

Published every Thursday evening.

W. F. D. JONES - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year \$1.00
Six months .75
Three months .50

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1 inch, per month \$1.00
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Last, Young, Wanted, For Sale and For Rent notices, sets for first insertion and \$1.00 per month.

Legal notices, Nonpareil, sets per line for first insertion and sets per line for each subsequent insertion.

All local notices will be "starred" or otherwise designated as advertisements.

No special position will be agreed upon for any advertisement, though we take special pains to display advertising matter effectively and give as favorable position as possible, frequently changing the "make-up" of the paper.

We make a special effort to change or re-build advertisements as often as our patrons desire, but make no contract to that effect.

No cuts will be used, except one line cuts on metal bases.

We reserve the right to reject any advertisement that we deem objectionable.

TERMS: Cash in advance for small advertisements, and payment is required monthly or quarterly on large contracts.

Correspondence on topics of general interest, invited.

Address all communications to THE HEADLIGHT, TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

Copies of this paper are on sale at the store of C. H. Wilcox & Co., Stationers and News-vendors, Occidental hotel building, Portland, Oregon.

The North Yamhill Leader, by Ira A. Phelps, is just started. It starts off well, and we suppose is successfully filling a long felt want.

The Oregon editors were in convention at Astoria last week. The Tillamook editors could not go as the transportation facilities were so inconvenient.

The attempt to get the grand jury to indict the HEADLIGHT for the alleged libel of P. H. Goyne was a failure. If the matter had been pressed very hard the indictment would have gone the other way.

A. L. Alderman, the Representative from Nehalem, lost no occasion to talk for his locality while Senator Dolph was here. "Woody's" constituents may well feel proud of him, and Senator Dolph is not likely to forget him.

We predict a cholera epidemic in the United States soon. The La Grippe has made its rounds twice in the past year, and now there is a general epidemic of diarrhea. These are precursors of cholera. Look out for it.

The rebel insurgents have captured Valparaiso and destroyed General Bahamonde's army. He is a fugitive and it is only a question of a short time when Santiago, the capital of Chile, will fall into the hands of the insurgents.

We have now reliable assurance that the road from Tillamook river to the light house will be built by the government next summer. There is about \$13,000 of money remaining of the appropriation to build the light house, and it is thought that it will be an easy matter to divert it to the road fund under the circumstances.

Senator Dolph has just returned from Alaska, and is thoroughly posted as to the needs of that country. In an interview, to the editor of this paper, he stated that Alaska was not in need of a territorial government yet, the conditions there not demanding it, and the white population is very small except for a short time in the summer.

Some man writes to the Oregonian claiming that parties brought men into this county, located them on timber land, paying them a salary and a stipend for sun for acquiring the lands, and then took deeds from the alleged settlers as soon as proof was made. We should like for the said correspondent to give names, or admit the falsity of his statements.

Some person, who has been victimized by a book agent who charges seven dollars for the book and gives a membership in an imaginary "Purchasing and Supply Association," writes to the Oregonian to get information regarding the swindling scheme. The Oregonian after diligent inquiry is unable to find the institution alluded to, and it is a palpable swindle. There are plenty of fools yet who will buy "soap" and it seems there is no use warning them against such swindles. There is, in this

book agent claims that by paying him \$7.00 for a book (which is worthless) that you receive a membership certificate in a purchasing agency and can through that agency purchase goods at wholesale prices. It is an old swindling game that was worn out in the East several years ago, and those who have tried it here will find they are victimized. Besides, our home merchants should have our home trade as far as possible, and can be relied upon much more than the swindling, irresponsible, so-called "purchasing agencies."

When the party of Tillamookers went to Garibaldi last week to meet the Augusta, Joe Richardson mistook the editor of this paper for Senator Dolph. We felt complimented, but found it very embarrassing when explaining how the harbor should be improved, and how much appropriation would be allowed, though we looked as dignified as possible and gave all the information desired. Joe and his good wife, who keep the Bay View house, did everything to entertain us and make us comfortable, as they know perfectly well how to do, but when the Senator did arrive, we quietly subsided and admitted that we were only an ordinary citizen.

Mrs. Mattie P. Kregel who has been delivering a course of lectures on "The Thought" in an able manner, and from the large attendance of intelligent and educated people, and the interest they took, it would appear that there are many believers in her theories. People are becoming more liberal in their views as time advances, and there has been a wonderful change in the methods of reasoning within the past few years. It seems that an era of thought or "Age of Reason" has actually set in, and that great developments will be made within the next fifty years, probably equal to the progress made in inventions during the past fifty years. Many are living who can remember when railroads, telegraph, telephones, electric railways, steam engines and printing presses cut little figure in relation to humanity. It is but a few years to look back. Now in a few years the scene is changed. The whole world throbs and pulsates under the new and changed state of affairs. These achievements are more wonderful than creation itself. Many can remember when freedom of speech and freedom of thought was in its infancy, and we turn back only a few pages in history to find numerous instances of men being tortured or executed for advancing new ideas—ideas that would now bring honor and distinction.

It is evident that this great revolution in education is coming fast. Many of us may live to see the great change, yea, it may be near at hand. People are beginning to think. They are becoming aroused and are tired of paying someone else to do their thinking.

The old dogmas of orthodox religion, and the prerogatives of tyrannical regents will soon be things of the past. All hail the day.

PLENTY OF SUCKERS.

"A couple of tin horn gamblers passed through here on their way to Tillamook, says the North Yamhill Leader.

Well, they couldn't find a better place. There are many people here who will bite at anything that comes along.

SOUNDS LIKE BLUE.

Some of the people at Tillamook lay up, putting themselves in the way of getting into trouble with the "United States government. When the lighthouse was being built on Cape Meares the contractors built a road from Tillamook spit up to the reservation to enable them to haul up the materials. When it came to the lighthouse department wanting to make a permanent road some of the parties interested asked such an exorbitant price for their right of way through their lands that the scheme was abandoned and steps taken to open another road over in the direction of Netarts bay to connect with a county road. Now Captain Rhoades, lighthouse inspector, wants to get the winter's supply of oil, coal, provisions, etc., up to the light on Cape Meares and the parties interested are asking

refused this have declared their intention of blocking the road so that no one else can haul up the supplies. Major Handbury has been looking into this matter and find that it will go hard with anyone who attempts to prevent supplies from being taken up to the light. The punishment will fit crime, and while it will not place a man in boiling oil or anything of that sort, it will be lingering and severe. It would be a pretty pass if a lighthouse could be put out in winter by anyone who took a notion to block the road to it. Land on Tillamook spit or on the side of Cape Meares is not very valuable, and it would take a whole lot of it to pay a few heavy fines.—Oregonian.

BETTER THAN PRISONS.

We are sorry now we ever held Deacon Goyne up before the public. We did not suspect the noble impulses that harbored in his breast when he refused the church for the concert! We did not suppose he would make such an able defense! Very few men find it necessary to procure affidavits from their wives to clear themselves of the charge of wife-beating. The people have all along and do now thoroughly understand this matter, and it is not necessary to take up further space regarding it. Suffice it to say that the lesson we gave him was a severe punishment than his fine, and that the fear of being shown up before the public by the newspapers is a better preventive for crime than the prisons.

WHICH SOUNDS THE BEST?

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| Clatsop, | Piscataquis. |
| Satsop, | Appalachee. |
| Skamokawa, | Apalacheola. |
| Nestucca, | Aroostook. |
| Tillamook, | Apoquimink. |
| Siuslaw, | Tunkhamoek. |
| Clackamas, | Nantucket. |
| Coos, | Natchitoches. |
| Nehalem, | Naugatuck. |
| Skipanon, | Pasamunquod. |
| Chehalis, | Piscataway. |
| Nekanikum, | Mauch Chunk. |
| Kitsap, | Missaukee. |
| Snohomish, | Mississquoi. |
| Skagit, | Pocomoke. |
| Noonack, | Saccarapa. |
| Cowlitz, | Saco. |
| Klickitat, | Sagadahoc. |
| Wahkiakum, | Saghticoke. |
| Cathlamet, | Schoharie. |
| Netarts, | Shawangunk. |
| Scappoose, | Sequelchie. |
| Seattle, | Tuskegee. |
| Whitcomb, | Tuscarawas. |
| Multnomah, | Conshohocken. |

What to Do.

Go to Kutch & Bodle's for Fruits, Candies, Soda-water, Cider, Cigar's, Tobacco, And everything found in a first-class confectionery and fruit stand.

The Cosmopolitan.

I do not mean to imply that it is well for a man to become comparatively indifferent to his own nation. Travel has that effect upon some people, especially when for a term of years they reside abroad, and notably in southern Italy. It eats away their patriotism. They call themselves by that long name—cosmopolitan. They are not, they say, citizens of any one town or country in particular, but of the world at large. This sounds very fine; but if you come to analyze their notions you will, I am afraid, generally discover that, so far from having got their sympathies enlarged to such a degree that they can feel for the Central African negro in his degradation, as much as they can feel for the Whitechapel toiler in his semi starvation they have rather lost all sympathy for every one except for themselves. "Cosmopolitan" is, in numbers of instances, only "selfish," writ large.—All the Year Round.

Modern Longevity.

About fifty years ago a British physician maintained that it must be considered questionable if the existence of centenarians had ever been established by sufficient proofs. Modern statistics have definitely removed that doubt. According to the census of 1890 Prussia had 80 centenarians, including 23 persons who had attained an age of 100 years and upward. In Austria (including Hungary) 128 persons had passed their hundredth year; in France, 72; in Russia, 208. The largest number of Prussian centenarians are found in Silesia and in the Baltic province, while in Russia longevity seems to increase southeast of Moscow, a circumstance due either to the free and easy life, comparatively speaking, of the southern Cossacks or to the salubrity of the Caucasian highlands, with their large percentage of abstemious Muscovites.—Philadelphia Times.

Misplaced Pity.

Early to leave beggars—Poor man, now sorry I feel that nature has not provided you with a pair of healthy limbs! Beggar—Why, as for as my business

Our Catalogue tells the Rest.

Posson's Store

FERTILIZERS of all Kinds
TREES Our Leading Specialty
FLOWERS
BULBS
ROSES
BEE SUPPLIES

F. L. POSSON & SON, PORTLAND, OR.

PROTECTION'S TRIUMPH.

THE BRITISH SYSTEM PROVED TO BE A FALLACY.

The Theories of Bright and Cobden. America Now Ahead of Her Only Rival—Some Facts About Our Boot and Shoe Industry.

Below will be found significant extracts from an English trade paper which declares that in the manufacture of boots and shoes the United States is now decidedly in advance of England. Some years ago certain British political economists evolved from their inner consciousness the theory that the only way in which any people could attain to the highest efficiency as a manufacturing nation was to be found under the laissez faire or Free-trade system. To be sure, their theory was not based on actual experience, but then the study of experience was such a vulgar pursuit compared to the highly intellectual methods of abstract reasoning to which they were accustomed, and as for the theory in question, it worked out so beautifully and jibed so perfectly with England's interests at that time, that it was adopted as the creed of the English economists. The theory was finally made a policy through the influence of Richard Cobden and John Bright, who already perceived the great advantage England would have over all competitors in the long start, accumulated capital, advanced methods and improved machinery which her long experience in manufacturing gave her, if only the world could be persuaded to tear down their protective laws. Nor did they hesitate to confidently assert that within a few years after England should have led the way, the whole world would have declared for Free-trade.

Well, the British have been waiting with an abiding faith in their Cobden theories for the world to acknowledge their supremacy in manufacturing and to tear down their tariff walls. But the world has done neither the one nor the other. Germany, France and the United States refused to be convinced that they could not make cloth and iron and cutlery as well as England. John Bull laughed sneeringly at their lack of faith in the creed of Cobden, and waited for time to teach the American, the German and the Frenchman the error of their ways. But time has done just the opposite. From year to year Britain has witnessed not only the internal resources and trade of the protected countries wonderfully developing, but even their foreign commerce growing more rapidly than its own. Foreign wares soon began to enter the Free-trade ports of England, displacing native labor and stopping English mills. Besides, it was found upon examination that these wares were not only cheaper than British goods, but quite as skillfully made, and it began to creep through Mr. Bull's thick head that manufacturing in other countries had, after all, turned out to be a success. Soon he had the mortification of seeing Brother Jonathan pass him at a center in the manufacture of steel, then in pig iron, and today even the most bigoted Englishman confesses that as a manufacturing and mining nation we are far in the lead of England.

There was one consoling thought which John Bull continued to cherish through all this losing industrial fight. It was that even if manufactures were stimulated in America and elsewhere by artificial means, the cost of production must be so great as to render it very unprofitable business, and best of all, these Protection-produced products, even if they supplied the home market, could never, he thought, hope to compete with England for the foreign trade. Even this bit of delusive consolation is rapidly deserting our Free-trade cousins. American goods have of late years not only successfully met British goods in many neutral markets, but they have even entered England to find ready buyers in the very shadow of the English factories and there to proclaim the triumph of Protection.

For some years back there has been a disposition among British manufacturers to remodel their mills on the "American plan" and to adopt American methods and machinery. Particularly has this been true of the boot and shoe industry. A representative of The Shoe and Leather Record, of London, came to America recently to personally investigate the methods of American manufacturers. Speaking of the wrong impressions prevalent in England, he says, in his report to The Record:

"Another fallacy generally nourished in England (and, I must admit, shared by the writer) has been the assumption that really high class goods could not be made and finished by machinery. I now say most emphatically that there are factories in America, and not one, but many, which turn out large quantities of ladies' and gentlemen's shoes and shoes of a quality and style which take them all around, put to shame the product of any factory in this country; and in such factories there is used even more machinery, and there is employed an even greater degree of subdivision of labor, than in the factories making low grade shoes. Take, for example, the factories of Hanan & Son, of New York (gentlemen's), and Laird, Schober & Mitchell, of Philadelphia (ladies'). These are merely representative of many others. I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is no factory in England that can produce one-fifth of the output of either of these factories and show as much style, as much variety, as much workmanship, as much quality, as much fit and as much general excellence. In other words, for every dozen of really good goods in any single English factory either of the concerns named will show

Where Shall We Buy and Sell?

Industries, a technical journal published in London, says of the performance of the new German steamer:

The City of Paris burned every day about 335 tons of coal, while the Puert Bismarck is said to have burned only 250 tons. Such records open up prospects which deserve serious consideration from our shipbuilders and marine engineers.

A difference of fifty-five tons, or nearly 20 per cent., in coal consumption undoubtedly deserves serious consideration when another country is keeping shop, dealing in the same class of goods and liable to get orders. The Free-trade plan was that England should do the manufacturing of the world. There would then have been no "serious consideration." The world would have taken what England pleased to make and at her price, or would have gone without. The Free-trade plan has not worked quite as well as its authors hoped. The area in which finished products are made is, thanks to Protection, extending. Their cost is falling and the price of raw materials is advancing. Most of our "best thought," however, is strongly, if not fiercely, in favor of our having but one store in which to either buy goods or sell country produce.

A Problem for "Tin Plate Liars."

In its account of the proceedings of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Providence, The Engineering Record says:

"An object of interest just at this time was pointed out at the Corliss engine works, in the shape of a complete steam plant, consisting of a horizontal, tandem compound condensing engine, 22 inches and 44 inches diameters of cylinders, 48 inches stroke, fly wheel 35 feet diameter, weight 50,000 pounds, rated at 600 horsepower at 70 revolutions per minute, and three Corliss boilers, to be furnished by the company to the Somerset Tin Plate Works of Brooklyn, Somers Bros., proprietors."

It is now in order for The Times, Post and other English tin plate heaters to deny entirely that any such engine has been built for the purpose mentioned. And when Somers Bros. sell tin cheaper than the Welsh have been selling it to us under a revenue tariff they will say that it is entirely due to the superior engine they bought and that the tariff has had nothing at all to do with it.

McKinley Loom Mill.

A new mill is being erected at Nazareth, Pa., by S. Friedberger, of Philadelphia, which will be ready soon, and will be used for the production of lace and braids. Twelve looms, fifty-two inches wide, capable of producing 50,000 yards per day, will be started at once, and will be increased to double this quantity as occasion arises. These will produce an entirely new line of

RACKET STORE.

LEADER IN LOW PRICES AND Best Goods.

Groceries Crockery Notions School Supplies and Stationery.

NEW DRUG STORE!

Everybody invited to call.

ALFRED WILLIAMS,
Opposite
Larkin 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

Small profit And quick sales

Is our motto.

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Cor. 1st St. & 1st. Ave. E.

TILLAMOOK.

A. LETCHER. H. STILLWELL.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, GUNS, AMMUNITION AND FISHING TACKLE. COMPASSES AND SPECTACLES.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

BRICK! BRICK!

WE ARE JUST BURNING A KILN OF 120,000 BRICK, WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT \$6.00 TO \$7.00 PER THOUSAND CHIMNEYS BUILT IN BAY CITY OR TILLAMOOK AT 75CTS. PER FOOT BRICK LAID IN WALL AT \$12.00 PER THOUSAND. GOOD WORK GUARANTEED. NOW IS THE TIME TO PUT UP SOME GOOD BRICK BUILDINGS IN TILLAMOOK WHILE BRICK ARE CHEAP.

PROVOOST & SONS, BAY CITY, ORE.

Dr. H. V. V. Johnson,

—Dealer in—

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TOILET ARTICLES AND DRUGGIST NOTIONS.

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