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W. E. D. JONES - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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Address all communications to
THE HEADLIGHT,
TILLAMOOK, ORE.
All Post-masters in Tillamook county are agents for the HEADLIGHT.
Copies of this paper are on sale at the store of C. H. Wilson & Co., stationers and news-dealers, Occidental hotel building, Portland, Oregon.

RETROSPECT.

We have not felt it necessary at any time to parade the fact that the HEADLIGHT is a Republican paper. Our patrons fully understand this from the principles we advocate, and this paper may be depended upon in the future, as in the past, to earnestly co-operate with the Republican party, and will never be found bolting the party ticket on personal grounds. The editor of this paper is Republican from principle, and for several years has been in the newspaper business, always publishing a Republican paper, and no other kind. Yet, we respect the honest opinion of our neighbor, though it does not coincide with ours, and are glad to see everybody exercise the privilege of free citizens.

The HEADLIGHT is the oldest paper in the county and though it has been established only a little over three years, we have had editorial control of it the greater part of that time, and have been engaged publishing a newspaper in Tillamook county longer than any of our predecessors or cotemporaries. We expect to stay here and make Tillamook our home, and do not feel it incumbent to announce through the paper every new moon that it is Republican.

As for writing long-winded articles on political questions, it is not our province. Men who devote their whole time to editing dailies can do it better, and there are few of our readers who do not take some one of the great weekly papers.

Chehalis county, Washington, a county situated very much like Tillamook, has just voted over \$300,000 in bonds to construct wagon roads. It is a long time until the bonds mature, but the moment the roads are completed, the actual value of property in the county will be doubled, and the people will be enjoying good roads. This will bring the other adjuncts of civilized life and its luxuries and advantages, educational and otherwise. The county of Tillamook has more good timber, more and better farming land, as good a harbor, and yet, the push and enterprise of the Chehalis people has caused them to prosper wonderfully, the county now having several times the population of Tillamook. The people of Tillamook county should take a hint from this. Though a \$300,000 appropriation is too much and is not needed, yet a much smaller sum, say \$50,000 expended on roads here, would work a wonderful change for the better.

There should be more five-acre lots for sale in the vicinity of the city. Divide up the farms and they will support ten persons where they are supporting one now.

Senator J. H. Mitchell has returned from Washington. All of Oregon's representatives in the national congress are at home now.

The forty-acre town, founded by George G. Gibson of Oswego, New York, two miles south of Lakeview,

lots, streets, alleys and lanes there lies the tract, away up on the mountain opposite Frank Duke's place and it looks at a distance like seven or eight rows of old barnyards somebody had dragged up there for fresh air."—Oregonian.

The members of the Tillamook County Fair Association are showing commendable enterprise in putting the Fair ground and race tracks in good condition. A grandstand and suitable fences will soon be built, and a baseball ground will be prepared later on. Good purses have been raised or made up by members, and the prospects for a grand time on the 4th of July and at the Fair later on, are good.

C. H. Freas has purchased a controlling interest in the Watchtower, and assumes editorial charge. Mr. Freas seems to be a gentleman of considerable ability, and in such hands the paper is not likely to revert to the blackmailing and libelous proclivities which characterized it prior to Mr. J. C. Mason's connection with the paper, and which was the cause of its checkered and uneven career.

A good many strangers have recently come to Tillamook to locate and have settled here. They are generally men of means and have families. This is what the country needs, and the class of people mentioned are sure to do well here. Drones and idlers are not wanted and find a cool reception.

A few tramps have turned up in Tillamook recently. The genus tramp is a rare thing in this place and the attention they have attracted must appear to them almost like an ovation. They should be given a cold shoulder.

The streets will be put in good condition this year, and when newcomers happen in the town next summer, they will be so captivated with its appearance that they will buy property at once and build homes.

A "citizens" ticket is before the people of Portland, and the Oregonian is strenuously supporting it for the coming city election.

Tillamook people get enthusiastic over a little foot race, and their zeal knows no bounds when it comes to horse-racing.

As a contrast to the opinions of the editors of some third rate democratic papers the following, concerning President Harrison, from Harper's Weekly, a paper which used all its influence for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and 1888, and consequently was opposed to Mr. Harrison in the latter year, is quoted:

"He has been traveling across the continent to the Pacific, and every day he has made two or three clever speeches, good-natured, varied, full of tact and expressing his views courteously, and the whole country reads in surprise, and a great many worthy people say that here is a great man who has somehow been concealed under a visionary hat, but who will be henceforth estimated at his true value, and undoubtedly re-nominated and re-elected to the presidency by the acclamation of his party."

Olympia Tribune: The beginning of work on the railway across Siberia and Russia from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg, is a movement which will be felt in the Puget sound country in the future almost as much as the opening of the Nicaragua canal. We are nearer to the eastern terminus of this great proposed railway than any other section of the United States. The new railroad and the consequent development of the territory will largely increase the wealth and importance of Russia and shorten many days the circuit of the globe. It will open up a wonderful amount of commerce with the ports of Puget sound and send our products to a vast stretch of country in exchange for articles we need.

Anacortes American: Good roads and bridges are the foundations of the country's prosperity. Without them its resources remain undeveloped, and business of all kinds is stagnated and retarded. The richest and most prosperous counties of the states are those in which the public highways are gen-

TILLAMOOK LAND INVESTMENT
G. O. NOLAN, SECY.
TILLAMOOK, ORE.
CITY LOTS, FARMING LAND AND TIMBER LAND.
Correspondence Solicited.

THE MORTGAGE.

He bought in 1855 a farm of stumps and stones, his name was God-Be Glorified, his surname it was Jones.
He put a mortgage on the farm, and then in "In twenty years I'll pay it up," said God-Be Glorified.
The mortgage had a hungry maw that swallowed corn and wheat;
He tolled with patience night and day to let the monster eat;
He slowly worked himself to death, and on the calm hillside
They laid beyond the monster's reach good God-Be Glorified.
And the farm with all its incumbrances of mortgages, stumps and stones,
It fell to young Melchizedek Paul Adoniram Jones;
Melchizedek was a likely youth, a holy godly man,
And he vowed to raise that mortgage like a noble Puritan.
And he went forth every morning to the rugged mountain side,
And he dug, as dug before him poor old God-Be Glorified.
He raised pumpkins and potatoes down the monster's throat to pour;
He gulped them down and smacked his jaws, and calmly asked for more.
He worked until his back was bent, until his hair was gray;
On the hillside through a snowdrift they dug his grave one day.
His first born son, Eliphalet, had no time to weep and bemoan,
For the monster by his doorstep growled forever for his food.
He fed him on his garden truck, he stuffed his ribs with lard,
And he fed him eggs and butter, but he would not go away.
And Eliphalet staggered with the burden, and then died,
And slept with old Melchizedek and God-Be Glorified.
Then the farm it fell to Thomas and from Thomas fell to John,
Then from John to Eleazar, but the mortgage still lived on.
Then it fell to Ralph and Peter, Eli, Absalom and Paul;
Down through all the generations, but the mortgage killed them all!
About a score of years ago the farm came down to Jim,
And Jim called in the mortgagee and gave the farm to him.
There's no human trait so empty that it has no ray of hope,
As Jim saw in the ancient farm and went to making soap.
He grew a fifty-millionaire, a bloated, pampered nature;
He owned ten railroads, twenty mines and the whole state legislature;
And thousands did his graft commands and lived upon his bounty;
And he came home, bought back the farm and the entire county.
—S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

A Powerful Organization.

The remarkable strength shown by the Industrial union in the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota in the November election of 1890 has set a good many people to thinking. A few superficial politicians and party newspapers pronounce it a sudden craze, and prophecy that it will blow over by the next presidential election, but events since last November seem to indicate that the storm which swept over the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska and soured through the plains of Minnesota is still moving at all points of the compass, and will soon cover the whole country.
The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union is now organized in thirty-six states of the Union, and by the close of the present year it will be organized in every state and territory. While the organization proper is fraternal and non-partisan, it is political through and through, and one of the most powerful ever organized.—S. R. Davis in Chicago Herald.

Against the Cincinnati Conference.

The National Economist is opposed to the conference called for May 19, and predicts its utter failure. Among other things on the subject a recent issue contained the following:

What organizations are behind it? What element of the reform movement does it represent, and why is it demanded? Let every member of the K. of L. Farmers' Alliance, white or colored, Citizens' Alliance, or any other true reformer, ask and answer for himself these questions before he goes into spasms over this proposed meeting. The time for hurrah conferences is at an end. They have cursed the people long enough. It is not agitation the people want, it is education on correct lines. What will be the result of this meeting? Of what will the substance consist when the froth and enthusiasm have blown off? Who will be there that represent organized labor?

The Alliance on the Kanawha.

A Wheeling traveling man, who visits or has correspondents in every county and nearly all the principal towns in West Virginia, has for some weeks been endeavoring to ascertain the strength of the Farmers' Alliance in the state. His reports show a membership of 27,000, or nearly 17 per cent. of the total vote of 1888. Of this the Republicans contribute 11 per cent., the Democrats 5 per cent., and the Prohibitionists and Greenbackers 1 per cent.
This man claims that 40 per cent. of the Democrats and 9 per cent. of the Republicans favor the Alliance, but decline to agree to join the order or vote the ticket.

If the association increases in strength as rapidly within the next year as it has increased during the past six months it will in 1892 be stronger than either the Republican or Democratic parties.—Special to New York World.

The Farmers' Alliance.

Any consideration given to the question of presidential probabilities in 1892 would be valueless which did not take into serious account the Farmers' Alliance movement. From a mere speck upon the western political horizon it has, with wonderful rapidity, grown to be a great cloud, which the astute political leaders of both parties are watching with anxiety, not wholly unmixed with alarm. Through the west and through the south the movement has advanced with remarkable celerity, gaining enormous numerical force day by day. Latterly it has found supporters in both the middle and eastern states, and legislation bearing the Alliance trade mark has been in-

MRS. MARY LEASE.

Extracts from a Speech Made by a Now Famous Kansas Woman.

Mrs. Mary Lease, of Kansas, the lady who has made a national reputation for herself in her support of the Farmers' Alliance, addressed an audience of good size at Music hall. The listeners were delighted with the talk, in spite of the fact that it was a bitter attack upon the two old parties to which many of them belonged. It was a speech full of crisp, meaningful sayings, flights of oratory that one seldom hears from the lips of a female speaker, well told stories and a mass of figures and logic. Mrs. Lease is a woman slightly above the ordinary height, of middle age, with black hair in which little or no trace of gray can be seen. This hair she combs back, exhibiting a high forehead that lends an indication of the mental caliber of the woman. She was attired yesterday afternoon in plain black, with a heavy lace scarf about her neck. The speaker used no notes, having nothing in her hand but a handkerchief, which, woman-like, she found indispensable.

She went right into the midst of her subject, and from the first word made everything she said clear to her hearers. Mrs. Lease has a voice that would fill the largest auditorium in the world, and it had no difficulty whatever yesterday in delving into every nook and corner of Music hall. She talked rapidly, handling the coinage question, railroad land grants, liquor legislation and kindred topics without gloves. She paid particular attention to ex-Senator John J. Ingalls and the two dominant parties. This trio was severely scored. In her reference to Ingalls she said:

This dear brother is a great Alliance man now, but we have no use for him. It was a despicable confession with him. He said two years ago that a revolution would come that there would be a portentous conflict that would mean a change for the whole country; that the people were working and working with scarce a ray of hope ahead of them; that the rich were growing richer and the poor were growing poorer. That revolution has come, and the situation, correctly, but he did not believe in his own ideas enough to live up to them. For the first time in the history of the state of Kansas men were elected whom money could not buy. These men offered \$200 to \$500 for their votes, but they were not to be purchased. They were not for sale. John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, ranks with Judas Iscariot, and is as low down as the thirty pieces of silver that purchased the life of the Saviour.

Mrs. Lease then gave her ideas on the future of the Alliance. She said that 1892 would find it the power of the nation; that the people were thinking, and once they stopped to think they would see the course they would take. The speaker scored the railroad land grants and the policy that gave them. The land belonged to the people, she thought, and the people's party would restore it to them.

This land is the heritage of the American. It belongs to him, and he must have it. The government had as much right to trade off every acre of public land as it has to trade off Kansas City for a tin whistle. There are in this country 25,000,000 homeless people. They want homes. They need this land as much as they need the air and the sunshine. If the Republican party could bottle up the beams that dart from heaven and put a protective tariff on them they would have done it long ago. We are disgusted with it all, and the sooner the country joins us in our ideas the sooner will relief come to the nation. We did pretty well in Kansas, and every day since the election has brought us converts from the ranks of the sinners. They are doing the same thing all over the country. This movement is growing more than you think—its surplusage all of us.

Interpreting her regular address were pithy sentences, each containing a thrust for the old parties or some of their prominent leaders or most highly recognized ideas. Her manner of delivering these epigrammatic sayings is unique. They come in without connection with preceding statements, and are nearly always followed by a good story that fits nicely. Here is a representative bunch of some of the sayings delivered by Mrs. Lease yesterday:

I defy any Republican or Democrat to give a reason why he is a Democrat or Republican except that his daddy was one.
The men who hovered near the Canadian line, and never smiled war in all their cowardly lives, are the men who have kept the north and south apart.

Which is the worse, the black slavery of the past or the white slavery of the present?
The west and south are two peas in the same pod.

Republicans always say that Democrats are corrupt, and should have no place on the face of the earth. Democrats say the same thing of the Republicans. We will satisfy both of them by taking charge ourselves.

The difference between the two dominant parties is that one is in and the other wants to get in.
We asked for the earth in Kansas, and we nearly got it.
The Alliance plow is strong enough to turn a furrow and hide both of the old parties from the light of day.

—Kansas City Times.

Senator Peffer's Plans.

In a recent letter to the editor of the Kansas Alliance Advocate, Senator Peffer said:

I expect to operate with men of all parties in order that I may obtain something for the people that I represent. I shall not care to know what the politics of my co-workers may be. That is their business, not mine.

As to my voting with the Republicans, I have not said so to anybody. I have not authorized any person else to say so, and it is wholly untrue. I do not expect to sit alone among the members of the senate with a chip on my shoulder suggesting that I am "holier than thou" to every man I happen to see, but I do expect to be an active, earnest, working member of that body, proposing as many measures as possible along the line of reform which we advocate, and obtaining all the help that is possible.

I do not expect to pay any attention to the politics of my fellow members. What I mean by that is, that I do not expect to do anything from the standpoint of a partisan, either as a Republican or as a Democrat. I have grown bigger than the party harness. I am on the outside altogether and expect to remain there.

The annual election of officers of the state Alliance of Georgia will take place in August. There are two candidates for state president, L. F. Livingston, who now holds that office, and W. E. H.

The Kind of Men They Are.

The Alliance state convention in this city was remarkable in many respects. Creston is the metropolis of the blue grass region of southwest Iowa, which has always been a stronghold of anti-monopoly. There was very little advertising of the convention, and very few of the citizens of Creston knew that they were being honored with their first state convention. Yet there was a large attendance, and a three days' session of profound interest to all the participants. To those who closely observed the character of the men who attended the convention there was a revelation of the secret of the strength of the Alliance movement. They were representative farmers. Every delegate was a man whose face showed not only intelligence but resolute earnestness of purpose. One of the most significant features about these men was the fact that they were men of means—the business men of the agricultural classes. Not one of them was rich, as that term is now understood, but they had obtained success in farming by their own talents and energy, despite the obstacles which class legislation has thrown across their paths. Another characteristic of the men in attendance upon the Creston convention is worthy of note. Four-fifths of them stopped at cheap hotels and boarding houses, and not one of them patronized the numerous drinking resorts which abound in this progressive city. Frugality and temperance are the rule of life among the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance. These well-to-do farmers who practice frugality and temperance and who are the leaders of this great movement are personally unselfish men who have consecrated "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to the cause of their less fortunate brethren. Their leaders are not office seeking demagogues, as has often been charged. At the very inception of the movement these very leaders were shelled as back numbers, and are only used occasionally for reference.—Creston Cor. Chicago Herald.

A Roset for Dana.

The Southern Alliance Farmer, official organ of the state Alliance of Georgia, is bitter in its denunciation of Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, who jumped on the Alliance in a recently published interview. Editorially The Farmer, in a recent issue, says:

In the first place, Mr. Dana knows nothing of the Alliance save what he reads in the partisan press. He lives in the city of New York, and we doubt if he ever spoke to a genuine farmer in his life, much less freely mingled with this honored class, that he could study their needs and inform himself as to their political views. Dana is without doubt editor of the most disreputable daily paper in New York or the whole country. He depends for his patronage upon hoodlums and toughs of that city, and it is his business to pander to their vernal and depraved literary taste. He is as treacherous as an Indian, and will knife alike party or friend if his personal pique or interest dictates. The paper that Mr. Dana edits is a fit representative of that great city. He is devoid of either soul or principle, and reeks with corruption of the sewerage on which he feeds and fattens.

The editor of The Sun is as changeable as a chameleon, and is true to nothing but his vile passions and unreasoning prejudices. Abuse from such lips is the highest encomium that our organization can receive, and let us say if there is an Alliance man in Georgia taking the New York Sun he should at once discontinue the vile and slanderous sheet, for it is edited by a journalistic thug.

The Condition in California.

The mortgages on farm lands are increasing in numbers at a very rapid rate throughout the United States, and California is no better than the rest of the Union in this respect. During the last two years the mortgages upon the real estate of California, outside of San Francisco, increased about \$21,000,000, while the improvements, such as the erection of buildings, fences, etc., made upon the same real estate amounted in value to about \$2,000,000. It is plain, therefore, that, while the people of the country districts of this state have borrowed \$21,000,000, they have spent only \$2,000,000 in such improvements as we have mentioned. What have they done with the rest of the money they borrowed? We think it probable that this question can be truly answered by saying that the farmers, being unable to make a living for themselves and their families by their labor, are compelled to live on their capital.

It is said that the average annual income of the American farmer is only \$300. This represents not only the fruits of his own labor, but that of his wife and family as well. It is said, also, that while the farmers are paying from 7 to 10 per cent. for the use of money, their average profits do not amount to more than 5 per cent. on the capital invested. It can easily be seen that, if a farmer pays out 7 per cent. every year, and takes in only 5 per cent., he must increase the principal which he owes to the money lender by mortgaging his land for more and more money, until he loses it altogether.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Avoiding Taxation.

The following is taken from a letter written by an officer of the Alliance in Ohio: We do not want to bring on a fight between the farmer and the manufacturer. We should be co-workers. We have supported the manufacturer in the years that are gone; we have made him a great deal more wealthy than we are ourselves; we have given him some of our noblest sons, but the time has come when he certainly must do the fair thing and submit to be taxed equally with the farmer. The idea of him working all year in making different parts of machinery and then going to work after Jan. 1 setting them up and finishing them until his shops and warehouses are crowded with the finished products, and

DRUG STORE!
Everybody invited to call.
ALFRED WILLIAMS,
Opposite
Larson House.
Tillamook, Oregon.

KING'S.
What is the use
Of paying high prices for your
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats,
Caps, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Notions,
When you can get them at a "live and let live" price?
If you are particular
And want the best of everything
Call at King's, examine goods and get
Prices before buying elsewhere. We have goods
Constantly arriving, so you can always get fresh goods.

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DRUGS AND
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Of all goods usually kept in a well appointed Drug store constantly on hand.

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Insurance in good companies at reasonable rates.
Notary Public, Conveyancer. Deeds and Mortgages a Specialty.
H. H. DOWNING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
AND DEALER IN
Farming, Stock and Timber Lands in Famous
Nehalem Valley:
Productive Soil. Rich in Timber and Coal.
Good Harbor when Government Works now Provided for are Completed
Acres Lots and town lots in good location for sale.
Correspondence regarding Nehalem solicited.
NEHALEM, ORE.

FIREMEN'S
GRAND BALL.
Will be Given in Hadley's Hall
Friday Night, July 3, 1891.

GOOD MUSIC.
Supper at Larson House.
TICKETS INCLUDING SUPPER, \$2.00.

Firemen will appear in uniform, wearing red shirts. Proceeds to go to the Firemen's fund.

S. A. ROBERTS,
JOHN EMBUM,
GEORGE COHN
MANAGERS.

EVERYBODY INVITED