

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 10.00
 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 exceeding five lines.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)
 One year 1.50
 Six months .75
 Three months .50

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

The Tillamook Headlight.

Editorial Snap Shots.

If we understand the Democratic features of the income tax the co-operative factories of this county will be taxed.

It is surprising how many of the dairymen are wanting a stock show this year. By united effort and all boosting for it we feel convinced that it will be a great success.

Those who came from Nehalem on Monday for the express purpose of attending the dairymen's meeting showed the right spirit in helping to boost a good thing.

Portland people appear to be somewhat agitated over the commission form of government to be tried in that city. No matter how earnestly one may advocate a commission to run city affairs, the first requisite is honest commissioners who have the ability to handle affairs of such magnitude in a city like Portland. The trouble with city administration is the tendency to elect men to office who have not the business capacity, hence the cause of extra taxation and the successful efforts of those who bribe city officials.

Our Democratic friend, Bro. Trombley, again attempts to reply to the snap shot man in regard to free milk and cream by beating around the bush and not mentioning one word what effect the free trade policy of the Democratic party will have when milk and cream trains are rushed into Eastern States from Canada. Our Democratic friend ought to know that the dairy industry is still enjoying the protective policy of the Republican party. What is causing considerable anxiety to dairymen just now is what is going to happen to the cheese market when milk and cream comes in free.

There is some little difference of opinion in regard to the wisdom of establishing a demonstration farm in this county, for the reason that some do not think it necessary while others are not conversant with details and other features of the work. Therefore, it is necessary to enlighten those who are skeptical and indifferent. No doubt there are those who stand back of the saying, "Show me." This is what the Agricultural College is desirous of doing on a co-operative plan. Most of us can remember what large crops of hay used to be gathered from the prairie land before the yellow weed took possession of the meadows, and if by applying scientific farming to that class of land it will benefit it, surely it is worth an effort if better results can be attained.

It is satisfactory to know that the Fairview Grange and the Tillamook Commercial Club have come together for the purpose of holding a stock show. That is a good move and insures its success. With both organizations working together we predict that the stock show will be the largest and most successful show held in this county, for there is a desire amongst a large number of dairymen to exhibit their stock and to see what others are doing to improve their dairy herds. And we feel assured that the citizens from all parts of the county will take a great deal of pleasure in making the show a success, and in every manner possible help the committee give a stock show that will be a credit to

them and the county. Help boost the fair.

Whenever there is a meeting of dairymen the question of the high rate of assessment on dairy land is raised by those who believe they pay too much taxes. We are going to offer a suggestion to ascertain whether this is correct and work out a solution of the problem. Nothing will be gained in this direction by complaining and accusing county officials of discrimination. This, we think, is a matter that the commercial clubs, Grangers and other organizations can discuss from every view point and arrive at some conclusion as to what is equitable. Therefore, we offer the suggestion that the dairymen appoint a committee to investigate this matter and render a report, giving reasons why the assessment on dairy land should be lowered, or, if desired, have the commercial club represented on the committee. This is a local problem that affects the pocket book of every dairyman, and we believe that this can be fairly and intelligently thrashed out by getting together with the idea of righting what is wrong or unjust. We believe that some dairy land is assessed too high because of the high valuations they are held at, for a great deal of the inflated valuations of land is governed by the cheese market. This can be proven by going back to the time when cheese was only 8c. to 10c. per pound in this county, when land values were half what they are now. With the dairymen now confronted with free trade it is generally agreed that most farm products will be lowered in price, including cheese, and with this outlook, with the present high assessment on some dairy lands, it would be most unjust to assess them at the same rate with cheese at 8c. or 10c. per pound. Some persons are optimistic and believe that Tillamook cheese will never sell for that figure again, but we have lived long enough to know that even a little financial flurry will knock the bottom out of prices, and we are dubious as to what free trade is going to do with the price of cheese and land values in this county. In conclusion, we believe we have given sufficient reasons why the assessments on dairy lands can be discussed in a friendly manner by all concerned and inquired into by a committee, or committees, competent to be able to make a good showing.

Japan has learned to build modern battle ships at the rate of three a year. It is for Congress to consider if the fact has any special significance.

"Everywhere armaments are increasing" says the French premier, but such is not the case in the United States. Recently Congress has not show that it intends to maintain the navy on its present scale.

A dispatch from Japan says that three new dreadnaughts of 30,000 tons each will be authorized at once by the Japanese Government. Peace congresses must admit that there is more armament, not less.

Six Democratic senators who went to the White House to plead for a duty on sugar and wool heard a prolonged free trade address from the president and had little opportunity to speak themselves. But as senators they can not object to an unlimited right to the floor.

Notwithstanding that the United States Government experts had not yet passed upon the merits of the vaccine derived by Dr. Friedmann of Germany for the cure of tuberculosis, the announcement was made at New York on the 20th that arrangements had been completed with a drug concern for the sale of the vaccine in this country. The consideration was said to be \$125,000 in cash and \$1,800,000 in the stock of thirty six Friedmann institutes for the treatment of patients in various cities of this country.

Hereafter all national banks will have to pay interest on the deposits of the government, that is, after June 1, when an order just issued by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The interest rate will be 2 per cent. At the same time McAdoo authorized the immediate increase of deposits by the government by \$10,000,000. His idea is that the government may keep larger balances with the banks on this interest basis. He also announced a radical change in the character of securities which would be hereafter acceptable for government deposits. The banks will be allowed to secure the deposits with 70 per cent government bonds, but

the other 30 per cent with state, county or city bonds. The interest requirement is based upon a law never before enforced.

Much more might be written than has yet appeared on the achievements of the Medical Department of the United States Army in bringing about healthful conditions in the Panama zone, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The success of what was undertaken there depended largely on the engineering and medical organization and training in the army, and the full story of how it was accomplished will be an important contribution to modern scientific literature. As capable a people as the French failed in an attempt to build the Panama Canal after spending nearly \$300,000,000, and they never mastered the problems of sanitation. Under our direction the completion of the work is expected for a total outlay of \$975,000,000. What the French had done was of little advantage to us. It was our methods that made the zone healthful, and our engineering and labor system that pushed through the colossal undertaking.

Even though the hostile demonstrations in Japan may not represent a positive menace, yet it is unpleasant to find that such a state of mind exists in a neighboring country supposed to be reasonably friendly. The emotionalism shown may be irrisponsible, and yet can not be dismissed as meaning nothing. Japan has a much larger standing army than the United States, and a trained naval force. Its battle ships are fewer, but armored cruisers and some other types are more numerous. The Japanese gunners appears to have mastered the secrets and minutiae of marksmanship, and as Japan can build battle ships in its own yards it may fairly claim a remarkable progress in the mechanical line. Forced to come out of their seclusion the Japanese resolved to learn the causes of the power exerted by the nations that ended their hermit-nation period. The thoroughness with which they have studied arms and military science has no parallel in history. Possibly this advancement, and the result of the war with Russia, has made the Japanese more ready to indulge in war songs than a just estimate of themselves would warrant. But undue national vanity is a matter to be reckoned with.

One strong note, stronger than all others sounded in the Peace Congress, is that money spent on armaments could be put to better uses. There is no other answer so effective as saying that appropriating money out of current funds for the maintenance of military and naval establishments is the equivalent of setting aside, out of the receipts of a business, sums of money for the maintenance of contingent funds. The maintenance of such funds is indispensable to good business management. A people may abhor war and yet divert from their annual revenues the cash needed to maintain a state of preparedness for war as a possible contingency. A firm, individual or corporation, carrying fire insurance, does not tax itself in such ways because it loves fire, but because it dreads it as a destructive agency and seeks to safeguard itself against total loss. Just now Missouri is exceptional among the states in being threatened with almost total deprivation of the guaranteed protection of fire insurance. We feel the resulting and existing insecurity, because we knew that the end of protection would not mean the end of dangers.

Aside from all talk of possible war there are considerations that must be weighed in the relations between the races of Asia and America. There are 900,000,000 in Asia, or more than half the whole number of the earth's inhabitants, and they include the oldest forms of civilized social and national life. The growth of the United States has brought us face to face with the most populous and important nations of Asia, and direct ocean transportation, much the cheapest kind, connects the two continents. But the American and Asiatic types differ radically, and the conditions in many respects are strongly contrasted. The population of China is 438,000,000 and of Japan 33,000,000, a total nearly five times that of the United States. A density of population exists in Eastern Asia that is unknown in the United, and the labor situation and methods of life are so unlike that there is practically no opening for assimilation. It is evident that with hundreds of millions to draw upon a wave of unrestrained immigration would be overwhelming, and the laborer who can thrive on 15 cents a day would push to the wall those accustomed to a much higher scale of living. The element of self-preservation in the case is undeniable.

Uses 1/3 Less Coal The best Baker ever built Built like a locomotive boiler Riveted, not bolted together. No stove putty Easy to keep clean. Saves work and money

ARCADIAN
 AMERICA'S BEST RANGE
 The Arcadian is a perfect baking range, and stays a perfect baker for a lifetime because it is built like a locomotive boiler. Built of malleable iron and charcoal iron riveted together instead of being bolted together. Made airtight without the use of stove putty to crumble and fall out, as happens in cast iron and so-called steel ranges, allowing false drafts to fag the fire or deaden it.

The Arcadian Range will never have false drafts—it will always do perfect baking, using a third less fuel than common ranges.

Never need to use blackening—a rub with an oiled cloth makes it appear like new. It pays for itself over and over in the fuel it saves, to say nothing of the way it makes a woman's work easier and allows her to do perfect baking.

THE ARCADIAN IS SOLD BY US.
 We invite you to call as we wish to demonstrate the value of this range to you.

Jones-Knudson Furniture Co.

I have three sworn enemies
 the drunkard, the heavy drinker, and the man who craves rough, strong, high-proof whiskey.
 Cyrus Noble—mild—pure

W. J. Van Schuyver & Co., General Agents
 Portland, Oregon

BOTTLE GOODS.

Pebbleford, bottled in bond, per bottle	\$1.50
Clarke's Pure Rye, bottled in bond, per bottle	1.25
O. d. Crow, bottled in bond, per bottle	1.50
Hermitage, bottled in bond, per bottle	1.50
Cyrus Noble, 3 Crown, 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
Kentuck Dew	1.00
Billie Taylor, full quart	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 1.25
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

Special Prices for Family Trade.

Keg Beer	15 gallons \$5.75
Keg Beer	10 gallons 4.00
Local bottle Beer, 6 doz. quarts	10.00
Local bottle Beer, 10 doz. pints	11.00

Domestic Beers.

Budwiser Beer, 6 doz. quarts	\$15.00
Budwiser Beer, 10 dozen pints	18.00
Old style Lager Beer, 10 doz pt	11.00

WINES.

White Port, Old Monk Brand,	\$1.00 per gal.
Port Wine	1.00 per gal.
Sherry	1.00 per gal.
Claret	75c per gal.
Angecia	1.00 per gal.
Zenfelend	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. 4.25
McBrayer, 13 years old	per gal. 6.00
Echo Spring	per gal. 4.25
Chestnut Grove Rye	per gal. 2.75
Kentucky Dew	per gal. 2.25
Alcohol	per gal. 4.00
Coronet Dry Gin	per gal. 4.00

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

THE HOME PROSPECTIVE
 How much pleasurable anticipation is had in planning the new home. Have you in your planning given proper thought to the plumbing equipment? From basement laundry to bedroom lavatory the plumbing is important. To plan the equipment best, call or let us call upon you and show you the hundreds of artistic designs of "Standard" fixtures, our installation of which insures satisfaction.

A. S. FAIR,
 Telephone Main 1314

Standard "Sicily" Lavatory

Dairy Farm to Rent.
 For rent a dairy farm in the Ne-canicum Valley, about seven miles from Seaside, Oregon, on milk route to the cheese factory. Milk wagon goes every day. Terms cash or shares. Address Charles Johnson, Seaside, Oregon. Route No. 1.

The great calamity in Omaha was quickly overshadowed by the terribly disastrous floods in Ohio. Great suffering and sickness from colds and exposure. L. Poole, 2217 California St., Omaha writes: "My daughter had a very severe cough and cold but Foley's Honey and Tar Compound knocked it out in no time. Refuse substitutes." For sale by all druggists.

JOHN LELAND HENDERSON
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
 TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.
 Room No. 201.

H. T. BOTTS,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
 Complete Set of Abstract Books
 Office.
 Taxes Paid for Non Residents
 TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.
 Both Phones.

CARL HABERLACH,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
 TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

GEORGE WILLETT,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
 TILLAMOOK COMMERCIAL BUILDING
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

R. T. BOALS, M.D.
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

S. M. KERRON,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

W. C. HAWK,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 Bay City, OREGON.

T. SARCHET,
 The Fashionable Tailor
 Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
 a Specialty.
 Store in Heins Photograph
 Gallery.

T. H. GOYNE,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
 Office: OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

DR. P. J. SHARP,
 RESIDENT DENTIST.
 Office: Commercial Block
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

E. J. CLAUSSEN,
 LAWYER,
 DEUTSCHER ADVOKAT
 213 TILLAMOOK BLOCK
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

J. E. REEDY, D.V.M.,
 VETERINARY.
 Both Phones.
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

W. G. MCGEE,
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
 Office: One Block East
 Post Office.

The End of A Wet Day
 and long hours of exposure will be you dry and comfortable if you use
TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER
 with the famous Reflex Edges (which prevent water from running in at the bottom). No wet weather coat on the market. No Slicker so waterproof. Best in appearance as the Fish Brand. Get yours today and be prepared for rain.
\$3.00 Everywhere
 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
A. J. TOWER CO.
 BOSTON
 Tower Canadian Limited
 Toronto 1112