by some of the largest, aluminum manufacturing companies of Europe. The enterprise has been financed in France and is closely associated with L'Aluminium Francais of Paris. The work at Whitney is in charge of Dr. Paul Heroult, an eminent French engineer, who is recognized as one of the most expert authorities in the world on the manufacture of aluminum. Dr. Heroult has been directing constructive operations there but a few weeks. Remarkable progress has been made and it is confidently expected that the entire plant will be in readiness by the middle of 1914.

The plant throughout will rank among the greatest and most perfectly equipped for the manufacture of aluminum in the United States. In the complement of buildings are furnace rooms, wherein the alumina will undergo the various processes incidental to conversion into aluminum. Each of these structures measures 60 by 500 feet, and one electrode factory of similar dimensions is also included in the group.

Aluminum, because of its lightness and toughness, finds an almost universal application nowadays. Wire and cable made of this product are rapidly coming into extensive use for the transmission of high tension electric power. A certain type of clay termed beauxite, which is found in Georgia and the middle West, enters into the manufacture of the commodity. From beauxite alumina is made, and through delicate and intricate electrolytic methods this is then transformed into aluminum. The production of aluminum from alumina is the only process that will be carried on at the Whitney plant.

Don't waste your money buying strengthening plasters. Chamberlain's Liniment is cheaper and better. Dampen a piece of flannel with it and bind it over the affected parts and it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all dealers.

The boy's appetite is often the source of amazement. If you would have such an appetite take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only create a healthy appetite, but strengthen the stomach and enable it to do its work naturally. For sale by all dealers.

W. L. Cook who was Postmaster at Neilhart, Montana, writes: "I recommend Foley's Honey & Tar Compound to all my people, and they are never disappointed with it. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs and colds gives the best possible results." Sold at Lamar's Drug Store.

A. J. Bailey, a P. R. Engineer, Batesville, Ark., says: "I suffered with kidney and bladder trouble so bad I was unable to work. I had such severe pains in my back I could hardly get up. I tried several physicians with no result, but Foley Kidney Pills have done wonders for me. I recommend them to all." Sold by Lamar's Drug Store.

"It is a pleasure to tell you that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough medicine I have ever used," writes Mrs. Hugh Campbell of Lavana, Ga. "I have used it with all my children and the results have been highly satisfactory." For sale by all dealers.

Twinges of rheumatism, backache, stiff joints and shooting pains all show your kidneys are not working right. Urinary irregularities, loss of sleep, nervousness, weak back and sore kidneys tell the need of a good reliable kidney medicine. Foley Kidney Pills are tonic, strengthening and restorative. They build up the kidneys and regulate their action. They will give you quick relief and contain no habit forming drugs. Safe and always sure. Try them. Sold at Lamar's Drug Store.

SIDNEY E. HENDERSON, President.
 JOHN LELAND HENDERSON, Secretary.
 Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.

Tillamook Title and Abstract Company
 (INCORPORATED)
 Law: Abstracts: Real Estate
 Surveying; Insurance.

BOTTLE GOODS

Pebbleford, bottled in bond, per bottle	1.50
Clarke's Pure Rye, bottled in bond, per bottle	1.25
Echo Spring, bottled in bond, per bottle	1.25
Old Crow, bottled in bond, per bottle	1.50
Hermitage, bottled in bond, per bottle	1.50
Cyrus Noble, 3 Crowns, per bottle	1.50
O.T.O., bottled in bond, per bottle	1.25
Kentucky Dew, 1/2 gal., bottled in bond	2.15
Kentucky Dew, full pint, bottled in bond	.75
John Dewar & Sons, Old Scotch Whiskey	1.50
Black & White, Old Scotch Whiskey	1.50
V.O.P., Old Scotch Whiskey	1.75
Sandy Macdonald's Old Scotch Whiskey	1.75
Hunter Baltimore, Rye Scotch Whiskey	1.50
Canadian Club	1.50
L. W. Harper	1.00
Harvester Old Style	1.00
Monogram	1.00
Kentucky Dew	1.00
Billie Taylor, full quart	1.25
Cornet Dry Gin, per bottle	1.00
A. V. H. Gin, per bottle	1.75
Gordon Shoe Gin, per bottle	1.75
Gordon Dry Gin, per bottle	1.25
Rock and Rye, per bottle	1.00
El Bart Gin, per bottle	1.25
Virginia Dare Wine, per bottle	75c.
Port Wine, per quart	35c.

Wherry Wine
 Angelica Wine per gallon
 Zenfendel Wine per gallon
 Tokay per gallon
 Claret per gallon
 White Grape Juice per gallon
 Local Beer, quart, 3 bottles
 Domestic Beer, qt., 3 bottles

Special Prices Family Trade
 Keg Beer 15 gallons
 Keg Beer 10 gallons
 Local bottle Beer, 6 doz. quarts
 Local bottle Beer, 10 doz. quarts

Domestic Beer
 Budwiser Beer, 6 doz. quarts
 Budwiser Beer, 10 dozen quarts
 Old style Lager Beer, 10 doz. quarts

WINES.
 White Port, Old Monk Brand . . . \$1.00 per gallon
 Port Wine 1.00 per gallon
 Sherry 1.00 per gallon
 Claret 1.00 per gallon
 Angelica 1.00 per gallon
 Zenfendel 1.25 per gallon
 Tokay 1.25 per gallon

WHISKEYS.
 Monogram per gallon
 White Corn Whiskey, per gal.
 Harvester Old Style, per gal.
 McBrayer, 13 years old, per gal.
 Echo Spring per gal.
 Chestnut Grove Rye, per gal.
 Kentucky Dew per gal.
 Alcohol per gal.
 Cornet Dry Gin, per gal.

BILLY STEPHENS,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER, COR. 1st and 1st AVENUE

Build your house from lumber
 bought here and thus insure permanent satisfaction and freedom from the many repair bills that always follow the use of poor unseasoned lumber. Better buy our lumber and be done with it than to buy poorer and then be continually paying for repairs. The best is always the cheapest.

A. G. Beals Lumber Company

Why You Need a New Range

Some housewives who display a remarkable amount of broad, sound, common sense along other lines, persist in the delusion—and it is a delusion—that they are really practicing economy by trying to get along—to get results—out of an old, worn-out range merely to save the price of a new one.

Your old range or stove was put together with putty and stove bolts and probably you can stick a pen-knife in the seams and joints anywhere on it where the stove putty has crumbled away. When a range gets in that condition, it takes fuel enough to warm all outdoors in order to get your oven hot enough for baking—and then you run the risk of burning whatever is in the oven. You can soon burn up the price of the best range ever made in a useless waste of fuel in an old, worn-out stove or range—and you will pay for it, the next time you are in town, to call at our store and purchase a new one.

If you would practice real economy in your household management, you will pay for it, the next time you are in town, to call at our store and purchase a new one.

Great Majestic Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range

Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

It is the only range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a Great Majestic may be more than some other ranges, it outwears 3 ordinary ranges.

open iron grate—you can see in the heat escapes—no cold air gets into the oven—saves half the fuel and assures perfect baking.

Movable Copper Reservoir

The reservoir is all copper, built like a tea kettle through copper rivets (stamped from one piece of copper) setting against left hand lining of box. It holds 15 gallons of water, jiffy and, by turning lever, the reservoir—moves away from the boiler. This feature is patented and used only on the Majestic.

Ask us to show you the many improvements ever put into a range makes Majestic 30% stronger than other ranges are weak.

Half The Fuel

The Majestic is put together with rivets (not bolts and stove putty) making it absolutely airtight, like an engine boiler. The joints and seams will remain airtight forever as neither expansion nor contraction can affect or open them.

Pure Asbestos Lining

In addition, it is lined with pure asbestos board, covered with an other Exclusive Feature.

It's the best range at any price and should be in your kitchen.

FOR SALE BY ALEK McNAIR CO.

The Range with a Reputation