

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year	Six months	Three months
\$1.50	\$1.00	\$0.50

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 inch, per month	per year
\$0.75	\$7.50
1/2 inch, " "	3.75
1/4 inch, " "	1.87
1/8 inch, " "	0.93

Local notices, 10c. per line, and 5c. for first insertion. Only 5c. per line for first insertion for regular advertisers.

Lost, Found, For Rent, For Sale, Wanted, and Special notices, in classified "ad" columns, at the rate of one cent per word for first insertion and half rates thereafter.

Legal notices, Nonpareil, 10c. per line for first insertion and 5c. 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 out-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, ORE.

TILLAMOOK, ORE., APRIL 21, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Presidential Electors,
J. F. CAPLES, of Portland.
H. B. MILLER, of Grant's Pass.
J. M. DUNNE, of Portland.
Geo. M. DOWNS, of Union.

For Supreme Judge,
F. A. MOORE, of St. Helens.

For Attorney General,
LOREL R. WEBSTER, of Jacksonville.

For Congress,
BINGER HERMANN, of Roseburg.

For Joint Senator,
J. W. MAXWELL, of Tillamook.

For Joint Representative,
H. W. LAMSON, of Willamina.

For District Judge,
Geo. H. BURNETT, of Salem.

For District Attorney,
JAMES MCCAIN, of Lafayette.

For Clerk,
H. F. GOODFRED, of Hoquorton (City).

For Sheriff,
J. R. HARRIS, of Fairview (Wilson R.).

For Long Term Commissioner,
P. D. NEWELL, of Nehalem.

For Short Term Commissioner,
W. H. H. CARV, of Dolph.

For Treasurer,
H. McDermott, of Hoquorton (City).

For Assessor,
CHARLES PYLE, of Nehalem.

For Surveyor,
FREDERICK S. BROWN, of Sand Lake.

For School Superintendent,
E. K. BARNARD, of Bay, (Bay City).

For Coroner,
Dr. H. PETRIE, of Hoquorton (City).

For Justice of the Peace,
J. C. MARON, of Hoquorton, (City).

T. H. Linenweber died at Astoria April 11, aged 24 years. He was well known here.

No one seems to want to be City Attorney. The Council, as yet, has not filled the vacancy.

O. W. Dunbar, the Astoria newspaper man convicted of libel, has been pardoned by Governor Pennoyer.

"If you have ten dollars to spend," said Barnum "spend one for the article and nine in advertising it."

Hon. Geo. Burnett, nominated for circuit Judge on the Republican ticket for the 3rd district, will carry the entire support of his party in this county.—Polk County Observer.

The lightskip, Columbia River No. 50, arrived at Astoria last week from San Francisco, where she has just been built at the Mare Island navy yard. The vessel will be stationed a few miles outside the Columbia river bar as a signal for all vessels plying coastwise.

The Republicans were victorious in Rhode Island. The state was hotly contested by the Democrats on the tariff issue, and Grover Cleveland took a hand in the fight, thinking it a doubtful state. It is a signal victory for protection, and the cry of "free raw material" is of no avail.

Senator Dolph has introduced a bill providing that testimony regarding claims under the Timber Act of 1878, may be taken before the County clerk, the same as in homesteads and pre-emptions. If this should become a law, it would save people here the long and expensive trip to Oregon City.

THE DEMOCRATS. The decision regarding timber claims, seems to be clear and positive regarding what constitutes such lands, but we do not believe it will prevent anyone from homestead lands heavily covered with timber, and we think the government will protect any man who is making a home on this class of land, even if it is chiefly valuable for timber.

LEGAL NOTICES. The following from the Oregon City Enterprise will be of interest to settlers on timber lands:

"The first case came before the Oregon City land office, of a timber land application to contest a homestead entry, has just been decided. Chas. Salzman last fall made a homestead entry on sec. 30, tp. 1n, r. 6s, being not far from Bridal Veil falls. Subsequently Sarah J. Hammett sought to file timber land application for same land and alleged that the tract in question was absolutely unfit for agricultural purposes.

The decision was against the protestant because the timber land act expressly stipulates that for a filing under it to be valid there must be no previous homestead filing on it."

EN PASSANT. Of all the utterances dictated by blind egotism and abject selfishness, that which is so often heard when, in the light of some undeniable and indefensible act of wickedness, the character of the perpetrator is commented on,—to wit, the expression "he never harmed me," or "I always got along with him all right," is, to a conscientious mind, the most exasperating, the weakest and yet the worst. Such a view of evil conduct, if of general acceptance, carried to its logical sequence, it is apparent, must produce results the most demoralizing and calamitous. Crime would stalk the world unchecked, unpunished, and law and justice become but a by word and a mockery. The foulest wretch might claim immunity for vilest deed, because, forsooth, he had not robbed or murdered the whole community. And yet, with all the imminence of evil dependent on the bare toleration, even, of such a sentiment, we find men every day using and allowing weight and force to just such pleas as have been quoted, unheeding the fact, most patent, that even the most rampant criminal has motives of passion or policy that constrain him to leave the larger part of his world unmolested. And, be it noted, these super-charitable apologists for offenders, not to themselves inimical, are themselves the most outrageous, unreasonable and intolerant as to any defense of one guilty of even the slightest moral obliquity affecting their own precious personalities.

This peculiar form of selfishness, evidenced in the too common sayings before quoted, has its root in the basest part of human nature, is fostered by egotism, and bears fruit for hell.

HALLELUJAH. Hope, Joy and Charity abide in the Republican camp. Peace, like a brooding dove, hovers the counsels of a united and harmonious party. The fratricidal struggle is over, and brethren dwell once more together in unity. The petulant chidings of the Straight-Outs have declined to conciliatory murmurs and the angry roar of the Mugwump to gratulatory chuckles.

Let us hope that all the sounds of bickering and of strife, which erstwhile rent the Tillamook atmosphere, will no more be heard, but, in the stead of that infernal chorus, when the Ides of June are come, the loud hosannas of triumph shall hail a rousing victory for the grand old party.

A WORD FOR THE TICKET. Ed. HEADLIGHT:—We would like space in your valuable paper for a few comments on the two tickets that are now before the people.

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The Republicans have a good ticket in the field, headed by the Hon. J. W. Maxwell. The ticket is a good one from the head to foot, and we can see no reason why any man, claiming to be a Republican, cannot support it.

The Democrats have made almost a total failure of their ticket, and even succeeded in making a good many old-time Democrats

turn their backs on the party.

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We admit that John is honest, capable, and a good neighbor, but, his opponent has the same qualities and is a lifelong Republican. We are of the opinion that when the votes are counted in June, our friend and neighbor, John, will find that he is "not in it."

CATO SULLIVAN.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

The Fact That They Have Increased Is Not an Argument Against Protection. The question whether the tariff is responsible for the influx of immigrants to this country is a novel one, one that involves not merely a discussion of Protection, but also of the ethics of restricting immigration. Is it desirable to increase the prosperity of our own people if foreigners immediately come in and share in that prosperity? Such is the real effect of the question, and it can only be answered by dividing it into two distinct parts. First—Is it desirable to increase the prosperity of our country? Second—Should we allow foreigners to come in and share it?

The first question must be answered in the affirmative. Of course we should do everything to make our own country prosperous, and we have done so. The only reason foreigners have for coming to the United States is to better their condition, and statistics show that when under Free-trade our workmen were poor, then immigration declined. Now, shall we, in order to give these foreigners no inducement to come to this country, degrade our people to their level? That would be as foolish as the action of the man who in order to rid his house of flies burned it down. No; if immigration is not desirable, surely the way to stop it is not by making ourselves poor.

The argument is, like most Free-trade contentions, absurd. But should we allow foreigners to come to this country and share our prosperity? This is an entirely different question, and one which has nothing to do with the tariff, which cannot be transformed into an argument for or against Protection. This much we will say, however. Desirable immigrants, those whom we can assimilate, who will not lower our standard of living, should not be excluded. They consume our clothes, our shoes and our agricultural products, and thus create a corresponding demand for labor to supply these articles, while in any way lowering our wages. All others—paupers, convicts, degraded people from other lands, who cannot and will not enter into the spirit of our institutions, but exert a corrupting influence on our civilization—should be excluded. Immigration should be restricted, not prohibited. But this must be effected by legislative enactment, surely not by taking the sunshine out of our homes, in order that its light may not fall on the home of others.

Short Tariff Sermons. In the first place, what are raw materials?

Ore and coal in the mines, trees in the forest—in short, anything that has undergone no change by the hand of man. Taken, however, in a broader and commonly accepted sense, the term raw material has a different significance—namely, the material which forms the basis of an industry. A finished product of one industry may therefore become the "raw material" of another industry. Pasture is the raw material of the sheep grower, and wool his product. Wool is the raw material of the spinner, and yarn his product. Yarn is the raw material of the weaver, and cloth his product. Cloth is the raw material of the tailor, and garments are his product.

Forest trees are the raw material of the woodman, and logs are his product. Logs are the raw material of the lumberman, and lumber his product. Lumber is the raw material of carpenters and cabinet makers, and houses and furniture their products.

The mine is the raw material of the miner, ore is his product. Ore is the raw material of the furnaceman, and iron his product. Iron is the raw material of the steel manufacturer, and steel his product. Steel is the raw material of the springmaker, and springs his product. Springs are the raw material of the watchmaker, and watches his product.

Therefore, when Free-traders talk about "raw material" they mean material upon which labor has been expended; in other words, they would admit free the product of certain manufacturers for the benefit of certain other manufacturers.

This is just the opposite of what a Protective tariff would do. Protection protects everything from the moment the hands of man first touch it up to its highest and most finished manufacture.

Free ore and coal means ruin to the sheep raiser. Free lumber, free salt, free this and free that each means ruin to some American industry. "Give us free raw material," says the Free-trader, "and we will capture the markets of the world." Well, our tariff law does that very thing. It gives a drawback of 90 per cent. on all imported material used in manufactures for the export trade. Don't be deceived, then, by the delusive and dishonest cry for "free raw material."—American Economist.

One Effect of the "Iniquitous" Tariff. The releases of farm mortgages in Kansas for November, 1891, in excess of mortgages recorded, show a net reduction of almost half a million dollars. For a state that sends a calamity prophet like Congressman Simpson as its representative to congress this is a pretty fair showing, especially when we consider the enormous prices for all the necessities of life which the poor farmers have had to pay on account of the "iniquitous" tariff. May the good work go on.

The Tariff Again. The anthracite coal roads, controlling a capital of \$700,000,000, have combined. Free coal would enable the people to escape in part from the clutches of this monopoly.—Kansas City Times.

Will the tariff editor of the Kansas City Times please refer to his copy of the McKinley bill. Paragraph 533 says, "Coal, anthracite—free." This is a sam-

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Lots 50x150 ft., also acre property in the three additions to Bay City.

FULLER'S CONE & MCCOY'S and BAR VIEW, being the only desirable additions to the town.

TARIFFS AND TRUSTS.

PROTECTION NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CREATION OF MONOPOLIES.

If Trusts Are to Exist at All It Is Better That They Should Be in Our Own Country and Subject to Our Laws—The Monopolies in Untariffed Articles.

The tendency of the age is for men to combine where they see profit. The Standard Oil trust is a gigantic aggregation of capital. Yet what has that to do with the tariff? The Western Union telegraph monopoly, the insurance combination, the trust lately formed by the express companies—how are they influenced by Protection? The tariff, far from creating the conditions favorable to the organization of trusts, has been the means by which many of them have been destroyed, and this will be clearer when we consider the circumstances under which it is most likely that a trust will be formed. When any class of commodities or facilities for performing services are capable of being concentrated in the hands of a few men, whether because of natural or artificial created conditions, there is a temptation to combine.

Under Free-trade the trust would be supreme. For then we would be completely at the mercy of Great Britain for our supply of many articles, and this condition would be realized: Before a large supply of a commodity could reach us it would have to be collected in a few seaports, there to pass through the hands of a few exporters, who find a trust the most convenient means of raising the export price to foreign consumers. And this is just what has actually taken place again and again, so that there is no country in the world that contains more trusts, more obnoxious monopolies than Great Britain, the home of the economic heresy of Free-trade. As Manager Cattarns, of the General Steam Navigation company, the largest steamship company in Great Britain, said, when testifying before the British royal commission in 1890:

"Of course we all have freight rings. They can do more than individual shipowners can do to meet foreign competition, and they do so. These combinations are natural and advantageous, and they exist not only in the shipping trade, but in every other, and I am sure that it is only by such combinations and their accumulation of resources that they are able co-operatively to meet foreign competition."

In other words, the trust is regarded as the natural result and product of Free-trade, especially for the purpose of breaking down foreign competition. What, on the contrary, has been the condition in this country? Only a few days ago the New York Commercial Bulletin, itself a staunch Free-trade paper, speaking of the steel beam combination, said:

"The collapse of this combination illustrates very clearly the danger which every such combination has to confront and before which nearly every one of them goes down. The exceptional profits realized are a powerful inducement to other manufacturers and capitalists to engage in the same business. The more obstinate and compact the combination shows itself in maintaining prices the more outsiders are convinced that they can afford to engage in competition with it. The only way to keep such a combination alive, by whatever name it may be called or under whatever legal forms it may be organized, is to supply a product to the public at such a price as to discourage all competition. The trusts or corporations which have consistently done this have prospered. All others have been preparing disaster for themselves, though in many cases it has long been deferred."

Can better testimony be presented? Trusts flourish under Free-trade, die under Protection.

But there is another aspect to this question. If the production of a given commodity is to be controlled by a trust at all, is it not better that the trust should be in this country, subject to the regulation and punishment of our laws, than in England or some other country where we cannot reach it? At least, if it is here, we can attack it, we can destroy it; if it is in England we are helpless and at its mercy?

Protection offers no inducement to trusts, but if they are formed we can control them. Free-trade offers every inducement to trusts, and when they are formed puts them beyond our reach. Which system will the people prefer?

American Progress Benefits Humanity. There is a still wider view opened up to those who have looked to the bearing of the McKinley act on international relations. It does not add to American power so much as it makes it evident. The successes of Democracy there already and the coming successes will tell more and more on the other nations of the world. The political "strain of tendency" has shown itself powerfully there; it has told mightily on Europe, and this influence will continue and increase.

Humanity is in this way concerned in American progress. We think, therefore, that, looked at on all sides, it would have been a calamity if we had not entered into reciprocity with America in the way now proposed, and that the moderation of the American government has shown not only a just consciousness of power, but a true political wisdom, while the issue of the negotiations cannot but be for us of the greatest permanent advantage.—Kingston (Jamaica) Daily Gleaner.

The causes which incite emigration are superior conditions and advantages in the United States—higher wages, fewer hours of labor, better living, freedom from military duty and burdensome taxation and regulations involving freedom of movement, personal liberty and better opportunities for rising to higher social levels in this country.—From report of commissioners sent to

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS!

The Sum Which Mr. Mills' Revenue Tariff Would Give to Foreigners. This is the sum by which Mr. Mills wishes to reduce the