

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
 Locals per line each insertion 5
 Display advertisement, an inch,
 1 month 50
 All Resolutions of Condolence and
 Lodge Notices, 5c. per line.
 Carriage 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 months 75
 Three months 50

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.

Let the slogan be "More set-
 tlers for Tillamook County."

It seems that some of our
 citizens have the impression
 that they will not have to pay
 for the sewer and paving.

What a blessing it will be to
 Tillamook City when the pave-
 ment ruction is disposed of and
 everybody can get together in
 harmony to help boost the city.

For a consummate perverter of
 the truth, the detective who
 came here and said he had \$10,-
 000 on deposit in this city to
 buy a furniture store must have
 been an expert deceiver. But
 who put up the money for the
 detective to lie?

Another outside attorney employ-
 ed in the pavement ruction.
 What's the use, anyway, for the
 home newspapers to advocate
 the citizens to patronize home
 industry when they hike off to
 Portland or some other town for
 legal advice when there are just
 as good attorneys in this city?

A. J. Hill, of the Warren Con-
 struction Co., certainly made a
 fair proposition to maintain the
 pavement for ten years and at
 the end of that time turn it over
 to the city in good condition.
 That ought to satisfy anyone
 who imagines that the pave-
 ment is going to peter out in a
 few months or years.

The stunt at the Commercial
 Commercial Club on Monday
 evening was a success, and it
 shows that the citizens are tak-
 ing a lively interest in the club.
 A few more stunts like that
 would soon put the club in easy
 street financially. Those who
 helped to make the stunt a suc-
 cess are entitled to a great deal
 of credit.

The Commercial Club of Bay-
 ocean is making an effort to
 raise money from among the lot
 owners to go towards building
 a wagon road to that resort. It
 is to be hoped that \$10,000 will
 be raised in this way, and with
 the same amount appropriated
 by the county, this should mean
 the starting of this needed but
 long neglected improvement.

Tell every visitor who comes
 here that Tillamook County pro-
 duced 36,500,000 pounds of milk
 and manufactured 4,000,000
 pounds of cheese last year, and
 that the dairymen were paid on
 an average of \$1.61 per 100 lbs.
 for milk and 41.3c. per lb. for
 butter fat. That is the kind of
 advertising dope which will
 bring thousands of new settlers
 into the county if our citizens
 will cultivate the habit of talk-
 ing and writing about the splen-
 did opportunities there are in
 this county for home seekers.

It is an undecided question
 whether marriage of an alien
 woman to a United States citi-
 zen confers on her the right of
 suffrage. It seems that in the
 event of her coming to this
 country and her father became
 naturalized prior to her becom-
 ing of age, she is now a citizen.
 This is an answer given by the
 Oregonian to a correspondent,
 and as the same question was
 asked several times here since
 the passage of the woman suff-
 rage law, it still leaves in doubt
 whether marriage of an alien
 woman to a citizen confers on
 her the right to vote.

One of the causes set out in
 the injunction proceedings is

that the Warren Construction
 Co. obtained the contract through
 "some artful, subtle or
 secret means," or in other words
 it accuses the city officials of
 "grafting," the extent of which
 the plaintiffs are unable to de-
 termine. This is a most seri-
 ous allegation to make against
 the officials, and going on the
 presumption that they are inno-
 cent of wrong doing until they
 are proven guilty, the citizens
 who have been made parties to
 the suit have placed themselves
 in a position where they should
 be made to prove their accusa-
 tion. If they fail in this, then
 they have done the officials a
 great injustice and should be
 made to pay damages.

It is now up to the courts to
 decide the pavement controversy
 on its merits, free from personal
 considerations, and as it could
 not be settled satisfactorily in
 any other way, we are glad that
 something has been done to
 stop the continual bickering
 and to bring the matter to a
 final settlement. It is going to
 be a sanguinary legal fight on
 both sides, and it is up to the
 Warren Construction Co. to
 prove that the pavement is o.k.
 and for the opposite side to
 prove the contrary. The mat-
 ter was first thrown into court
 Monday. A complaint was filed
 by a number of property owners
 to enjoin the city council from
 making an assessment, and the
 city council failing to do this,
 the Warren Construction Co.,
 also commenced action on Tues-
 day to recover 80 per cent of
 the contract price.

The good roads advocates in
 Jackson County are agitating
 the question of bonding to the
 amount of \$750,000 for hard sur-
 facing the main thoroughfares
 of that county. That is a large
 amount of money for one county
 to expend for hard surfaced
 roads, but, no doubt, the citi-
 zens of Jackson County realize
 that it is imperative to have
 good roads for the purpose of
 inducing new settlers to locate
 there. From a business and
 financial standpoint, good roads
 and plenty of them will help
 settle up the county, and, no
 doubt, before many years, there
 will be a demand for a hard sur-
 faced highway the entire length
 of this county. However, this
 county can afford to go slow in
 laying hard surfaced pavement.
 A few experiments will be a
 good thing, especially on pieces
 of road where there is heavy
 travel and which is expensive
 to keep up, and will continue to
 be until something is done to
 make a substantial road. The
 taxpayers will be given an op-
 portunity to see how hard sur-
 faced pavement will do where
 it has been costly to maintain
 a good road north of town on
 account of the wash in winter
 and heavy teaming.

Mr. Bryan would not have men-
 tioned a brief tenure for himself
 in the cabinet by accident. He
 has been boss of the party and free
 lance so long that he purposely re-
 tains the old latchkey.

To a delegation of State Depart-
 ment officials who called on him
 Wednesday, Secretary of State
 Bryan said: "I am not prepared
 to discuss tenure of office. My own
 tenure is brief, but my tenure is
 not even begun. I am sure your
 tenure is, therefore, not more un-
 certain than mine."

In the District Court at New York
 the Federal Government has started
 suits against the Corn Products
 Refining Company and its several
 allies on the charge that they have
 conspired to monopolize the pro-
 duction and sale of corn products
 and sirups in this country and
 abroad. E. T. Bedford, head
 of the parent company and other
 officials are named.

The Illinois White Slave Com-
 mission has now attacked the so-
 cial evil at its real source, namely,
 low wages of the women and girls
 in the industry. It has called upon
 heads of big Chicago stores to tes-
 tify as to labor conditions and on
 girls to tell how they manage to
 live on what they receive. The
 commission reported to the gov-
 ernor that 50,000 women in Chicago
 alone receive only \$3 or less a week
 for full-time work.

A new type of storage battery
 car, designed for suburban use on
 the New York Central system, was
 tried out on Thursday when a run
 was made from New York to Bos-
 ton in less time than local trains
 require. It is supplied with new
 high-power Edison batteries and
 the power is applied by chain gear
 directly to the wheels which are
 free on the axles. The cost of op-
 eration is much lower than the
 average steam coach.

Banner Carrying.

At several different places in the
 business district of the City of Port-
 land there are to be seen strong,
 able-bodied men parading up and
 down in front of a building carry-
 ing a sign on which appears in
 large letters "Unfair to Organized
 Labor." These banner-carriers
 are paid \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day
 out of the funds of the particular
 union which has been treated "un-
 fairly" by somebody at sometime.
 These banners, as a matter of fact,
 do not always tell the exact truth,
 much as it pains the writer to ad-
 mit it, and are put in front of a
 man's place of business not to
 right a wrong, but rather to show
 the unfortunate victim that the
 juggernaut of labor is a strictly
 impersonal affair, and will crush
 one who wants to be friendly as
 quickly as a real enemy.

For instance: A man who al-
 ways has paid the union scale and
 hired union men in his own busi-
 ness has occasion to erect a build-
 ing. He enters into a contract with
 the architect stipulating in the
 specifications that all work must
 be done by union labor. The build-
 ing is started. All goes well until
 at last, as the finishing touches are
 about to be put upon the structure,
 it is discovered that the cement
 which was used in the basement
 and foundation was "unfair" and
 did not bear the "label." The
 Building Trades Council immedi-
 ately notifies the architect that
 the unfair cement must be removed
 from the building. Of course, this
 is impossible, but that makes no
 great difference to the B. T. C.
 That is a matter that is up to the
 boss. When notified that the de-
 mands cannot be complied with,
 the building is "fined," say \$1000.
 In vain the owner pleads his good
 record, his ignorance of the fact
 that the wicked cement was unfair
 and in vain he points to the fact
 that he absolutely insisted on all
 work being done by union men.
 The juggernaut knows no friend
 in a case of this kind. The owner,
 having a few scraps of manhood
 and a drop or so of blood contain-
 ing rich, red corpuscles, deeply
 feels the injustice being worked
 against him—and frankly tells
 the "business agent" of the B. T. C.
 his opinion of the whole business.
 The B. A. coldly replies that \$1000
 is the only thing that will allay
 the anguish caused the B. T. C. by
 the unfair cement. The owner refuses
 to be plucked, and then comes the
 banner.

Reader, do you think this story
 is overdrawn? If you do, just in-
 vestigate a few of these banners,
 and you will doubt no more.
 As a matter of fact, to have one
 of these men parading up and
 down the street by your place of
 business is a sign to the informed
 man, and putting up a fight
 against one of the worst
 forms of organized tyranny—labor
 unionism as now conducted.—
 Weekly News Letter.

At the very moment that Presi-
 dent Wilson was receiving applau-
 se for his address at the Capitol
 some in the crowd set up a
 shout for Bryan, who stood near
 the front, and later all along the
 route wave upon wave of cheers
 greeted the appearance of the
 Nebraskan.

After all of the effort to restrain
 immigration there are signs that
 immigration will soon begin to re-
 strain itself. A falling off has long
 been noticeable from countries in
 Western and Northern Europe, and
 since German colonization began
 the surplus population of that em-
 pire has, to a marked degree, been
 influenced by the imperial policy of
 colonization. There is now but
 small surplus population in Scandi-
 navian lands, the amelioration of
 the condition of the Irish peasantry
 has checked the movement of that
 country, and the comparatively
 small English and Scottish immi-
 gration formerly coming here has
 been diverted to British America
 under the wise and energetic
 policies of the Dominion Govern-
 ment.

In making its formal report to the
 House, the Pujo Money Trust In-
 vestigation Committee found that
 a small group of men surrounding
 J. P. Morgan do monopolize the
 great financial transactions and
 dictate the credits for the greater
 enterprises of the nation. By way
 of remedy, the committee submits
 two bills. One provides for the
 federal control of the bank clearing
 houses, forbidding of loans to
 trade-restraining combinations,
 forbidding of interlocking director-
 ates under heavy penalties of
 fines and imprisonment. The other
 provides for the regulation of stock
 exchanges and fixes heavy penalti-
 es. A minority report by the Re-
 publicans denies the existence of a
 money trust, but admits a danger-
 ous concentration of credit in the
 big banks of New York, Boston and
 Chicago. The Republicans favor
 letting the exchanges be controlled
 by the states.

President Wilson lets the office
 seekers understand that the open
 door at the White House is for cir-
 culation of air and not of candidates.
 Inquiry into the conduct of the
 Washington police during the suf-
 frage parade is lending strength to
 the idea that there should be some
 women police.

Vice President Marshall remarks
 that the room assigned him is like
 a monkey cage without the peanuts.
 Mr. Marshall has not promised to
 be silent unofficially.

Adolph Melzer a retired soap
 manufacturer of Evansville, Ind.,
 has offered to nine states \$1000 each,
 to be held in trust for 250 years,
 and compounded semiannually at
 4 per cent interest, for the relief and
 protection of dumb animals. Thus
 far New York, Illinois, Indiana and
 Mississippi have accepted.

The French ministry, in submit-
 ting to the chamber of deputies,
 Thursday, the new three-year mili-
 tary service bill, made an appeal
 to the nation to support that policy,
 "not only for the security of France,
 but also for the peace of Europe
 which depends upon the maintain-
 ance of the equilibrium of the great
 nations of Europe."

In the People's Hospital of New
 York Thursday under the eyes of a
 number of American physicians and
 state officials, Dr. Friedmann
 of Berlin began his first American
 test of his turtle serum treatment
 for consumption, which he injected
 into three patients, a woman and
 three men. He said that the first
 reaction might be looked for in
 three weeks, when a second injec-
 tion would be made. The doctors
 who saw the operation made ad-
 verse comments, saying his method
 is unsanitary and that he bungled
 the operations.

On his way to Washington Mr.
 Bryan halted at Raleigh to deliver
 a Sunday address on "Peace,"
 having accepted an invitation from
 the North Carolina Peace Confer-
 ence in session there. Mr. Bryan
 had an unusually large audience,
 as might have been expected from
 the fact that he was about to become
 secretary of state, the head of the
 department dealing directly with
 international relations. He argued
 at Raleigh that it is the imperative
 duty of the United States to co-
 operate in every way with other
 world-powers to further the world-
 campaign for peace. The adminis-
 tration just closed was active in
 this direction, even beyond the
 average sentiment of the country.
 But Mr. Bryan went further by pro-
 posing that the United States
 should "set a shining example of
 disarmament" and declared that
 this nation is "peculiarly fitted in
 standing and location to take this
 stand boldly."

President Wilson in his inaugural
 says: "We shall restore, not des-
 troy." The Republican party
 would express it differently: "We
 are constructive, not destructive."
 In the past the Democratic party
 has favored many things that it no
 longer mentions. Does it propose
 to restore any of the old conditions
 that it once defended in vain, or
 any of its issues that the people
 have rejected? Every champion
 of wrong who regains power is
 ready to restore. But the capacity
 to build, to originate wisely is far
 more rare than the desire to restore.
 The Republican party has been a
 builder, with so many achievements
 to its credit that to name the most
 important would take columns.
 "We build, we do not destroy," is
 the Republican version, and as the
 American people are highly con-
 structive it is safe to predict that
 they will not change to the merely
 restorative unless they feel that
 they have lost something of value.

Mr. Wilson has given a broader
 interpretation of his first order ex-
 cluding office seekers from his
 office except upon his personal in-
 vitation than the public was at first
 disposed to put upon it. Starting
 as it seemed, even when under-
 stood to mean only the exclusion of
 the office seekers themselves, it be-
 comes positively revolutionary
 when seen to mean that the presi-
 dent is not to be approached by
 senators or representatives in seek-
 ing to urge office seekers' claims.
 But that was the understanding of
 its meaning and purpose which the
 president left in the minds of Sen-
 ators Bryan and Fletcher of Florida,
 who had called at the White House
 to urge appointment of a district
 judge and a district attorney in the
 Southern district of their state.
 They were informed by the presi-
 dent in person that they must make
 their recommendations to the at-
 torney general. The dispatches re-
 port that this was done "courte-
 ously." No doubt it was. There
 is not the slightest reason for sup-
 posing that the president ever does
 anything discourteously. But this
 sort of courtesy is not of the "cour-
 tesy of the Senate." The courtesy
 of the Senate has become traditional
 for the manner of its enforcement
 by all senators, against any in-
 fringement of senatorial powers, or
 dignities, by any co-ordinate branch
 of government.

"Majestic Ranges stand the test
 And Cook and Bake and are the best."



**Keep Abreast
 of the Times**

IN OLDEN DAYS, when buying
 a cook stove, people would buy
 the one they could get the cheapest;
 that's because there were only a
 few makes on the market and
 were all practically the same in
 construction and material.

It's Different Now! There are close to a thousand different ranges
 on the market today—good, bad and indifferent. Wise people use a little
 foresight in selecting their range, and they make no mistake in selecting
 THE RANGE WITH A REPUTATION—the range that is recommended by
 every user; the range that has stood the test—

The Great Majestic Range

the range that is made of MALLEABLE and CHARGAL IRON—the range that SAVES FUEL—LASTS LONGER—COSTS LESS—REPAIRS—HEATS MORE WATER QUICKER AND HOTTER, and GIVES BETTER GENERAL SATISFACTION THAN ANY OTHER RANGE MADE—

and we can prove it!
Alex. McNair Co.



"Ranges come and ranges go,
 But with you stays the one you know—
 THE MAJESTIC."

The stronger and rougher whiskey tastes—the more
 harm it will do.
 Why take chances with your nerves, your stomach,
 your general health.

Cyrus Noble is pure, old and palatable—
 bottled at drinking strength.
 Sold all over the world

W. J. Van Schuyver Co., Portland, Or.

BOTTLE GOODS.

Pebbleford, bottled in bond,	per bottle	\$1.50
Clarke's Pure Rye, 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 Crown	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 bond75
John Dewar & Sons, Old Scotch	Whiskey	1.50
Black & White, Old Scotch	Whiskey	1.50
V. O. P., Old Scotch Whiskey	per bottle	1.75
Sandy Macdonald's Old Scotch	Whiskey	1.75
Hunter Baltimore, Rye Scotch	Whiskey	1.50
Canadian Club	per bottle	1.00
I. W. Harper	per bottle	1.00
Harvester Old Style	per bottle	1.00
Monogram	per bottle	1.00
Kentuck Dew	per bottle	1.00
Billie Taylor, full quart	per bottle	1.25
Coronet Dry Gin	per bottle	1.00
A. V. H. Gin	per bottle	1.75
Gordon Sloe Gin	per bottle	1.25
Gordon Dry Gin	per bottle	1.00
Rock and Rye	per bottle	1.00
El Bart Gin	per bottle	1.25
Virginia Dare Wine	per bottle75c
Port Wine	per quart	35c.

Sherry Wine
 per gallon | 35c. || Angelica Wine | per gallon | 35c. |
Zenfendel Wine	per quart	35c.
Tokeyl	per quart	35c.
Claret	per quart	35c.
White Grape Juice	per quart	75c.
Local Beer, quart, 3 bottles for \$5		
Domestic Beer, qt., 3 bottles for \$5		

**Special Prices for
 Family Trade.**

Keg Beer 15 gallons \$5.00
 Keg Beer 10 gallons 4.00
 Local bottle Beer, 6 doz. quarts 10.00
 Local bottle Beer, 10 doz. pints 10.00

Domestic Beers.

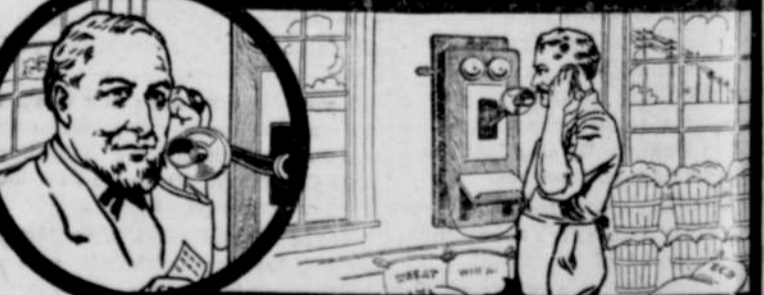
Budwiser Beer, 6 doz. quarts \$10.00
 Budwiser Beer, 10 dozen pints 10.00
 Old style Lager Beer, 10 doz. pt 10.00

WINES.

White Port, Old Monk Brand,
 \$1.00 per gal.
 Port Wine 1.00 per gal.
 Sherry 1.00 per gal.
 Claret75c. per gal.
 Angelica 1.00 per gal.
 Zenfendel 1.25 per gal.
 Tokey 1.25 per gal.

WHISKEYS.

Monogram per gal. \$5.00
 White Corn Whiskey .. per gal. 4.00
 Harvester Old Style .. per gal. 4.00
 McBrayer, 13 years old. per gal. 4.25
 Echo Spring per gal. 4.25
 Chestnut Grove Rye .. per gal. 4.25
 Kentucky Dew per gal. 4.25
 Alcohol per gal. 4.00
 Cornet Dry Gin per gal. 4.00



**Posts the Farmer
 on Market Conditions.**

No useless trips to town for the progressive
 farmer. His Bell Telephone saves him all that.

The latest market quotations are his, and he waits till market con-
 ditions are right before shipping produce.
 The Bell Telephone is as necessary to the up-to-the-minute farmer
 as the modern agricultural implements. He must have both.
 Consult our local management and join the ever increasing host
 of farmers who are Bell Telephone subscribers.

**THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE
 & TELEGRAPH CO.**
 Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System.