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ACRE TRACTS
AND
TOWN LOTS
For sale at reasonable prices and on
favorable terms. Location, best in the
town of Tillamook.
WM. D. STILLWELL.

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Washing gathered and delivered every
week. Family washing and ironing, a specialty.
Work done on short notice when desired.
Suits cleaned to order.
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specialty. Call and examine our work
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TILLAMOOK, OREGON

TILLAMOOK—
LIVERY STABLE
First-class single and double
turnouts kept on hand.
Boarding and transient stock
carefully cared for.
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CENTRAL MARKET,
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The best of beef, veal, pork
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Eggs, butter, vegetables and chickens
bought and sold.
Satisfaction guaranteed to everyone.
Shop opposite the Grand Central.
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SAVE THE TIME
IT REQUIRES TO WRITE THE NEWS
TO YOUR EASTERN FRIENDS
BY SENDING THEM
THE HEADLIGHT FOR A YEAR.



COHN & Co.,

The Leading Merchants of Tillamook County!

—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions,
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This house is connected with the well known whole-sale and commission house
of MARK L. COHN & Co., 146, FRONT ST., PORTLAND, ORE., and is able to purchase
goods in large lots and at a very low figure, thus being able to discount all com-
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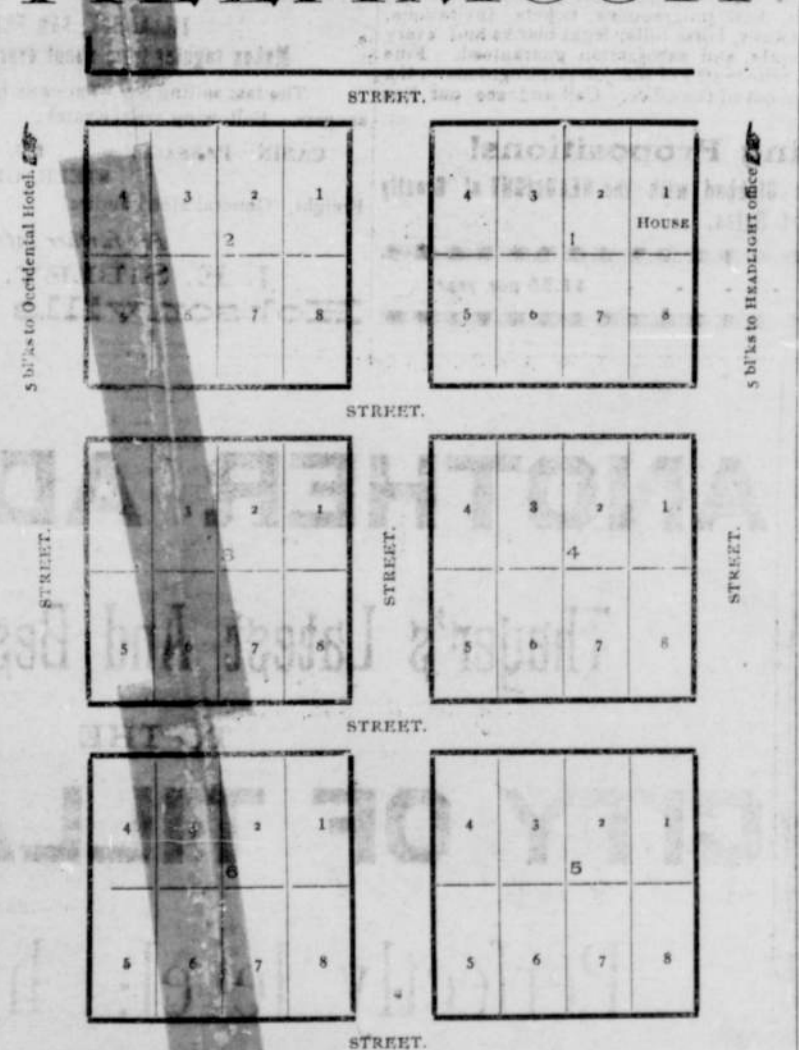
COHN & BROWN BROS., TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

HOW CAN THEY BE MADE?
By Investing Your Money in Tillamook!

The town is growing rapidly and real estate is sure to enhance in value.
There are good prospects for a rail-road and harbor improvements, so get in and
buy before the rush, and while you can buy the choicest property cheap in

R. R. HAYS' ADDITION
TO THE TOWN OF

TILLAMOOK



(48) LARGE LEVEL LOTS.)
STREETS 60 FEET WIDE. LOTS UNIFORMLY 52 1/2 x 105 FEET
Prices ranging from \$60 to \$160.
Satisfactory terms made.

This property is situated in blocks directly south of the main thoroughfare of the
town, two blocks south of the school-house, and faces on two of the prin-
cipal streets. This is not a boom scheme to speculate on suburban
or country property, as the tract is centrally located, vir-
tually in the heart of the town, and buildings are
going up on all sides at present.

The location is slightly high and dry, commanding a good view,
and slopes gently from the center, just enough to secure good drain-
age. It is well sheltered from the coast winds, and is just the place
for homes. For further particulars call on or address

R. R. HAYS, OWNER,
Real Estate Dealer and Conveyancer.
Tillamook, Oregon.
Also, Notary Public. Deeds and other Legal papers made out.

Farming land, Timber land and all classes of town property for sale.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

ABSTRACTS FURNISHED

Temperance Parlor,

Arthur Stillwell, prop.

KEEP ON HAND:

Cigars and

Fine Cigars

Pool Table

And Soda, Etc.

Fresh Fruits and Berries in season.

Shooting-Gallery

in connection.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.



THE STR. AUGUSTA.

Will make regular trips, the weather per-
mitting.

TILLAMOOK TO ASTORIA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight rates or Passage, apply to

P. SCHRADER, Master.

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DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Dry Goods,

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Drugs and Medicines.

Woods, Oregon.

THE

A CADE SALOON

BILLIARD PARLORS.

Bowling Alley in Connection.

The best wines and liquors in the market.

Jons Davidson, Proprietor.

OLSEN'S BLOCK, TILLAMOOK, ORE.

N. P. ROBERTS

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,

Wagon Shop in Connection.

Shop, Opposite G. A. R. Hall,

Tillamook, Oregon.

A. G. Reynolds,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

CABINETS \$3. per doz.

ALL OTHER WORK AT COR-
RESPONDINGLY LOW

RATES.

CALL AND INSPECT MY WORK

Views of Tillamook and vicinity for sale.

All work guaranteed first class
in every respect.

GALLERY One door south of
Letcher's Jewelry Store

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

Miss L. J. RUGGLES Mrs. J. JOHNSON

Ruggles & Johnson,

MILLINERY

AND

DRESS-MAKING.

Hats, Dress Trimmings and a General

Assortment of Millinery Goods.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

I. F. LARSON,

BLACK-SMITH,

Wagon-making, Farming Imple-
ments and Mill Machinery Repaired,
and all kinds of wood-work and
general black-smithing done.

Horse-shoeing a Specialty.

ADORNMENT FOR NECKS.

THE GROWTH OF THE MODERN DE-
MAND FOR TIES AND SCARFS.

The Fashion of Today Permits Less Pro-
fusion of Material and of Gorgeous Col-
oring Than Was Considered "Correct"
by Former Generations.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]
For a little thing that has become a
necessity of life the modern necktie is
about as interesting an object as one can
trace back to early history. The an-
cients evidently did not believe in bun-
dling up the neck. When cold they pro-
tected themselves by a woollen, cotton or
silk band, called in Latin "focale"—from
the word "foculus" (throat)—but no one
could venture to use this contrivance



NECKWEAR OF TODAY.

publicly unless he was sick, "in which
case he might cover his head and the
upper part of his shoulders, and even
wear breeches without disgrace." It
was allowable, indeed, to protect the
throat with the toga in bad weather for
the preservation or restoration of the
natural temperature, but the white
round neck was compared to "the beauty
of an ivory tower," and thus we see it
undorned in all the sculpture and
paintings that represent these men of
the olden time.

Gradually, however, the bare neck be-
came unfashionable. It was at first sur-
rounded by a starched band of fine linen
on the upper edge of the shirt, falling
back naturally upon the bust, where it
was fastened by a small cord. This was
the origin of all the different species of
collar since used, as well as the in-
nocent parent of the thick, hot folds
such as Turvydrop wore, "puffing his
very eyes out of their natural shape, and
his chin and even his ears so sunk into
it that it seemed as if he must inevita-
bly double up if he were cast loose." Ruffs,
stiffened or plaited, single or in many
rows, followed and lasted as long as
short hair was in fashion. They were
characteristic of the reign of Elizabeth,
but were succeeded by the neckcloth
during the reign of Charles II, which be-
gan in 1660. The ends were of rich lace
and fell in a broad fold over the chest;
others were twisted and the ends drawn
through a ring.

The latter was called "a Steinkirk."
The Steinkirk was so named from the
battle of that name in 1692, on which
occasion the young French nobles had
no time to arrange their lace "cravattes,"



STYLES FROM 1690 TO 1795.

owing to the surprise of their outposts
by the allies. In France, when Louis
XIII allowed his hair to grow, the cum-
bersome ruff was followed by standing
collars embroidered and pinked, and
plaited collarettes, laced or pointed, en-
compassed the neck chin deep. Subse-
quently Louis XIV adopted enormous
periwigs which hardly left the throat
visible, and then ribbons tied in brilli-
ant bows took the place of the splendid
envelopes of his predecessor. After this
came the epoch of constriction and com-
pression introduced by the cravat.

This instrument of fashionable torture
is referred to by Cromwell, writing from
Ely, in 1648: "Bring me two pair of best
hose from the Fleming who lives in Lon-
don lane; also a new cravat." It is also
mentioned by Dryden in 1674 as an ex-
treme fashion. The fashion was intro-
duced in France by a foreign regi-
ment composed of Croats, in whose sin-
gular costume was one thing greatly
admired and imitated, namely, a band-
age about the neck consisting of com-
mon stuff for the soldiers and of muslin
or silk for the officers. The ends were
arranged in a bow or garnished with a
tuft of tassel and hung not ungracefully
over the breast. At first it was called a
"croate," and afterward, by corruption,
a "cravatte." By the military and the
rich it was worn with the borders em-
broided or edged with broad lace. That
of the soldiers consisted of a scrap
of cloth or cotton bound around the
neck by two small cords. Afterward
the place of these cords was supplied by
a buckle, and cravats took the name of
stocks. Until a comparatively recent
date leather stocks were worn in the
United States and English armies. They
still survive among some of the stately
old gentlemen who cling to the relics of
the early part of the century.

Lace neckcloths and small cambric
Geneva bands similar to those worn by
clergymen were common in the reign of
William III, and in Queen Anne's time,
but temporarily passed out of fashion in
1735. These were followed by a large
silk ribbon worn around the neck and
tied in a large bow in front. Soon after
the revolution the cravat recovered its
popularity and was worn in the most ex-
travagant manner and shapes. Some
persons enveloped the neck with whole

cushion, on which were wrapped numer-
ous folds, so that at times the neck ap-
peared to be larger than the head. The
shirt collar arose above the ears and the
chin and mouth were buried deep in the
cravat, affording many a subject for
caricature. It was impossible to incline
the head in any direction, and to look
anywhere except straightforward neces-
sitated the turning of the whole body.
After the year 1780, however, more mod-
eration in taste prevailed, and the fami-
liar pictures of Washington, Jefferson,
Madison, Adams and their presidential
successors give one a better idea than
any verbal description can do of the
changes that succeeded.

Until about 1830 cravats were made
very wide in the center and tapered off
toward the ends. Still later they were worn
narrow, often crossed in the front and
secured by a breastpin of large dimen-
sions, a greater variety of patterns and
materials also being introduced in their
manufacture. Dickens, in describing
John Chivery, speaks of "a chaste
neckchief much in vogue in those days,
representing a preserve of lilac pheasants
on a buff ground," while from the same
author we know that one of the Cheery-
ble brothers "wore his coat buttoned,
and his dimpled white chin rested in the
folds of a white neckerchief—not one of
your stiff, starched, apple-pie cravats,
but an easy, old fashioned, white neck-
cloth that a man might go to bed in and
be none the worse for wear."

Sixty years ago dress was a much more
important matter than it is now, and the
dandy of 1835 had more at stake than
his brother of 1891. A mistake in the
form or color of a cravat is not today a
crime; then it seriously affected a man's
social standing. Colored cravats were
only admitted as parts of an undress
costume; to be on equal with a ball or
soiree one must wear white. The names
of styles were as common in those days
as they are now. We read of "the orien-
tal," in the form of a turban, stiff with
starch and whalebone; the "cravate a
l'Americaine," which presented the ap-
pearance of "a column destined to sup-
port a Corinthian capital, and held the
neck as if in a vise," the prevailing color
being sea green or striped blue, red and



"THE MODES" EARLY IN THIS CENTURY.

white; the "Byron" cravat, ending in
a bow or rosette, but free and easy
around the neck; the "cravate mathe-
maticienne," cravat and severe in style,
the slightest wrinkle being strictly prohi-
bited; the "cravate de gastronomie," a
loose, elastic bundle of muslin that
yielded to the vacillation of the jaws,
and possessed the advantage of being
easily loosened in cases of indigestion or
apoplexy. There were eighteen ways of
tying a cravat, with knots and without
knots, sometimes with triple knots, and
not infrequently ending in a ruffle or a
waterfall. A properly equipped traveler
in the early part of the century carried
a box containing a dozen pure white,
a dozen striped white and a dozen colored
cravats, two whalebone stiffeners and a
small iron to press the folds into shape.

Gradually these old fashions have
given place to the modern scarf and
necktie, which may be generalized under
three heads—the puff, the flat and the
simple knot of evening dress. They take
any popular name that gives them indi-
viduality. The taste in wearing them
varies according to the wearer. As a
rule, wealthy men care the least about
dress. Some are satisfied to be simply
neat, and some do not care to be even
that. President Arthur was always
drowsy, but never ostentatious; Grant
always bought plain black neckties;
Cleveland is simplicity itself, and con-
tents himself with a hand tied necker-
chief. Edmunds of Vermont, Hale of
Maine, Hawley of Connecticut, and
Hampton and Butler of South Carolina,
are quiet dressers.

The same may be said of many famous
men in the commercial walks of life—
Gould, George Vanderbilt, Dewey, the
Rockefellers, and others who move in the
circle of millionaires. Actors, club men
and those who mingle much in society
run to bright colors, though rarely in
harmonious with the rest of their cos-
tume. It goes without saying that the
demand for changing styles and patterns



WORN BY CHARLES I WHEN EXECUTED.

gives employment to thousands of girls
in the workshops, and that whatever
may be the popular fad some one is sure
to be the gainer.

FELIX GREGORY DE FONTAINE.

Still Vigorous at a Great Age.
A century ago, when 2 years of age,
David J. Williams, of Saratoga, N. Y.,
"spoke a piece" for the first time before
admiring friends and relatives. He was
then an infant prodigy. He duplicated
the triumph of his long vanished child-
hood the other day by reciting at a school
dedication those familiar lines, "You'd
scarce expect one of my age to speak in
public on the stage." The quotation em-
bodies a truth. One would indeed "scarce
expect" a man of 102 to figure as a speak-
er and master of ceremonies at a popular
gathering.

A Colombian memorial, designed by
J. Allen Whyte, of Chicago, for the ex-
position, would have a star shaped build-
ing surmounting a dome 400 feet high
and this is surmounted by a tower
whose top is 1,492 feet from the

RICHES IN THE CONGO.

ADVANTAGES OF THE FREE STATE
AND ITS RESOURCES.

Stanley's Views on the Proposed Emigra-
tion of American Negroes—The Country
Offers Many Opportunities for Amas-
ing Wealth—Others Would Suffer.

Henry M. Stanley expressed his views
to me on the emigration of the Ameri-
can negro to the Congo Free State; the
opportunities that are there for him, and
the development of that country.

"I am familiar," he said, "with the
fact that Senator Butler, of South Caro-
lina, made a proposition to the United
States government that the American
negroes be deported to the Congo Free
State, but that is a matter that must be
taken care of by the negroes themselves."
"What advantages would accrue to
the negroes if they should emigrate to
that country in large numbers?"

"The advantages would be many.
There is any amount of land to be had
for the asking; the laws are favorable
and calculated to promote happiness and
content; the climate for the negroes is
comparatively healthy; the soil is fertile
and the country new, so that the slight-
est cultivation cannot fail to be followed
by the most gratifying results. In these
facts lie the advantages that would fol-
low for the emigrating negroes. Valid
at the same time must be given to the
fact that they would become residents
of their native land. Whites—that is,
the Caucasian race—cannot colonize the
Congo Free State.

"A white man while living in the
Congo valley three years would expend
ten years of vitality and the white wom-
an could not retain health. The result
of this would be children of puny frames
and inferior intelligence. It would have
the effect of forever keeping the Congo
Free State in a condition of incense-
quency among the nations of the world.
With negroes forming the majority of
its citizenship it would, with proper en-
couragement, make remarkable develop-
ment and in time become a great nation."

FORWARD OR BACKWARD.
"Is there any possibility, if the Ameri-
can negro should go to Africa, that he
would, because of contact with the sav-
ages, retrograde from a condition of
civilization; or, on the contrary, would
his presence there have a beneficial in-
fluence upon the growth of civilization
among the natives?"

"That is very difficult to answer. The
laws of the Congo Free State have been
made with the thought of having a civil-
izing effect upon the savages. If the
civilized blacks going into that country
were developed morally, it is safe to say
that their 'contact with the savages'
would be happy. If, on the contrary,
they were of degraded character, it
would follow that they would deterio-
rate, practice polygamy, etc."

"What obstacles would they have to
overcome before they would become
thriving colonists?"

"No very great obstacles would pre-
sent themselves. Sheep, goats and cattle
are of prolific growth, and the rivers
teem with fish, and to be successful it
would only need that the colonists should
show that kind of expression of industry
that deserves success. The emigrant
should remember, though, that he is
going to a land where desirable results
are to be secured only after toil, and
that, while nature is lavish in her gifts,
yet bread would have to be earned liter-
ally with the sweat of the brow."

"Would they have any share in the
conduct of government, the making and
the executing of laws, etc., or would the
whites attempt to dominate them?"

"At present the Congo Free State's
government is entirely in the hands of
the whites, but in my opinion, I think if
any black man proved his capacity he
would receive all that any could expect.
Governor Janson had a Lagos negro as
his secretary and he was an able man.
He enjoyed much power in the colony.
No, it would only be a question of the
best material."

OPPORTUNITIES.
"Would you advise the American ne-
groes to go to the Congo Free State? In
fact would you advise them to emigrate
to any part of Africa?"

"This is a most delicate matter. I
cannot advise the American negroes to
go to the Congo Free State; it is a case
where every individual must decide for
himself. They should, however, not
jump into something about which they
have not been thoroughly advised. They
should not forget that as colonists in the
new country of Congo land they would
not be settling down to repose in a bed
of roses."

"Do you think that a commercial cor-
respondence between this country and
the Congo is a possibility?"

"Yes; the lethargy of American mer-
chants in this connection is not only re-
markable, but it is also deplorable. The
Congo Valley offers every encourage-
ment to commercial exploit. It is im-
possible to estimate the value of its
products. For instance, rattan cane,
which is growing scarce in the market,
in Africa grows in unlimited quantities.
Of course there have been many obsta-
cles to prevent the development of the
Congo Valley trade, the most important
of which has been the cost of portage to
place of shipment."

"A railway is now in course of con-
struction, which, when completed, will
remedy this evil, and those merchants
who are now handicapped by the ex-
pense of transportation will reap the
benefits that must come as the sequen-
ces of their being on the ground. Ameri-
cans seem to be dead to these opportu-
nities. They ought to be there now and
cultivating trade, so that when the rail-
road is in operation to bring the interior
nearer the coast they will be in a situa-
tion to reap a fair share of the profits
that must follow. The American mer-
chants, though, will probably hold back
until too late, and not enter into com-
mercial work in this direction until the
cream of the trade has been gathered by
others."