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THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.
 F. C. BAKER, Publisher.

Editorial Snap Shots.

Raise artichokes and build a silo.

A silo is a valuable addition to every dairy farm.

If you haven't a silo on your dairy farm get busy and build one.

Bay City is in a devil of a hole. It is \$90,000 in debt and haven't had a legal city council since 1910.

There are over 10,000 cows in Tillamook County and only 23 silos. There should be at least 250 silos in the county.

Most every summer there is more or less loss of hay on account of wet weather during the hay harvest. Those who have silos don't run the risk of spoiled hay.

Treat Old Bossy well. She produced 42,976,783 pounds of milk in Tillamook County last year. Don't ill treat her after giving such a great flow of milk. Feed her well, and give her a warm barn at night and a comfortable bed. It pays to treat Old Bossy right.

If it is a question of investing in a modern silo or an up-to-date auto, put your money in the silo. Business before pleasure is good advice, not that we want to discredit the pleasure of joy riding. Tillamook county should have more silos and our advice is for dairymen to first increase the number of silos and let the autos follow.

The Portland Journal has made a great big howl about publishing delinquent tax lists and in doing so it has proved that it does not confine itself to the truth, for it makes false and misleading statements to deceive its readers. If for no other reason, the taxpayers who pay their taxes have a perfect right to know who are not paying their taxes, and those who buy delinquent tax certificates have a right to be advised in a public way what tax certificates there are for sale. We understand that since the Tillamook delinquent tax was published there are parties who figure on buying up most of the tax certificates.

We give the result of the cheese industry for 1916 in Tillamook County on another page and it is highly gratifying to everybody that the industry was such a financial success. It is the banner year for Tillamook County with a total of \$481,126 in sales of cheese, which sold for \$407,095.00. This is an increase of \$120,000 over the previous year. There is no getting away from the fact that those who have had the supervision of the making and marketing of the cheese have accomplished a great deal in bringing about this highly gratifying financial success, and they are justly entitled to commendation. It is not necessary for us to enter data of the time some few years ago when the dairy industry of Tillamook County lacked a business head, the creamery association at loggerheads, and when the other fellows fixed the price of cheese. The spirit of co-operation revolutionized that loose system, and as a result the dairymen can see great financial benefits to themselves by pulling together, and in having men like Carl Raderbach and F. W. Christensen look after the business end. The co-operative spirit amongst the dairy associations of the county should be more firmly cemented, and the Headlight would like to see every co-operative association pulling together in the Tillamook Creamery association. If we may be permitted to make a suggestion, we will ask the few associations that have not affiliated to reconsider the matter, not from personal reasons, but from a purely business standpoint, for as soon as a few begin to pull out, it is only a question of time when the splendid organization that has taken years to build up will go to pieces. Most of us know what will follow, should unfortunately some few dissatisfied persons manage to smash up the co-operative spirit that brought about such flattering results to the dairymen of Tillamook as is shown by this year's records. We cannot close these few remarks without commending the dairymen who worked so strenuously for co-operation of all the dairy associations of the county, and although they have not quite succeeded, we hope they will do so before long. It is to the interest of every creamery association to pull together, and for the interest of the cheese industry of this county as a whole, for conditions are such that the industry will meet with more active competition in other sections of the country, and for that reason it is going to take considerable business ingenuity to maintain the prevailing high price of cheese in the future.

of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook The 6th day of August, 1916, or since Williams and Chas. Kunze were plaintiffs and M. L. Beiger was defendant, and a writ of execution and order of sale issued by the Clerk of said court in pursuance of said judgment and order of sale, which said writ is dated the 14th day of February, 1917, to the undersigned Sheriff directed, commanding and requiring him to make sale of the following described real property, to-wit:

The Southeast quarter of Section 32, in Township 3 South of Range 9 West W. M., in Tillamook County, Oregon, for the purpose of discharging the judgment rendered in said cause in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of \$13,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 14th day of October, 1916.

Now Therefore, by virtue of said writ of execution, attachment and order of sale, and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will on the 17th day of March, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m., at the court house door in Tillamook County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right title and interest which the above named defendant had in and to said real property on the date of the service of the writ of attachment in said action, to-wit:

The 16th day of August, 1916, or since had in or to said property, to satisfy said writ and attachment with accruing costs.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1917.

W. L. Campbell,
 Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore.
 First publication Feb. 15, 1917.
 Last publication March 15, 1917.

Ornamental Fire Places
 Built of Brick or Stone.
 All Fire Places absolutely guaranteed not to smoke or money refunded.
 Brick work of all kinds done on short notice.
 We make specialty of repairing smoking Fire Places.

RALPH E. WARREN,
 TILLAMOOK, ORE.

H. T. Botis, Pres., Attorney at Law.
 John Leland Henderson, Secretary Treas., Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
 Tillamook Title and Abstract Co.
 Law, Abstracts, Real Estate, Insurance.
 Both Phones.
 TILLAMOOK—OREGON.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given, That in pursuance of a judgment and order of sale duly entered on the 14th day of October, 1916, in the Circuit Court

AN OLD TIME FARM

And the Methods That Were In Use in the Year 1840.

DAYS OF THE SIMPLE LIFE.

When All Kinds of Clothing Were Made at Home. When Eggs Sold For a Shilling a Dozen and the High Cost of Living Was Not a Big Problem.

In view of the modern day high cost of living and of the many wonderful advances made in the last century—the railroad, telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone, the automobile and farm and labor saving machinery of all kinds and the amazing changes these inventions have necessarily wrought in all directions in almost every walk of life—it may be of interest to recall living conditions on a farm in the year 1840.

The farm I have in mind consisted of 200 acres. The stock was fifteen cows, a yoke of oxen, twenty sheep, an old white horse, a dozen pigs, fifty hens, ten geese, a few ducks and a flock of turkeys.

The farm produced practically everything the family consumed, both clothing and food. The sheep furnished the wool, which was carded at a "fulling" mill and made into rolls for spinning.

At home it was spun into yarn and woven on a hand loom. For beds it was left white; for clothing it was dyed any color desired. A competent housewife could make dyes of logwood, indigo or cochineal. The white and black wool were mixed to produce a gray like the Confederate uniform.

There were no ready made clothes; all clothes were made in the home. There was no woven underwear. Stockings were knitted at home as well as mittens and tippets. Caps with ear flaps were of rabbit skin. There were no shoes. In the winter boots came up to the knees.

Several cows were killed each year. There was a tannery near by, where the skins were tanned. A shoemaker made our boots. They were usually too small and gave much trouble and pain.

The flax, cut and laid down until the drier loosened from the woody part, was put through a heckle worked by hand and then spun and woven. This strong linen cloth was used for summer clothing, towels, etc. The seed was saved to make flaxseed tea (a medicine) or put into for blouses.

For food we had everything needed—fresh meat, potatoes, beets, cabbage, parsnips, pumpkins for pies, apples, which lasted from fall to spring, cider, which gave us vinegar or produced a elder champagne.

Half a dozen pigs killed in the fall gave us plenty of ham and bacon, lard, sausages and salt pork. The hams and bacon were hung up in the smokehouse, a small building with no opening except the door. A small fire produced more smoke than heat, but gave the hams and bacon a very delicious flavor.

There were plenty of chickens for roasting and potpies and eggs, turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas, occasionally a roast goose with apple sauce.

From the cows milk we made both butter and cheese. What butter and cheese the family did not consume was sold in a nearby village. Butter usually brought 12½ cents a pound. Cheese was also made at home, as there were neither creameries nor cheese factories. Cheese was sold at 5 to 6 cents a pound. All eggs not used went to the village store and brought 10 cents to 12 cents a dozen.

Every farmer made his own soap. It was called soft soap. It was soft, but very strong, and took the dirt off your hands and face very thoroughly and some skin also unless you were careful in your ablutions.

Little was heard of the world at large. Twenty miles from the railroad the great four horse stagecoach came every day, bringing the mails. There were few newspapers or magazines. The telegraph was unknown. The Atlantic cable did not succeed until 1866. There were only twenty-three miles of railroad in 1830.

All the wonderful agencies which have added to the power of man in the last century will not be lost, but will be added to constantly. The many problems of the modern day high cost of living can only be solved by time and the efforts of our greatest minds.—Warner Miller in New York Times.

How Indigo Is Produced.

A primitive but effective method of obtaining indigo in southern India is practiced by the natives. The plant is tightly packed the day it is cut, in a large vat, into which water is run, and boards are then placed over the top and are kept in position by heavy crossbeams. The plant is allowed to soak for ten or twelve hours, during which time a heavy fermentation takes place. The liquid is then drained off into another vat, after which coolies beat and stir the soaked mass thoroughly with flails until the dye begins to emerge. The whole is then allowed to settle. The clear liquid is drained off, and the residue is boiled in copper vessels. It is then pressed into hard cakes ready for the market.

A Cool Soldier.

A French grenadier who was exasperated at some injustice that had been done him by a field marshal pointed his pistol at the marshal and pulled the trigger, but it did not go off. Without moving a muscle the veteran cried, "Four days in the cells for keeping your arms in a bad state!"

Hair is not to be mentioned in a bald man's house.—Livonian Proverb.

A MEMORABLE ECLIPSE.

When the Sun Was Totally Obscured in This Country in 1866.

The most remarkable eclipse of the sun witnessed in the United States in the centuries since its discovery took place on June 16, 1866. There were eclipses previous and since then, but that of 1866 is regarded by astronomers as the most memorable of all, that of Aug. 7, 1869, being the next in grandeur and interest.

The eclipse of 1866 was to be seen over all parts of North America. Fortunately the day was a remarkably fine one, scarcely a cloud being visible in any part of the heavens. The sun's entire surface was covered at twenty-seven minutes and thirty seconds past 11 o'clock.

James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, though but a youth at the time of the eclipse, was so enthusiastic an observer of the spectacle that twenty-five years after the event he wrote a minute account of what he saw and how he felt during the wonderful occurrence.

Mr. Cooper states that as he and other spectators in his company first discerned through their glasses the oval form of the moon darkening the sun's light an exclamation of delight, almost triumphant, burst involuntarily from the lips of all. The people began gathering into the street. Their usual labors were abandoned, and all faces were turned upward.

The noonday heat began to lessen, and there was something of the coolness of early morning. Mr. Cooper further states that "all living creatures seemed thrown into a state of agitation. The birds were fluttering to and fro in great excitement. They seemed to mistrust that this was not the gradual approach of evening and were undecided in their movements. Even the dogs became uneasy and drew nearer to their masters."

"Every house now gave up its tenants. As the light failed more and more with every passing second the children came flocking about their mothers in terror. The sun appeared like a young moon of three or four days old. One after the other the stars came into view, which filled the spirit with singular sensations."

The general phenomena at all the places where the eclipse was complete or nearly so were the vacillation of the wind, the deep, strange shadow, the yellowish pink of the atmosphere in the west, the flickering and wavy appearance of the sun's rays when the eclipse was at its height, the chilly feeling, the disturbance among the birds and fowls and the sight of certain planets with the naked eye.

ALASKA'S LONG SPUR.

The Aleutian Islands Chain Over a Thousand Miles in Length.

Few persons are aware that the shortest route from San Francisco to Japan is by way of Alaska. Nearly a thousand miles are saved to vessels trading with the orient by coasting along the Aleutian Islands rather than following the Hawaiian route.

The Aleutian Islands, more than 150 in number, which extend in a chain east and west for more than a thousand miles, are inhabited by the remnant of the Aleuts. Their war of the revolution closed just as the American Revolutionary war began. So patriotic were the Aleuts, so brave in their struggle for independence, that they succumbed to the Russians only after a conflict of nearly fifty years, and then simply because the race was almost exterminated in the struggle.

While the Aleutian Islands must eventually form an important link in the commerce between the United States and the orient, other islands link our country with the vast empire to the north. In the narrow Bering strait lie two little islands, one occupied by Russia, the other by the United States, so that citizens of the two great nations live on respective islands within a few miles of each other.

Evening Schools.

Evening schools owe their existence to the Rev. Thomas Charles, who about 1811 set up one at Bala, Wales, which proved to be quite successful. In 1839 or 1840 the English Bishop Hinds strongly recommended such schools for poor adults, who, on account of enforced labor, had no chance to secure an education. The idea was taken in hand by the British privy council in 1861, and from that date evening schools began to be considered seriously. At the present time they are numerous throughout Great Britain, America and many other leading nations.

Had No Time to Spare.

The stage was all set in the Ritz-Carlton hotel for the presentation of a magnificent sixteenth century cabinet to Thomas A. Edison. It was a copy of a piece carved for Louis XII, of France, which Mr. Edison had admired while in France. At the appointed hour the inventor was absent. A telephone call to his home in Orange, N. J., elicited the laconic reply: "I'm too busy. Ship it over here."—New York Post.

Superfluous.

The Beauty—Don't you think that a husband should occasionally tell his wife that she's beautiful? The Beast—None! Wholly superfluous. If she is beautiful she knows she is, and if she isn't beautiful she thinks she is.—Boston Globe.

Boosting.

"That man says your wife has the most beautiful hair of any woman in the city."
 "He's trying to work up trade."
 "Does he deal in hair lotions?"
 "No; he sold her the hair."—Houston Post.

RIDING ON BUBBLES OF AIR.

Motoring Would Be Ideal If Tires Could Be Made Thinner.

In the whole mechanism of modern transportation there is nothing so paradoxical, nothing so daring in conception as these bubbles of air which we call tires. They are at once strangely nonsensical and strangely practical—nonsensical because they must endure great strains and yet are necessarily made of unendurable material; practical because nothing can match air as a shock absorber. From all the tales that we hear of tire costs and tire repairs, let it not be forgotten that motorizing as we know it became possible because of the art of riding on bubbles of air had been discovered.

What happens when the old fashioned iron tired, wooden buggy wheel strikes a small stone in the road? It simply rises and the entire load resting on the wheel is lifted. There is loss of power—more work for the horse, for whenever you or a horse lifts a weight energy must be expended. What happens when an air tube strikes a stone? The tube is simply punched in, as it were, momentarily! The wheel need not be lifted over the obstruction.

In order to secure this extraordinary result the air must have a chance to compress. If it were possible to build a tire with a wall as thin as a soap bubble's and yet so tough and elastic that it would both yield to blows and resist punctures and blowouts the ideal would be attained. One of the hardest technical tasks ever set was that of demanding from the rubber industry a tube which would hold air and which would also be resilient.

Air tires serve not only to make motoring luxuriously comfortable, but to protect the car itself. Were it not for them engines would not perform their work so efficiently; gasoline would not be so economically consumed; high speed would be unattainable; steering would not be so easy; shock would not be completely absorbed.—Waldemar Kaempfert in McClure's Magazine.

HE KNEW THE TURK.

So He Boldly Proceeded to Take the Law Into His Own Hands.

In his book, "Forty Years in Constantinople," Sir Edwin Pears tells the following story to illustrate the Turk's attitude toward foreigners:

I knew the Englishman of whom the story was told, and I persuaded him one day to give me his own version. He sued a man in the chief Turkish court that has jurisdiction over cases between Europeans and Turkish subjects. When the Turkish defendant came to tell his tale he spoke of the Englishman as a gaur, or infidel. The Englishman objected. Although the judges knew perfectly well that it is contrary to Turkish law to use such an epithet, they did not interfere, whereupon the Englishman said, "If you call me a gaur again I shall take the law into my own hands."

The Turk at once replied, "Well, you are a gaur!"

The Englishman stepped across the floor three or four paces and gave the Turk a blow on the nose that startled him and the court. As the blood flowed freely, there was a great hubbub, and orders were given to arrest the Englishman. He was a big, powerful fellow, and instantly he smashed the stool on which he was seated and cried out that he would brain the first man who laid hands upon him.

Alischan, the dragoman who first told me the story, said that every one hesitated to attack the Englishman, and he, Alischan, was asked by the president to tell the aggressor that if he would apologize there would be an end of the matter.

"Apologize!" said the Englishman. "Not a bit of it. He insulted me, and I let him have it." Alischan went back to the president and said, "This is the kind of an Englishman who won't stand an insult, and I can do nothing with him." Thereupon the court ordered the proceedings to go on as if nothing had happened.

A Rousing Welcome.

"Anyhow," said the small man with the big set of books, over which he figured from early morn till late at night, "anyhow, there is one faithful friend at home that never fails to give me a rousing welcome."

"What friend is that?" asked the billing clerk, pausing to eat a sandwich while the boss wasn't looking. "My old alarm clock," replied the small man dreamily.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

"William the Conqueror," read the small boy from his history, "landed in England in 1066 A. D."

"What does 'A. D.' stand for?" inquired the teacher.

The small boy pondered. "I don't exactly know," he said. "Maybe it's after dark."—New York Times.

Insert Letter "E."

"So you were invited to participate in a profit sharing scheme?"

"Yes."

"How did you come out?"

"I discovered that the purpose of the scheme was not sharing, but shearing."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Irresponsible Spirit.

"Has your husband told you you must economize?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Filmgitt, "but I'm not letting him bother me. He's one of those people who insist on taking up every day that comes along."—Washington Star.

It isn't a good plan to allow your regrets for yesterday to overshadow your hopes for tomorrow.

The New York Clothing Store

Tillamook's Greatest Bargain House

For the next few days we are going to offer you the most exceptional bargains you have heard of in many a day---just received hundreds of dollars worth of good staple merchandise consisting of men's ladies' and children's clothing, shoes, underwear furnishings, etc., etc. which will go during this sale at prices far below actual wholesale cost. The few items below give you an idea of the great bargains we are offering "Note the prices."

Ladies Suits	Men's Suits	Shoes
\$25.00 Val. to go during this Sale Special - - - \$11.48	\$25.00 Men's Suits Going During this Sale at \$12.85	\$5.00 Men's Work Shoes Buy now at Pr. - - - \$3.95
\$20.00 Ladies Suits Going at - - - \$8.48	\$20.00 Men's Suits Now Going at - - \$9.85	\$4.00 Mens work shoes to go at - \$2.95
Ladies Dresses \$17.50 values to go at - - - \$11.98	To \$7.50 Boys Blue Serge Suits Special at - - - \$5.48	Boys School Shoes At Exceptionally Low Prices During the Sale.
All Ladies Skirts Togo at exceptionally low prices.	To \$6.00 Boys Suits During this sale at \$3.48	To \$4.00 Men's Hats Good Styles Your Choice at - - \$2.48
75c Men's Ribbed and Fleeced Lined Underwear - - - 49c	Boys Knickerbocker Pants \$1.50 Values at - 98c	To \$2.50 Men's Hats Extra Big Values Special at - - 95c
Men's Fine Ribbed Union Suits. Buy now at the Special Price \$1.19	Men's Fine Dress Shirts In a lot of Neat Desirable Patterns Extra Special at Values to \$1.50 - - - 85c	35c Men's Wool Sox at per pr. - - 23c
75 Cent Men's Work Shirts During the Sale at - - - 49c		Ladies and Children's Hosiery at Very Low Prices for the Next few days.

Remember The Name

The New York Clothing Store

(M. GLICKMAN, Prop.) Tillamook, Oregon.